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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

#### Great-Britain. LONDON, AUGUST 30 -31, 1882.

THE WAR. There is a tendency in England which ought to be guarded against, namely, to make rather too much of such actions as that of the 28th. Modern telegraphy and the general perfection of the apparatus for collecting and transmitting news bring the smallest details of a war so near to us that the sense of proportion is in danger of being lost. We are, fortunately, unaccustomed to movements of troops on the large scale familiar to Continental nations. and what is after all only a considerable skirmish thus comes to be magnified in the popular mind into an important engagement. It will not be supposed that in seeking to take a juster view of the facts we forget for a moment the excellent behaviour of our troops in somewhat trying circumstances. Fortunately, it does not require a pitched battle of the first magnitude to give scope to courage or opportunity for heroism. To fight a skirmish well requires all the qualities that go to win a great battle, and may even make greater demands upon individual intelligence and fortitude. It is not the performances of our soldiers so much as the magnitude of the task which the country has set itself to fulfil that requires to be regarded with sobriety, and measured by comparison with the general scale of warlike efforts. From that point of view it is a mistake to make too much of such an affair as that of the 28th, regarded simply as an engagement. But as the most determined effort yet made by the enemy, the attack upon our advanced guard at Kassassin gives a useful basis for a prognosis of the campaign. There can be no doubt that Arabi put his whole strength into the attack, and meant to achieve a success which should inspirit his troops and stimulate their fanaticism. He chose his own time and his own tactics, and took care to have all the odds in his favour. Graham's force seems to onlookers at a distance to have been unaccountably small, though no doubt there were good reasons for Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispositions. Whether by accident or as a result of enlightened study of the English newspapers, Arabi took the course best fitted to try the endurance of our big troopers and heavy horses. He kept them marching about all day in the sun and delivered his attack just when every one thought that things were settling down for the night. Compared with anything we have yet witnessed, the behaviour of his troops was excellent. They showed no signs in their advance upon our position of the complete demoralisation rather confidently predicated of them a few days before. Indeed, even after their defeat, they proved that they retained a certain degree of moral, for they returned to the battle-field and carried away eleven guns captured, but not removed, by the House-

hold Cavalry .- Times. The Daily News says :- In the entire absence of knowledge of what passes at Arabi's headquarters, it is of course impossible to say what may have prompted the abrupt change in tactics which the action at Kassassin indicates. It may be that the backward game hitherto played by the Egyptians was due to the inspiration of Mahmoud Fehmy, who is now our prisoner. He was credited with being Arabi's chief military adviser, and as an engineer he would naturally have more confidence in resistance behind entrenchments than in attacks in the open. It may be that Arabi found it necessary to assert himself in some way, for it must be remembered that even with the literary and imaginative aid of Mr. Blunt's "poor man of genius" Nedim, it must be difficult for him to disguise the perpetual retrograde movements and the unchequered losses of his troops. But it may be taken as certain that Sir Garnet Wolseley was not exactly prepared for Monday's attack, and this illustrates very forcibly the peculiarity of the situation, which has been from the beginning pointed out as constituting its principal danger. Arabi is in the position, but with none of the disadvantages, of the commander of a large fortified town. His enemies must be prepared for his breaking out anywhere; and while he can shift his troops from Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir with perfect ease in a very short time, and hardly any risk, General Wolseley and General Hamley are by no means able to support each other in a corresponding fashion. If it were not that the English position at Alexandria is in itself a strong defensive one there would be nothing in the least surprising in a reversal of the supposed tactics of Monday and in the flinging of the garrison of Tel-el-Kebir upon General Hamley. The more the ground occupied by the Egyptian leader is narrowed the more likely, supposing his spirit to hold out, is he to execute these sudden rushes from side to side. The probability of such movements was obvious and was insisted on from the outset, and therefore the obligation on the English commanders to keep a firm hold on those parts of their front most exposed to the enemy was evident. General Graham and General Drury Lowe have made good the charge entrusted to them in a most gillant and satisfactory manner on this occasion. As before, the qualities reqired have, as far as the infantry and artillery were concerned, been chiefly those of endurance. The men of the English army may have foes more individually formidable to meet than those of Monday, but they will hardly be called upon, however long they remain in her Majesty's service, to do a harder day's work than they performed on that day. The endurance of the infantry was equalled by that of the troopers, who were luckily able also to give most excellent evidence of dash and pluck, qualities which were shown at least equally by the small but most useful body of mounted infantry. As far as can be seen, this will be a cavalry war, though, owing to the deficiency of the enemy in that arm, a somewhat one-sided one. It must, however, be remembered that our infantry have never yet been in force enough to

make an efficient advance, and have had

to put up with the harassing work of standing (or lying) still to be shot at and THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

In a few days the Third Republic will enter upon the thirteenth year of its existence. Born amid the disasters of the German invasion, cradled among the ruins of Imperialism, it had a terrible infancy, and all its early years were full of adventures. Several times it seemed on the point of destruction, and that it should be flourishing now with good hopes of permanence is a wonder to many who tried hard to bring it to a premature end. But the history of the past twelve years contains lessons which many earnest well-wishers of the Republic, taking no share in party politics, have laboured to impress upon their countrymen. Since September 4, 1870, the Republic has had three Presidents, twentyone Cabinets, and several scores of Ministers. No less than twenty-five politicians, including M. de Fallières, who now rules at the Place Beauveau, have held the portfolio of the Home Office. So many ambassadors have been accredited to foreign Courts and recalled that in certain countries France can scarcely be said to have been represented, seeing that her plenipotentiaries were made to resign before they had time to learn anything about nations to which they had been sent. But the wholesale displacement of prefects and sub-prefects has been even more remarkable. Not long ago a petty official in a country town was reprimanded for not having saluted his Prefect in the street; he excused himself on the ground that there had been three changes of prefects in his department this year, and that he had a bad memory for faces. The permanent staffs of secretaries and clerks remain unaltered, both in the Ministerial offices and in the prefectures, under all changes of Government; so that the displacements of political officials cause less disturbance in administrative routine than might be supposed. But the prestige and power of Government do necessarily suffer in a measure from the continual comings and goings of placemen; and one would be glad, therefore, to note any sign that the numerous factions into which the Republican party is split up were about to sink some of their differences at last. Whatever may be the qualities of M. Duclerc and some of his colleagues, it is not to be supposed that they can hold office for long after the Chambers meet, because they are not really the leaders of the Republican party. They may carry on the work of government, as they are doing, with firmness and dignity, so long as no great party questions are brought forward, but it must needs be that some of the burning questions adjourned from last session will be introduced again by the Extreme Left. There is the scrutin de liste, the reorganization of the Judicature, and the question of the Concordat, all of them most important matters upon which Republican opinion has hitherto been so hopelessly divided. There is apparently no reason, however, why the leaders of the Moderate Republican sections should not agree among themselves to form a Cabinet which shall carry out a policy based on the measures which divide Republicans least. As the present Lower Chamber is barely a year old, few of its members can desire a dissolution; and vet a dissolution would doubtless be resorted to if the Duclerc Cabinet were overthrown without any arrangements having been made to bring in a strong Cabinet after it. At an early date M. Gambetta will possibly take some opportunity of explaining his views as to the work that ought to be done next session, and when he has spoken the prospects, not only of the present Cabinet, but of the Chamber of Deputies, which was elected last year to support M. Gambetta's policy, as it was then believed. will be clearer than they are now .- Times.

#### GERMANY AND FRANCE. The Berlin correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph writes :-

Though the German daily press is much more the mouthpiece of the individuals who happen to be editors of a paper, and much less an organ of public opinion than is the case with the chief newspapers of London and Paris, yet an article of the Berlin free Conservative organ Die Post reflects so well the opinions prevalent at this moment in aristocratic circles of the capital, that it may be worth while sending you an extract especially as the future of the Egyptian question comes as well under consideration as the past. After having described the political situation as so eminently favourable for England that even half-hearted politicians could not have refrained from turning it to use, the writer seeks to prove that it would be a mistake to see in England's singlehanded proceeding a defeat of Europe in general and of Germany in particular. He then proceeds "The real antagonism as regards Egypt lies between England and France. The latter Power has, among all, the chief interest not to lose its hold on Egypt, or rather still to become sole master of the country. The reason why it cannot effect this is, that it will not adopt the only available way. If France had commenced action in Egypt, as England is doing at present, without asking for the consent of the rest, England would no doubt have roused the whole of Europe into opposition, and would within the limits of her rights meet with assistance. Such an event, involving the prospect of German troops in-vading France under the moral protection of a European coalition, frightened French statesmen and made them hold back. To be sure a much more simple course was open to They might have placed themselves at the head of Europe, and have taken the initiative for re-establishing order in Egypt, in agreement with Europe. But the Gambettists raised their voice and cried "Beware of Monsieur de Bismarck's leading-strings! The partisans of a policy of revenge were loud in favour of co-operation with England, in the hope of in tais manner bringing about a coalition again. Germany. So it has come to pass that France, the Continental Power who had the greatest interest of any to oppose England's action, has equally great objections to do it without Europe as with Europe, and that England, easting French aid aside, has taken the matter in hand without meeting any opposition. How this is all to end nobody can venture to predict. Chances are so numerous, that it is useless to calculate them. If other Powers can tranquilly await the result, so much the more can Germany do

so. Nobody need be afraid that England will so rapidly consolidate her possession of Egypt as to shut out Germany and the non-Russian part of the Continent from having their say in every case where Oriental territory is transferred from one proprietor to another." The article shows that a certain soreness still subsists here on the score of England's contempt for the European Concert, but that it is fast dying out, as Germans are gradually becoming aware that no harm is meant, and that no harm is likely to ensue for them out out of the subjugation of the Egyptian rebels and the fortification of English influence on the highway to India.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent with

General Sir Garnet Wolseley:-MAHSAMAH, Aug. 30.
This morning, with the Hon. W. J. Fitz-william, M.P., I rode out to visit the scene of the charge delivered by the Household troops. The scene was horrible beyond description. It would do no good to suggest the disgusting appearance of the unfortunate Egyptian soldiers, hacked, slashed, mutilated, almost out of the semblance of humanity by the long broadswords of the Guards. One officer still held an untouched eigarette in his stiffened fingers. A young soldier of the Blues was lying with hands and feet partly crossed, as if asleep. Two other Guardsmen lie dead in a tent at Kassassin with wounds which harmed not the brave soldiers, who were past all pain, but which will bring lasting infamy on the Egyptian army. Two wounded Egyptians were still on the position, and I rode across to Kassassin to ask that they might be brought in. The work done last night by the Household troops demonstrated once and for all the fearpower of these ponderous horsemen against undisciplined soldiers on foot, and against even good men taken by surprise. while the Egyptians foolishly firing on Kassassin, the Guards trotted out far to the north-west, wheeled, gathered speed as they went, and burst like an avalanche of armed men on the timid musketeers. Some of fired after the troopers, who returned and sabred them. Seven guns were ridden over, but are now missing. Our men were much infuriated by repeated harassing attacks during the day, We had about 21 casualties in killed and wounded, besides a number of foot soldiers, but no officers killed. Major Townshend received a severe cut in the wrist, and Captain Brocklehurst a bruised knee. Lieutenant Edwards, Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Pigott, Royal Rifles, and De Burgh, unattached, are wounded with bullets in their limbs. All doing well. We are just moving from this pestilential camp.

ISMAILIA, Aug. 29, 6 P.M.

I have just returned from El-Mahuta. I left this morning at ten by a train which reached Mahuta at noon. The distance is only 12 miles, but we were delayed in taking up and putting down transport, We found several dead horses near the line marking the spot where the engagement of the 25th and 26th took place. We could not proceed beyond Mahuta, owing to the block caused by the enemy erecting a huge embankment across the line. Nearly all is cleared away now, and I hope that to-morrow we shall have railway communication with Mahsamah and Kassassin, our advanced guard. Not many details have been so far gathered about yestersday's battle. We took 11 guns, which were capturd by the Household Cavairy last night, but unfortunately they could not bring them away, and this morning they were gone. It is a pity they had not been spiked or thrown off their wheels to render them useless. The charge of Cavairy is described as grand. An officer present, narrating it briefly, told me:—"We charged about 9.30 last night. The sight was sufficient to make young soldiers feel uncomfortable. The enemy had about 20 guns in entrenchments. Every few minutes several guns would bleze out in the darkness." As the officer said, "it made one feel a curiously helpless sensation, being fired at in the dark." The reason he gave for the charge is that ammunition had run short, and to save the position the charge was ordered. Just before the charge the Artillery advanced at a gallop, with the Cavalry in the rear, to within 400 yards; then, quick as thought, they unlimbered guns and poured in a deadly fire of shrapnel and shell, which seemed to mow the enemy down. Then came the charge, and 200 at least were out down among the guns. Their infantry nearly all fell on their faces to avoid the slashing of the Life Guards' swords, and many escaped who would otherwise have been struck down. When once our Cavalry, consisting of Household Cavalry and 7th Dragoon Guards, had got among the foe there was utter rout and confusion. Cavalry and Mounted Infantry appear to have borne the brunt of the action. Mounted Infantry deserve mention for dash and pluck. Very few troops are now in Ismailia; only part of the Royal Irish and Beloochee Regiments. All is quiet in front. The enemy have probably had enough for the present. There is communication by tele-graph as far as Mahuta, thence to advanced

front by heliograph. Besides three Life Guards killed, there are three missing. The scene has been described by one who visited the battlefield. He says that the bodies of the Egyptian soldiers spread

over a mile-and-a-half of ground. The correspondent of the Standard tele-

graphs as follows:—
ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY, 3.45 P.M. It is unquestionable that the eleven guns were, as I stated in my telegram of yesterday morning, for a time actually in the hands of our Cavalry. When these returned from the pursuit of the enemy it was found that many were missing, among them Colonel Hume who did not rejoin until this morning. The Cavalry accordingly again spread out and traversed the country for some distance in search of their missing comrades, and upon reassembling the horses were found to be so completely worn out that they were unable to move the guns. Having neither food nor forage at Kassassin, they had still four miles to march back to Mahsameh, and this they did, never doubting for a moment that the guns would be found in the morning at the spot at which they were captured. dawn, however, the enemy returned and removed them. The dead left on the field of battle were found in the morning to have been mutilated; the first time such a thing has occurred during the war. The Egyptian Cavalry did not take part in the fight. They were massed on the hill on the right rear, and withdrew when our Cavalry appeared in sight. The Infantry stood on the hill, and fired wildly and without aim until the charging squadrons were within thirty yards of them, when they threw away everything and ran. It is believed that the enemy had as many as forty guns in action against the two under Lieutenant Dorrodaile. ranges had been carefully measured by the enemy, who attacked in the dark in order to disconcert our gunners, who could not be acquainted either with the ground or distances. The enemy yesterday burnt two villages within their lines. They are now entrenching on our left front. There appears to be no doubt now that Arabi is transferring his better troops from Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir, The majority of those who attacked on Monday night were unmistakeably regulars. in white uniforms and fezzes. The Genera and his entire Staff are now at the front, and troops are being pushed forward with all speed. Every effort is also being made to establish proper communication from post to post along the line. When the attack was made on Monday there was no means of passing word back to Mahuta, and so on to smailia, and the General here was in entire ignorance of what was passing. He could hear the rumble of distant guns, but did not know how serious an effort was being made to roll up his chain of posts, which, owing to the difficult nature of the ground, were not in a position to assist each other with sufficient promptitude. There was in fact a tendency to despise the enemy owing to the easy victory which had been gained over him two days previously, but the mistake is not likely to occur again. An inspection made yesterday of the field of battle showed that there were many Egyptian dead about, but the number was

much smaller than had been anticipated. Yesterday all was quiet at the front. There were no signs on the part of the enemy of any disposition to renew the attack, and our Cavalry did not go out, as men and horses alike urgently required rest after their tremendous exertions of the previous day. Under the supervision of Major Wallace, of the Engineers, arrangements for utilising the railway for transport are proceeding energeti-cally. Both dams in the canal below Mah-sameh are cleared away, and boats can now go up to that place. Arabi is doing his utmost to block the Suez Canal, and a telegram was intercepted on Sunday by General Willis, from Arabi at Kafr Dowar to Mahmoud Fehmi, ordering him to induce the Bedouins near Kantara to effect a stoppage there. The heat continues very great, and the hot parching winds still sweep across the sand hills. All along the line the troops are suffering from heat, from the attacks of innumerable sand flies, and, worst of all, from the stenches arising from the dead bodies of the Egyptian troops and animals. I have had some conversation with wounded troopers to ascertain the exact course of events subsequent to their disappearance in the darkness as they dashed at the Egyptian guns. They assert that both Cavalry and Infantry met thom. Some certainly have sabre wounds, but as other accounts say that the Egyptian Cavalry were not engaged, it is very probable that in the mélée and darkness they may have accidentally wounded each other. They say that after passing right through the enemy they wheeled and again charged through them just as the Marines dashed out of the intrenchments. All speak of the terrific confusion which ensued when the Egyptians, our Cavalry, and Infantry struggled in a mass, after which the enemy fled at the top of their speed, pursued by our Cavalry. A fine incident is told of the first bearer company of the Army Hospital Corps. They were, by some movement of the troops, iso-lated. The medical officer in charge refused to allow the interruption in his duty of dressing the wounds which a change of position would have caused, and his forty men filled their haversacks with sand, so as to make a rough shelter, took the rifles of the wounded, and defended their charge until the arrival of the Cavalry put an end to the enemy's at-

WEDNESDAY EVENING. It is now known from prisoners that Arabi Pacha was present at the action on Monday, but that he did not take the command. The troops which attacked did not come from Kafr Dowar, but belonged to the force at Tel-el-Kabir, strengthened by the first Regi-ment of Egyptian Guards of three strong bat-talions from Cairo. The prisoners assert that only two batteries of artillery were engaged Our horses have suffered severely from the short commons, hard work, and heat. The remount depot established at Cyprus will find it difficult to get horses of sufficient strength to carry the heavy men of the First Brigade Cairo is now entirely denuded of troops. The sick and wounded from the front have

The correspondent of the Daily News at Ismailia telegraphed on Wednesday:-The English loss in the late skirmish was ten killed and eighty wounded. The attack

was not anticipated by our military authori ties, and the result shows that we are ready for anything. With all in his favour as to meeting us unprepared, the enemy could not gain an advantage, and will be deeply discouraged by his heavy loss. He is reported to have fled to Tel-el-Kebir, and made an attempt yesterday to retrieve his fortunes. The Life Guards charged home among the Arabs in spite of a heavy fire and suffered most loss of all the troops engaged. Many bayonet wounds were received by our cavalry, which shows how close the fighting was There is now no doubt that the enemy brought his best regiments from the Alex-andria side to make a desperate effort against Sir Garnet Wolseley's flank march. There will be more hard fighting beyond all question, but nothing can be predicted of a for who breaks out so suddenly into action after letting many better opportunities pass. Our positions remain much as they were to the front, but the cavalry has pushed forward a mile or two further on the extreme right. The Arabs have managed to remove their guns which we had captured. Every effort is being made to render the English attack a complete success when the moment comes but this causes a slight delay.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 5.50 P.M. Alexandria is to-day full of bustle and animation caused by military movements. These have for some days past been imminent, but hitherto it would have been improper to make any allusion to them. There is now no longer any occasion for secrecy. The High-land Brigade of the Second Division is on the point of sailing to reinforce Sir Garnet Wolseley. The regiments which compose it are at the present time embarking upon the transports lying alongside the wharfs. The troops will be conveyed in the Lusitania, Iberia, Paul and France. Other transports, with stores, will accompany them. Hamley, with his Divisional staff, and General Sir A. Alison, with his Brigade staff, will embark to-morrow. To-night eleven hundred Marines will disembark from the ships of war to reinforce the Brigade of Sir Evelyn Wood upon whom now devolves the task of defending lines twelve miles in length against an enemy of unknown strength. A large number of the European residents were gathered on the wharfs to view the embarkation of th troops, and the departure of so large a body of mea while Arabi's army still remains some twenty or twenty-five thousand strong, within easy march of the place, is regarded with something very like consternation. Some excitement is also visible among the native population, and the hopes of the disorderly native element are rising. The works at Ramleh are, however, exceedingly strong, and a comparatively small force can keep an army at bay. The danger of the situation, such as it is, lies rather within than without. The ships can, however, land their blue jackets should the Arab mob show any sign of an intention of taking advantage of the smallness of the force at the disposal of the British General. Cherif Pacha, in a circular addressed to the European Consuls affirms the right of the Khedive to assemble a Council of Ministers to examine important questions, whether of the interior or exterior, and to render more effective the Khedive's authority as supreme chief of the land and

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following telegrams, giving fuller par-ticulars of the casualties in the fighting at Kassassin Lock, received from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt by the Secretary of State for War:—

Kassassin Lock, Aug. 29.
Army Medical Department.—Killed—Sur geon Major Shaw. YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.-Killed

Sergeant Loftus. DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY .-Wounded slightly-Major Forster, Captain Reeves, Lieutenant Cunningham. ROYAL RIFLES,—Wounded slightly—Lieu-

enant Pigott. WELSH FUSILIERS. - Wounded slightly-Lieutenant Edwards.

YORK AND LANGASTER REGIMENT.-Wounded YORK AND LANGASTER REGIMENT.—Wounded severely—Sergeant Diswell (? Doswell); Privates Hynes (? Hinds), Peacock, Coates, and Erande. Wounded slightly—Privates Noon (? Noone), Eaton (? Heaton), Wood, Mullins.

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.—Wounded Slightly—Private Holledge (? Holledye).

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—Wounded Severely made,

-Privates Bond, Felton. Wounded Slightly | Privates Moffatt, Haines, and Sopp.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Wounded Slightly-Sergeant Jennings, Sergeant Crawley, Corporal M. Flynn, Corporal Street, Privates Gillis (? Gillies), H. Mcaree (?), J. Parr. C. Ash, McGlowe (? McGlone), J. Daly, C. Deadman, A. Eplett,

1st LIFE GUARDS .- Wounded Slightlyrooper L. Gordon. 20 Life Guards.—Wounded Slightly—T.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Wounded Slightly
-Troopers Proudlock and E. Heath. 4TH DRAGOON GUARDS .- Wounded Slightly -Troopers R. Wallace.
7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Wounded Slightly -Trooper C. Bush.

MAHSAMEH CAMP, August 29, CAVALRY HEAD-QUARTERS.
Only two regiments were seriously engaged vesterday evening—Household Cavalry and

7th Dragoon Guards. The following is the corrected (additional) list of their casualties :-

2D LIFE GUARDS.—Officers Wounded— Major Townshend, slight sword cut, right wrist. Rank and File Killed.—Troopers wrist. Rank and File Killed.—Troopers Randal and Willing (?), 1st Life Guards Trooper Bennet, Royal Horse Guards.

IST LIFE GUARDS .- Rank and file wounded. Trooper R. Martin, severe gunshot wound, left foot; Bowles, severe, two sabre wounds on head; J. Watson, slight sabre cut on right fore-arm; A. Horne, slight contusion of the chest; Stephenson, severe gunshot wound left arm, fracture of bone.

2D LIFE GUARDS.—Trooper Bateman. ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Troopers Lovell, severe gunshot wound in left shoulder; Harrod, severe gunshot wound left thigh. COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT CORPS .- Private Milan, severe shell wound right thigh.
All wounded doing well.

The following despatch from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State, War Office, was received on Wednesday night:—
Ismailia, 30th August, 1882, 5.0 p.m.

Following is summary of Lowe's report on Cavalry action of 28th instant:—Hearing in afternoon that enemy were advancing to attack Graham at Kassassin, turned out with Household Cavalry, 7th Dragoon Guards, and four guns of N Battery A Brigade Horse Artillery, and advanced towards enemy's left. Remained some hours. Returned to camp at 4.30 p.m.; finding enemy's attack was only a distant artillery fire. About 5.30 received message from Graham, enemy advancing in force. Turned out nam, enemy advancing in force. Turned out again, and, in compliance with Graham's request, proceeded to attack enemy's left flank. Made wide circuit; brought guns into action, and Sir Baker Russell charged home with Household Cavalry, well led by Colonel Ewart. Enemy's infantry completely dispersed; ground strewn with his dead. Cavalry charged through battery of seven or nine guns, which would have been brought in had it been daylight. Enemy removed them during night. Greatest praise due to all ranks of Household Cavalry. I may add, on my own account, that their excellent behaviour at all times is on a par with their gallantry in action. Most of wounded brough

Enemy throwing up works in front of Graham Will telegraph pith of Graham's report when received.

here last night; remainder will be here to-

WAR PREPARATIONS. An order was received at the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday, which created a pro-found sensation, as appearing to foreshadow a longer continuance of hostilities in the East than had been at first anticipated. This order referred to the sending out at once of the Light Siege Train-a formidable armament, weighing, with guns, carriages, wagons, ammunition, and general stores, 2.000 tons. It is understood that Sir Garnet Wolseley considers the construction of the siege train as admirably adapted for the pe-culiar nature of the soil of Egypt and for demolishing the enemy's earthworks. The Light Siege Train going out from Woolwich will require the following number of officers and men to work it: 8 majors, 8 captains, 8 lieutenants, 16 battery sergeant-majors, 40 sergeants, 40 corporals, 960 gunners, 16 trumpeters—making a total of 1,136 officers and men. The ordnance will consist of ten 40-pounder light rifled muzzle siege guns, ten 25-pounder guns, six 7-pounder guns, and ten 6.6 inch howitzers—making a total of

thirty-six pieces of artillery ordnance, On Wednesday afternoon the Persian Monarch left Millwall and steamed down the Thames on her way to Portsmouth, where she will embark 11 officers, 350 non-commissioned officers and men, and 270 horses for the Cavalry Reserve at Cyprus, In passing Woolwich she lowered her transport flag to the ensign of the Royal Navy flying from H.M.S. Tyne. The steamship Tana, of Leith, arrived at Woolwich, on Wednesday last, for a miscellaneous cargo of warlike material, and special exertions were made to complete the loading of the other vessels in hand. Intimation was sent on Wednesday from the War Office to the Ordnance Department at Woolwich that provision would have to be made for the early despatch to Egypt of a

balloon equipment. Arrangements are being completed at Ports-mouth for the embarkation on Friday and Saturday next, in the hired transport Persian Monarch, of the Reserves of the Household Cavalry, 4th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, part of O Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and a few others, amounting in all to 4 officers, 351 men, and 265 horses. The Tyne, troopship, is under orders to embark at Portsmouth, on Saturday, two troops of cavalry, and a small party of the O Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, for conveyance to Cyprus, the total being 4 officers and 174 men. The Type will also take to Alexan-174 men. The Tyne will also take to Alexandria the Reserves of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders and the 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry, numbering in all 9 officers and 426 men. She will take, in addition, a few officers for staff duties and nine men of the

Army Hospital Corps.

The Starling will be inspected at Sheerness on Friday by Vice-Admiral Bridges Rice, C.B.. Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, and will then take her departure for the West Coast of Africa, to relieve the Millard, composite gunboat. The double-screw composite gun-vessels Forward, Frolic, and Goshawk are to be taken in hand at Sheerness Dockyard, and brought forward for commission. They are at present attached to the 46th Division of the Medway Steam Reserve, and the repairs to them are likely to be of a considerable character, as each of them has been on foreign service. The dismantling operations on board the *Druid* were finished on Wednesday, and her guns have been returned to the Ordnance Wharf, Chatham. The crew of the Druid will be paid off on Friday, and granted six weeks' leave of absence.

THE PREMIER'S BODY GUARD,—A number of the Flintshire police arrived at Hawarden on Wednesday afternoon to act as a body guard to the Premier during his stay at Hawarden Castle,

Mr. Gray's Imprisonment.—A stormy meeting of the Dublin North Union Guardians was held on Wednesday afternoon, when the Chairman again refused to accept a resolution, brought forward by the Laad League members, expressing sympathy with Mr. Gray. A written protest against the Chairman's ruling was handed in, and charges of gagging the Guardians and ignoring the wish of the majority of the Guardians were freely made.

CHURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. OSBORNE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen, with the Princesses Sophie and
Margaret of Prussia, attended by the Hon.
Horatia Stopford, drove out yesterday afternoon. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught drove, attended by the Hon. Har-riet Phipps, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany drove, attended by Miss Bauer. Commander Mitchell, commanding the Coastguard et Cowes, and Major Grant and Lieutenant Vilbraham, of the Shrop-shlre Regiment (35th), officers of the Queen's Guard at East Cowes, dined at Osborne, and had the honour of being presented to the Queen in the evening. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove out this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany are expected to remain for the present at Osborne Cottage. His Royal Highness's indisposition is to be attributed to constitutional weakness, but it is stated that it is not of so serious a character as has been suggested, although he has been attended once a week by Sir William Jenner during the time he has been in the Isle of Wight.

M. Tissot arrived at the French Embassy. Albert-gate, on Wednesday evening from Paris, in order to resume his diplomatic functions after a congé of several weeks. The Marquis of Northampton and Lady

Margaret Compton have left Castle Ashby, Northampton, for Scotland. Earl Fitzwilliam has left Cowes in his yacht for Coollatin Park, County Wicklow. Countess Fitzwilliam has arrived in Gros-venor-square from East Cliff, en route for

Earl Compton is paying visits in Scotland.
Count and Countess Francis Lutzow have
returned to Alexandra Villa, West Cowes, from Walhampton Park, Lymington.

Count Edmund Batthyany has left town for

Lord and Lady Carrington have left Gunton Park, Norfolk, for Scotland.

Lord Beaumont has passed a better night and is improved in strength. The Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., has

consented to attend the banquet of the East Riding Conservative Association at Beverley early in October.

THE PRIMATE.

The general concern with which the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is regarded was again evidenced on Wednesday by the arge number of inquiries made personally at Addington Park, or by telegram, as to the condition of his Grace. Telegraphic information is sent daily to the Queen and other members of the Royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany. The Duchess of Teck and the Duchess of Cambridge have written expressing sympathy, and asking for the latest intelligence, while the Archbishop of York and the Bishops are constant in their inquiries. Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin on Wednesday morn-

"The Archbishop has had a quiet night, but there is a slight rise of temperature this morning."
The bulletin issued at ten o'clock on Wed-

nesday night was as follows:—
"The Archbishop has passed a quiet day, with much sleep. The temperature has again The weakness is less.'

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")
The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have left Arundel for Derwent Hall, their shooting-box in North Derbyshire, where they intend receiving company during the next six weeks. Grouse are very abundant on the Duke's extensive moors in this district. Derwent, which is a very old house, was formerly occupied by a farmer; but, during the last few years, it has been carefully restored and considerably enlarged. Nothing but oak is to be seen inside, and the house contains a wonderful colection of old carved furniture. It is beautifully placed in a secluded valley on the bank of the river. I regret to hear that there is no improvement in the condition of the Earl of Arundel. During the summer the poor child has been driven every fine day from Arundel to Littlehampton, in order that he might

It is amusing to read that pheasant-shooting will be seriously interrupted by the meeting of Parliament in October. This is an illusion analogous to the idea that the close of the session is greatly influenced by the 12th. The real fact is that probably not one-tenth of the Members of the House of Commons ever shoot Members of the riouse of Commons of the grouse, and not more than a sixth have any grouse and not more than a sixth have any grouse and the sixth have any grouse and which amusement there will be ample time during the Christmas holidays.

Lord Feversham, with a party of six guns, which included Sir Frederick Graham, shot over his Bransdale moors in North Yorkshire last week. The weather was very stormy, but the grouse were plentiful and steady on the wing, and nearly 500 brace were killed. This creditable sporting score is quite swamped by the achievement of Sir Frederick Milbank on the Wemmergill Moors in the same district, whose party of seven guns (including Lords Abergavenny and Kensington, and Mr. Vivian, M.P.), killed 911 brace in one day's shooting. Lord Downe's Danby and Glaisdale moors have been let for this season to Mr. Baring, and his party have obtained splendid sport. Lord Hartington, Lord Edward Cavendish, and Admiral Egerton have done well on the Duke of Devonshire's moors near Bolton Abbey.

It is not improbable that one of the burning It is not improbable that one of the burning questions to be discussed by the Church militant in Congress may be, "The attitude of the stage towards the clergy," with special reference to certain satirical productions known as "farcical comedies and comic operas." It is considered that the clergy have been palpably burlesqued and held up to ridicule at several of the London theatres, to the detriment of the cause of religion. A worthy prelate, whose information probably does not go beyond the title of the play or the name of a character, is very warm on the subject, and will be most influentially sup-ported in bringing the grievance before the

It seems very doubtful, however, if these estimable gentlemen have any real cause of complaint against the stage. After all, a little harmless satire, or playful exposure of our weaknesses, is good for us all, and there is no reason why the clergy should expect is no reason why the clergy should expect immunity, any more than any other class. Besides, they should remember it is not the cause of religion that is satirised, or made fun of, but simply the petty foibles of some individual types of the "Culte." The patronising attitude of the "Church and Stage. Guild "towards the "Church and Stage. Guild " towards the poor players certainly gives a very fair opportunity for this sort of

repartee.

Nobody doubts the personal courage of either General Henley or Sir Evelyn Wood.

Therefore, the way in which these two officers Therefore, the way in which these two officers have been exposing themselves to be picked off by the Egyptian gunners and sharp-shooters, seems neither prudent nor necessary. Possibly they may enjoy being sovered with the dust of shells exploding within a few feet of them, and may appreciate the music of bullets whistling past their ears. Swarming up a tree, too, out of harm's way may be a healthful exercise, and awaken agreeable reminiscences of torn trowsers and jackets in schoolboy days, with subsequent punishment. Probably, also, they may think they are advancing the interests of the army in giving a chance to the holocaust of unemployed Generals. But they might have some consideration for the feelings of their unfortunate relatives when they read the highly coloured a occurred to the holocaust of them to reconnocity the enemy's position so closely as to be recognisable, it is foolhardy of them in the extreme not to disguise themselves in sense.

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# Great-Britain. LONDON, AUG. 31-SEPT. 1, 1882.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

It has been too rashly assumed by commentators in England upon Prince Bismarck's policy, that in seeming to promote a joint Anglo-French intervention in Egypt his main purpose was to bring about a coldness and, possibly, a conflict between England and France. This assumption scarcely does justice to the penetration of the shrewdest statesman in Europe. Prince Bismarck is, before all things, a dispassionate observer of events; and he has never yet committed the mistake, so common with inferior masters in the art, and so frequently fatal to their calculations, of ignoring facts, and taking the false for true. He is, therefore, well aware that no consideration on earth would induce France to squander her strength in a con-

flict with England. She wishes to husband her resources for a duel with a totally different enemy. Had the English Cabinet taken this fact into account, Earl Granville need not have spent so much time in deferring to the French Government upon the question as to the manner in which the Egyptian difficulty was to be disposed of. There were only two pos-sible courses for France: either to allow itself to follow England subserviently, or to withdraw from all concern in the solution of the problem. Doubtless, Prince Bismarck calculated that jealousy or pride would compel our neighbours to go along with us, and then his object would have been attained without England and France ling out. It would have been enough if Egypt had occupied the interest of the French nation, and if the continuance of an active policy in North Africa had diverted its attention from Alsace and

of Berlin has, in all probability, been disconcerted. Ancient as are the traditions. and cherished as may be the reminiscences, that urge France not to abdicate its pretension to play a leading part on the Nile, events, comparatively of yesterday, have called into existence political aspirations of a yet keener sort. A diminution of the influence exercised by French diplomacy and French enterprise in the territories of the Khedive must necessarily mortify the national self-love of our neighbours. But they would

Lorraine. To this extent the diplomacy

abandon Africa altogether rather than pour into its sands the blood and treasure they have made up their minds upon spending some day or other nearer home. With all his wide and accurate apprehension of facts. Prince Bismarck seriously underrated this motive when he counted upon altering the channel of French national sentiment. He has been undeceived in an unmistakeable manner; and the students of European diplomacy must look for an equivalent Office. So far, the persons to benefit by the resolute self-effacement of France have been ourselves. It has left our arm free to act in Egypt as we thought best; and

it has likewise dissipated the fears entertained in some quarters that our action here would provoke opposition from other Powers. Prince Bismarck would be verging materially from the practical character that underlies his seemingly most adventurous diplomatic strategy if he allowed it to be supposed that Germany has any interest in thwarting intervention in Egypt, so long as intervention proceeds from England, and from England only. The same motive that deters France from embarking in any enterprise which might possibly involve her in a quarrel with England, or any other friendly Power,

deters Prince Bismarck from interfering with any Power that might challenge his right to do so. If France nurses its energy against Germany, Germany treasures its resources against France. Our Ministers for a long time exhibited remarkable incapacity to apprehend these important conditions. But they mus, be preternaturally dull if they have not stered the situation, and if, when the time con. es to arrange the future of

Egypt, they do n and Germany to ex-relations of France eyer we propose. 'ever we propose, cellent account. What us. Neither France will not quarrel with these two will Germany. But though .. iprocal Powers are bound over, by their rec. suspicion and antagonism, to keep peace as against the rest of the world, Russia is not similarly circumstanced; and it is from Russia that any challenge to our proposed settlement of Egypt will probably proceed. The interests of Russia in

Egypt may in one sense be trivial; but Egypt is still a portion of the Ottoman Empire and a branch of the Eastern Question, and in that Question Russia claims to be deeply interested. Without denying that, as Sir Charles Dilke asserted on the eve of the rising of Parliament, our relations with Germany are excellent, we should be foolishly shutting our eyes if we supposed that Prince Bismarck would see with re-

gret a conflict between England and Russia. That danger was averted by the patient firmness of Lord Beaconsfield. Should it again arise, will his successor be equally successful in avoiding it? If the Prime Minister were to involve us in a dispute with Russia, the paradoxical incidents of his career would be complete.

The concluding of a Military Convention with the despised Turk, coupled with the denial to the Egyptians of the right of self-assertion conceded to the Boers, guarrel with Russia. It may be that this Province. On the borders of Eastern respect, would be fittingly crowned by an open

once vaunted policy of Non-intervention has been cast aside like a worn out garment; and we are now more entangled in European politics than in the worst days of Lord Beaconsfield. France has kept out of the fray. So has Germany. So, hitherto, has Russia. We alone are fighting. But, while they watch us, they are likewise watching each other. We have set the ball rolling. What if others should resolve, for their own ambitious purposes, to keep it going ?-Standard.

#### SMOULDERING FIRES.

The whole of the dominions which are nominally under the sway of the Sultan are at this moment in a state of profound agitation. The tension is extreme. Everywhere there is uneasiness, unrest, and a fixed conviction that great events are near at hand. This feeling of unsettledness is confined to no single race or creed. From Montenegro to Armenia every one is on the outlook for coming changes. Even in ordinary times the vast territories which form the Ottoman Empire abound with smouldering fires any one of which, if vigorously fanned, would suffice to produce a general conflagration. Over all these dangerous centres of dissatisfaction and ambition there has passed of recent years the kindling breath of two great movements. The spirit of nationality has breathed life into many a subject race, and at the same time Pan-Islamism, like a mighty rushing wind, has roused the glowing embers of Mussulman fanaticism into a fiercer blaze. It was to a region thus sown with combustibles and mined with explosives that the French applied the torch when they undertook their "civilizing mission" in Tunis. The blaze, beginning on the confines of Algeria, spread to the banks of the Suez Canal. In Egypt we are endeavouring to trample it out, but the attempt, although it may be locally successful, is likely to increase the area of disturbance and pave the way to great changes in the East. It is a significant coincidence that at this moment, when our troops are first coming to close quarters with the leader who represents the revolt of Islam and the East against the ever encroaching West, disturbances should simultaneously be reported from the extreme limits of the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks and the Turks are fighting on the frontier of Thessaly in Europe, while far away, in the remote borderlands between Persia and Turkey, the Sheikh Obeidullah is summoning his followers to the standard of the Kurdish nationality. The fray be-tween the Greeks and the Turks at Karalik Dervend is no mere border brawl between frontiers-men. It is a conflict waged between the regular troops of Greece and the Porte for the possession of a narrow slip of mountainous territory ceded to Greece under the Berlin Treaty, which has been retained by the Turks. All the Powers unanimously decided against the Turkish pretension to retain Karalik Dervend, a position commanding the road to Salonica. Its evacuation, however, has been postponed from time to time, until the Greeks, waxing impatient, and possibly encouraged by the difficulties in which the Turk is involved elsewhere. took the law into their own hands and occupied the disputed territory. The Turks are now engaged in shelling them out of it. Reinforcements are hurrying up on both sides, and there is no saying how it may end. If it were only the regulars who fought, matters would be less serious. But it is reported that the Bishop of Platamona at the head of his flock is marching to attack the Turks in the rear. The incident is suggestive. The Bishop is a subject of the Sultan, Platamona is part and parcel of the Ottoman Empire. But the Bishop, like his flock, regard Greece as their true country, and on the first opportunity they have come to the assistance of their kinsfolk against the forces of their own rulers. This is natural enough, and it is because it is so natural that it is so change in the tactics of the German Foreign dangerous. If the fighting is prolonged, the Hellenes not only in Thessaly but in Epirus are likely to follow the episcopal example. A very small spark is able to kindle a fire in those regions which all the diplomacy of Europe cannot quench. Even more serious from another point of view is the renewal of Kurdish activity consequent upon Sheikh Obeidullah's escape. Sheikh who entertains lofty ideas concerning the future of the Kurdish race is exciting what may well be a very sincere alarm among all his neighbours. To execute his designs it is necessary for him to carve out a kingdom for the Kurdish provinces both of the Sultan and of the Shah, and both potentates have cause to remember his last attempt in that direction. The horrors of his invasion of Persia are still fresh in the memory, and it is to be feared that before long the same ghastly story will have to be told anew, Nor is the significance of the Sheikh's operations to be measured merely by the immediate addition which his torturings, burnings, and slavings make to the sum of human misery. He possesses quite as much importance as a factor in the great game in which European diplomacy is ceaselessly engaged, and it is quite possible that Obeidullah, but yesterday a prisoner in Stamboul, may compel both the reconsideration of the Berlin Treaty and the abrogation of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. There is hardly a province in the Ottoman Empire where there is not some outstanding cause of dispute which needs but little to produce a

revolt, a massacre, or a casus belli. The Austrian outposts near Novi Bazar are contly harassed by bands of insurgents stan. whose operations might be made a pretext for the advance to Salon. ca, which every one in those parts agrees to regard as inevitable. The Servian Government is at almost open feud with the majority of its subjects, who propose to reply in November to the illegal exclusion of their representatives from the Skuptschina by a strike against the payment of taxes. Austria has found its Tewfik in Milan, and the suppression of the National party in Servia by an Austrian corps d'armée is by no means out of the question. To that Russia would naturally have something to say, and signs are not wanting that she is preparing to say it. The remarkable circular of M. de Giers, in which the Prince of Bulgaria is significantly warned that the Russian Government is by no means prepared to support him at all lengths in his disputes with his subjects is regarded as indicating a conviction at St. Petersburgthat the time is at hand when Russia may | bring about such a result; but he was certain find it necessary to place herself at the head of the popular party in the Balkan would, have an important function in that

is only an imaginary danger. But the | Roumelia there are some thirty-six villages which the Turks have hitherto refused to cede to the Government of Aleko Pacha. Nor is that the only pretext that could be found for hostilities should circumstances be propitious to a breach with the Porte. Armenia also supplies a casus belli ready to hand. The Turks have done nothing to execute the sixty-first article of the Berlin Treaty, and any renewal of Kurdish atrocities upon the Armenian population might provoke representations, the logical issue of which would be a Russian occupation of Erzeroum. In Syria, where Arabi is prayed for in every mosque, and the aspect of affairs is so threatening that both Germany and France have despatched gunboats to secure the safety of their subjects, the excitement of the Arabs is such that any accident might precipitate a massacre or provoke a revolt. As it is in Syria, so it is in an even greater degree in Tripoli, where there may be an explosion of Moslem fanaticism which may yet shake Islam to its centre. The worst seldom happens, and it is possible, of course, that the crisis may pass by without any of these forebodings being realised. But at present the clouds are gathering in the Eastern horizon, and we may as yet be but at the beginning of the storm .- Pall Mall Gazette.

#### AN ENGLISH ZOLA WANTED.

The Daily Telegraph thinks London is in want of a writer like Emile Zola, but without his unnecessary and offensive grossness-one who would paint the daily life of this metropolis with all its depth of shadow, and with a strict regard to truth. Horrible and shocking they might be, but were charity, not satire, the motive, such revelations must be inexpressibly sad and

touching:—
Every day and every night in London scenes may be witnessed to make us ashamed of what we call civilisation, scenes of misery, want, and beggary that put our philanthroph to the blush. Here in this town of splendid palaces, where wine flows like water, and every kind of luxury is present in excess, the grey morning light seldom breaks across the grim chimney-pots but some lost, forgotten wretch crawls into a corner to die of starvation. The bare and bald records of the Eastend coroners' courts teem with terribly ro-mantic mysteries. It is a theme so old, so threadbare, so distasteful, and life is so busy, that we read and pass on without comment. In the midst of abundance and waste, death from hunger has become a tiresome commonplace. All the stories are more or less alike in their outline, and, because we are in ignorance of the detail, the few facts that come to light fail to touch the common heart. Hence the necessity for an English Zola, a new and more exact Dickens, a painter of the naked truth, no matter how ghastly or shocking. We have the gross annual sum of deaths by starvation, with the average of previous years, duly recorded among the statistics of the Poor Law, and set forth in blue-books one person in every hundred thousand. But a single complete and perfect history of the hourly struggles with hope deferred and blank despair, with gnawing hunger and final hopelessness would do more good than a library of Poor Law statistics. Theoretically, no one ought to die of star-vation. There are workhouses, and casual wards, soup kitchens, and night refuges in plenty. Most unfortunately these harbours safe from the desperate storms and the fierce struggle for existence do not invite-do, indeed, repel a certain order of morbidly sensitive poor folk. They prefer to go about rather than suffer the stigma of pauperism. It is for this reason that a new writer, with the insight and power to depict the several stages of such an awful fate, would be welcome. Were it possible to fathom the cause a remedy might be formulated. We want to know what and how the ragged, foodless, penniless outcast thinks and feels; to look behind the pale, drawn face, and through the hollow, eager eyes, deep down to the tumultuous soul with-There we might come upon a strange, inexplicable combat of pride and anger, with horror begotten of a dire necessity, and fear of a hard world too strong for the weak nature to cope with, and the slow flame to set alight the spark of pity, and the clue whereby we might find out the secret of how to help the most in need of all God's creatures, a starving human being."

# THE PRIMATE.

Renewed anxiety as to the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury was evinced on Thursday morning when the following bul-letin was issued:—"The Archbishop has had a somewhat restless night, owing to a slight return of fever. The pulse is firmer than yesterday, but there is an unsatisfactory drowsiness." During Thursday the prostra-tion, which is the chief cause of apprehension, continued, if it did not increase, and the drowsiness of which the morning bulletin spoke still prevailed, and caused great uneasiness. Grave apprehension exists among the household. The Archbishop has more than onco safely emerged from a serious illness since he has been Primate, under the care of Dr. Carpenter. His Grace maintains a calm and resigned demeanour. He takes nourishment frequently, although in very small quantities. At ten o'clock on Thursday night Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin:-" The Archbishop has passed a quiet day. He has slept a good deal. Functions are all fairly performed. The general condition remains

Speech by Lord Coleridge.—The Mayor of Exeter on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings which are about to be constructed in Exeter in enlargement of the museum erected in memory of the late Prince Consort. At a dinner afterwards Lord Coleridge proposed "Prosperity to the Albert Museum." He advocated most heartily such an institution as he understood the Museum to be, because it would be narrow pedantry and absurd to suppose that all the multitudes of forms of art, although they had been nobly handled by the great masters who had gone before, had been exhibited by them. The slightest reflection reminded one that the literature of Carlisle, Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and Cardinal Newman showed that the riches of the English language were not exhausted, and that its resources were still unfathomed. He believed that in the institution of such a museum was to be found the greatest possible advantage to the whole country with which it was connected. No one could doubt that the surest way towards the cultivation of charitable judgment and moderate views was the real cultivation of true knowledge. Nobody could doubt that the "inevitable stream of tendency," as it was called, was throwing day by day more and more power into the hands of the people. Therefore it could not be doubted that if the wiser, the more charitable, the larger, and more moderate, popular opinion could be made it would be the better for all. It was made, it would be not, of course, by the institution of the museum alone, by its lecture-rooms, by its teaching, by its library, by its classes, and so forth, that that the end he was pointing out could be achieved. Possibly it was not by any combination of ends in the power of man alone to

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

BRITISH RECONNOISSANCE AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley's forces :-

CAVALRY CAMP, MAHSAMEH, WEDNESDAY.
General Drury Lowe is concentrating the
entire Cavalry Division, including the three Indian regiment's, at this camp, a mile in advance of Mahsameh Station. General Willis, with the three battalions of Guards, remains at Mahuta, but will probably come on tomorrow. At the front of Kassassin are four Infantry Regiments, under General Graham. Owing to the want of provisions and transport it is difficult to push our troops forward, but to-morrow the train will be able to run up to Kassassin, which will greatly relieve the strain. A depot will be formed at that point, which is within marching distance of Tel-el-Kebir. The First Division are now all, or nearly all, between Mahuta and Kassassin. Indian Division is coming forward rapidly, and their cavalry and artillery are all up. Since Monday all has been quiet, except that a few shots have been exchanged with the Bedouins. Yesterday one of these parties crept up through the reeds on the other side of the Canal, and fired on the camp. Some pickets of the 60th, who were out on that side, surprised them, and killed three of them, a lesson which will probably teach them caution in future. Lieut. Tribble, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is still missing. Of the seven men of the Life Guards who were missing three have been found dead on the field. Nine of the enemy's wounded have been brought in, and about 100 lie dead on the scene of the charge. The Guards are now under canvas, but all have to leave their tents behind for a while when the march begins. Colonel Tulloch, with the Intelligence Staff, is at Kassassin. The Cavalry horses, after their long rest of yesterday and to-day, are picking up again. Officers and men are fed alike upon tinned meat, rice, and bread. Their health is far better than might have been expected under the circumstances of heat, flics, bad water, and bad smells. The Cavalry camp presents a picturesque appearance, and the lance pennants of the Indian Lancers flutter gaily in the wind. The great men and horses of the Household Troops contrast strongly with the lithe figures and light, active mounts of the Indian Cavalry. The Indian soldiers, as usual, make themselves thoroughly at home, and their followers succeed in a mar-vellous manner in finding and bringing in green food for the horses in the midst of this barren desert. During a reconnoissance yesterday portions of the enemy's line at Karain were sighted. Their troops are busy at their entrenchments. After Monday's experience they are not likely to attack us again. The troops for the most part believe that the enemy tried to poison the Sweet Water Canal by throwing corpses in, but this is in the last de gree improbable, as the Koran enjoins, and their universal custom enforces, that those killed in action shall be buried with proper ceremonies. The bodies of the dead which have been found floating in the canal were probably those of men who were wounded in e first action, and tried in vain to cross the canal. ber of Notables, and Ferrid Pacha, Governor of Zagazig, have arrived in Camp, having been sent by the Khedive to represent him with the British army, and to issue proclamations in his favour, which may be enforced by their personal influence. These personages, in the early stages of the difficulty, supported Arabi, but fell away from him upon his assuming a dictatorship and plunging the country into war. Lieutenant Goodrich, Commander of the United States steamship Lancaster, has received permission to accompany the expedition.

which took place the one yesterday afternoon the other this morning. Colonel Tullock vesterday found half a dozen wounded Egyptians, who had been lying untended since Monday's fight. Among them was an officer of artillery, who when found was almost insensible, but upon restoratives being given to him he recovered speech. He said that the Bedouins had killed all the wounded they found on the field of battle who were not Mussulmans. The affair of the 26th had caused much depression at Tel-el-Kebir. upon Arabi arriving he personally sent them forward to the attack of Kassassin. Before despatching the troops upon their mission he made them a short speech, saying that our movement in the rear had thrown the Egyptian plans of defence into a complete confusion, and that it was absolutely necessary to defeat it. This morning General Wilkinson, in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade conducted the reconnoissance on the right, and Colonel Tulloch on the left. We got within sight of the enemy's lines, his pickets falling back. Sketches were made of his position, which was not considered to be so strong as had been expected. After the return of our reconnoissance the enemy's cavalry returned the visit by galloping up and surveying Kas-sassin from a distance. If they attempt to repeat the attack of Monday they will find the position very much stronger than it was on that occasion. Colonel Goodenough has now organised his Artillery. His Indian troops are pressing on to the front. The delay in the advance is entirely due to want of transport. Hitherto the Army has been practically without transport, and now depends entirely upon the sailors with their launches in the Canal, and the railway, where, so far, only one engine is available. The troops in front are with the greatest difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessaries of life. The horses of the Cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days. To the plagues of sand flies by night and heat by day have now been added those of flies by day, these having during the last forty-eight hours appeared in immense numbers, attracted, it is supposed, by the scent of blood. In respect to the brilliant Cavalry charge of Monday, it is only due to the Household troops to say that their own officers led them mon the gues. Sie Beken officers led them upon the guns. Sir Baker Russell's horse having been shot, Colonel Ewart was the first man among the guns. General Drury Lowe and Staff were placed behind the first line and in front of the second. The enemy's infantry remained intact until the Cavalry were within twenty yards, when they broke and fled.

NOON, THURSDAY.

I have accompanied two reconnoissances,

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:-In the absence of any active employment officers naturally become critical, and on two points I think remarks very generally made leserve attention. We are now fortifying Ramleh with such guns as we can obtain from Egyptian forts, and our strongest artillery there are seven-ton guns thus obtained; yet those forts contained innumerable strong guns and immense stores of powder. Why guns and immense stores of postaking pos-are they not used? Because on taking posone fort alone we destroyed four valuable cannon, and rolled into the sea 8,000 barrels of first-class English powder. Surely this waste was needless. Had there been any fear of the Egyptians again seizing the forts it would have been easy to have deferred the

work of destruction until the last hour. The other point is in reference to the use of balloons. There is now no doubt that had the exact state of Arabi's troops been known after the bombardment 600 Marines could have saved the town. Yet, in uncertainty as to whether Arabi had fled or was posted in force on Pompey Pillar Hill, the landing of such a force would have been foolhardy. balloon in these circumstances would have heen invaluable, but here possibly its employ-ment might have been impossible. Under

present conditions, however, a balloon at Ramleh would be not only invaluable, but perfectly practicable. We are ignorant as to whether the troops are still behind the Kafrdawar lines, and we are equally ignorant as to the forces at Tel-el-Kebir. Unfortunately not a single balloon accompanies the expedition.

News comes from Cairo late last night that on the 29th there was a meeting of Notables at the house of Soliman Noureddin. The Cadi, Sheikh Mohamed Selim, and the Governor of Ismailia were present. Speeches were made recognising Arabi as sole ruler of Egypt. Yaom Bey, Prefect of Police, hearing this, declared against Arabi and ordered the arrest of all persons present, and is organising Turkish police for the protection of the Khedive's interests. The Governor o El-Arish declared for Arabi and influence two tribes of Bedouins in his favour.

Hassan Effendi, of Kantara, on the Canal, pretending to be favourable to the English, is stated to be in constant communication with

The following return of casualties among the Royal Marine Artillery engaged at Kassassin on the 28th of August was received at the Admiralty on Thursday from General Sir Garnet Wolseley :-

"Killed.—Gunners C. Baker, C. Lester, H. Newton, J. Adams, F. Cox, and F. Crad-

"Wounded dangerously. - Gunners T. Teagle and J. Carson; Bombardier Lovatt. "Wounded slightly. — Sergeant Willett, Gunners G. H. Peyton, H. (? A.) Rewton (? Renton), W. Weston, J. Collins, W. Howe, E. Charley, W. Wilson, J. B. Marsh, M'Clellan, Bovis (?), W. Maintland, H. Hardy, W. H. Coles, W. Brewington, J. Chump, Aridge,

WAR SUMMARY. A wild report was started and gained certain credence that Arabi Pacha had repented of his evil courses, and had asked for an armistice of eight days. The rumour, however, is based upon an obvious misunderstanding, and may be flatly contradicted at once. The arrival in camp of two dignified Egyptians was sufficient to start the story, but it is known that one of them was Said Pacha, President of the Chamber of Notables, and the other the Governor of Zagazig, and that both had been despatched by the Khedive to act as Commissioners to the British head-quarters. Certainly the last accounts of Arabi do not justify the belief that he is likely to sue for peace at present. Al-though foiled and routed with heavy loss in his attack upon our outposts at Kassassin, he must be still very strong if he elects to maintain a strict defensive. We have no exact details of the position at Telel-Kebir, but all reports agree in de-scribing the line of works as extensive, and their armaments formidable. Vague state-ments have been published describing his troops as greatly disheartened, but they still lack confirmation. The same reports credit the Bedouins with eagerness to prosecute the war. This is likely enough. The Bedouins are born thieves and marauders, who scent out war and pillage, as vultures do carrion, from afar. Thousands of them, from the Libyan, Syrian, and other Deserts, have probably joined Arabi's standards, and have swelled his ranks with a savage, reckless undisciplined cavalry, having its uses, no doubt, not without its drawbacks either, Swarms of such light horsemen would be invaluable to follow up a retreat, and on occasion they may strike at communications unguarded. But the Bedouins are not really fond of fighting if hard knocks are to be exchanged. They are only brave when certainly superior, and they are very loth to risk either their horses or their lives. A day or two ago they were active enough in front of Kassassin, and on Tuesday they stalked the camp and fired on it. But, to their disgust,

they encountered some piquets of the 60th, who replied with a smart volley, and killed several. After this they will doubtseveral. After this they will doubt-less be more cautious, and will reserve themselves for raids upon the Sucz Canal. The forward movement of the whole force along the Wady Tumilat is being continued with all despatch. Graham at Kassassin has been strongly reinforced; next to him Drury Lowe, who is just a mile ahead of his old quarters at Mahsameh, has with him the entire Cavalry Division, including the three re-giments of the Indian Contingent. Further back, General Willis, with the Brigade of Guards, was still at El Mahuta, but he was on the point of moving forward to Mahsameh, and he will soon be followed by the infantry of the Indian Contingent. The Artillery, under Colonel Goodenough, are well to the front, some with Graham, the rest with Drury Within a couple of days the High land Brigade will have landed at Ismailia, and, although still some distance to the rear, can then fairly be included in the available force as the reserve or second line. With all these troops in hand, Wolseley ought soon to be in position to make a determined advance. The only obstacle to overcome now is the diffitroops have far the best of it, and like old campaigners, manage somehow to support themselves. While the horses of the Household Brigade continue so short of forage that they have been a couple of days without corn, the Indian syces or grass cutters succeed seemingly, in getting green stuff out of the desert. Officers and men are also on short commons, and have to be satisfied with biscuit, rice, and tinned meats, in barely sufficient quantities, which are brought slowly from time to time. The only lines of supply are along the railway and the Sweet Water canal—the Bluejackets moving in launches along the latter, while the former has till now been only partially utilised for want of engines. This drawback is now happily removed, and a regular service of trains is being opened between Ismailia and Kassassin, which will doubtless relieve the strain. But until baggage animals are also pushed forward in considerable numbers it must be impossible to manœuvre very freely at the front, and much time, which is just now of incalculable value, will be lost. The most that we attempt to do at present is to send reconnoitring parties as far as possible to the front. General Wilkinson, with a detachment of Indian cavalry, moved to the right yesterday, and Colonel Tulloch to the left; both succeeded in sighting the enemy's lines, although their observations must necessarily have been of a rather superficial character. At Alexandria matters continue comparatively quiet Unimportant demonstrations are made by the enemy, as when a party advanced along the Canal and fired upon our sentries, but nothing like a real attack is attempted, and the ad vancing troops prefer retiring to coming into

THE SALVATION ARMY .- It is announced that nearly £9,000 has been received towards the purchase money-some £16,000 odd-of the Grecian Theatre and Eagle Tavern, Shepherdess-walk, City-road. The entire premises are to be opened on Thursday, the 14th of next month. Among the curious donations acknowledged on behalf of the Eagle fund are box of jewellery, 17 old coins and a silver brooch, a pearl scent, a gold chain, and a scarf-pin and a set of studs. Salvation soldiers are, it is understood, prohibited from wearing jewellery. A communication has been received at the head-quarters in Queen Victoria street from the Secretary of State for War, intimating that "his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to instruct the general officer commanding at Colchester to so modify the order issued at that station on the 12th of July as to allow soldiers to take part in the meetings of the Salvation Army which may be held in some building, but his Royal Highness cannot sanc-tion their attending any open-air demonstra-tion or procession."

collision with any force sent out against them.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS! THE QUEEN.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accom-Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Edward Clinton, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, Captain Edwards, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Sahl, left Osborne on Thursday exercing a goater for Scattland on Thursday evening en route for Scotland. The Royal party crossed in the Alberta, Captain Balliston, in a downpour of rain, to the Clarence-yard, Gosport. They were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. William Scott, Superintendent of the yard, and a few officers of the Staff, and conducted to the special London and North-Western train, which had been sent from Euston for their conveyance to Ballater. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice entered the central saloon of the royal train, which consisted of an engine and thirteen vehicles, furnished throughout with electrical communication. The saloon in front of the Queen's was occupied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Margarci, while the other single and double saloons were reserved for Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, General Sir H.
F. Ponsonby, Lord E. Clinton, and the remainder of the suite, directors, dressers, ladies maids, pages, and upper servants of the Royal Household. Her Majesty and the Princesses quitted the private station under the Clarence-yard at 6.45 p.m. train, proceeding over the South-Western Railway, via Win-chester to Basingstoke Junction, which was reached at 8 p.m., and where arrangements had been made to attach the vehicle bearing the Queen's fourgon. At Basingstoke the con-trol of the Royal train was transferred to Mr. Burlinson, assistant-superintendent of the Great Western Railway, by which route her Majesty and the Princesses continued their journey to Banbury, where tea and refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. Bushbury was made at 11.55, and thence the Royal travellers proceeded over the North-Western system, Messrs. Neele and Bore having charge of the special, to Carlisle, where the train was timed to arrive at about five o'clock on Friday morning. The Queen and Prin-cesses, on quitting the train, drive to Bal-moral, where the Court usually remains till about the middle of November.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY. The Court Circular contains the following:—"His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, has been confined to the house for the past three weeks by indisposition. There has never been any cause for serious anxiety. Though not yet well enough to leave Osborne, His Royal Highness will shortly follow Her Majesty to Balmoral." According to the latest information from Osborne the Duke of Albany was not quite so

well on Thursday. The change, however, was not sufficiently serious to cause her Majesty again to delay her departure for Scotland.

The Lancet has the following:—" Prince

Leopold is known to suffer from constitutional weakness, with liability to hemorrhage— hematophilia. Of this malady he has recently had an attack. Hematophilia ten years ago had no place in the College of Physicians' No-menclature of Diseases.' The malady is in-teresting for several features other than the tendency to spontaneous hemorrhage, or to bleeding from slight traumatic causes; such for example, as the great proclivity to painful swelling of the joints, dependent or not upon injury, the fact of the morbid condition being in many cases congenital, and its transmission hereditary, to males especially. All these points have been fully dealt with by writers, but it may be useful to say a few words about them again here. The joint af-fection was well illustrated in a case comfection was well illustrated in a case municated to the Clinical Society by William Jenner during his presidency, William in the course of his marks on the case, spoke of the joint affection in hematophilia as being of three varieties—viz., a spontaneous swelling, with tenderness and but little effusion; large effusion, with or without hemorrhage; and serious effusion simply, this last being the rarest. The occurrence of blood in the cavity of the joint does not appear always to be related to traumatism, but the great liability to severe joint affection following slight injuries accords with the similar proneness to cutaneous hemorrhage. As to the nature of this remarkable condition, everything points to its being dependent on some congenital defect in the vascular system, not necessarily inherited, but at the same time most liable to be transmitted by inheritance when once it appears. Such observations as have been made on the blood do not show much marked alteration in its constitution. Sir William Jenner, speaking on the occasion to which we refer, seems to have thought the blood was slow in coagulating, but this alone cannot ex-plain the liability to hemorrhage. Another fact, also alluded to by Sir William Jenner, is that the bleedings occur often when the patient is most healthy; and he believed that in these subjects blood is formed rapidly, and there is a tendency to plethora of the smaller vessels. The most important fact of all, however, is that which concerns heredity in this disease. In its proneness to be transmitted by inheritance hematophilia occupies a foremost place, and this fact of itself seems to show that its nature is rather a defect or abnormality in development than an actual morbid process, It may be hoped that the present indisposition of the Duke of Albany is not of serious character, and that his Royal Highness will make a good recovery; but it is abundantly evident that the avoidance of any considerable exertion must be continued for some time to come, and the Duke will need to regard himself as ness's health clearly necessitates more than ordinary caution in the expenditure of strength."

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough issued a large number of invitations for a garden party to be held in Blenheim Palace grounds on Thursday. Two bands were en-gaged, and elevens of cricket, captained respectively by the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Evetts, commenced playing, but the weather was so inclement that the whole of the outdoor proceedings had to be abandoned. The guests were entertained in the state rooms of the palace, and the bands of the 4th Oxford Light Infantry played a selection of dances in the library. The visitors included a great many of the landed gentry and magistracy of the

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Earl of Arundel have arrived at Derwent Hall, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex.

The Duke of Beaufort has left town for

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left Charles-street, St. James's, for The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and

ady Adela Rous have left Belgrave-square for Henham Hall, Wangford. Earl and Countess Manvers and Lady Mary Pierrepont arrived in town on Thursday from

The Earl and Countess of Derby passed through London on Thursday on their way to Knowsley, from Fairhill, near Tunbridgewells.

The Earl of Zetland arrived at Stromness.

The Earl of Zetland arrived at Stromness, Orkney, on Thursday morning. 'His lordship proposes staying in Orkney for a few days, and shooting over his moors in Birsay.

Sir John Haggerstone has left Ellingham Hall for Oakfield, Upper Norwood.

The Hon. John C. Dundas and Mrs. Dundas have proceeded to Shetland on a short visit to the northern group of islands.

A marriage (says the Past) is arranged between Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. H. Lescher, youngest son of Mr. J. Sidney Lescher,

PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, AUG. 31-SEPT. 1, 1882. THE DOGS OF WAR. It has been too rashly assumed by commentators in England upon Prince Bismarck's policy, that in seeming to promote a joint Anglo-French intervention in Egypt his main purpose was to bring about a coldness and, possibly, a conflict between England and France. This assumption scarcely does justice to the penetration of the shrewdest statesman in Europe. Prince Bismarck is, before all things, a dispassionate observer of events; and he has never yet committed the mistake, so common with inferior masters in the art, and so frequently fatal to their calculations, of ignoring facts, and taking the false for true. He is, therefore, well aware that no consideration on earth would induce France to squander her strength in a conflict with England. She wishes to husband her resources for a duel with a totally different enemy. Had the English Cabinet taken this fact into account, Earl Granville need not have spent so much time in deferring to the French Government upon the question as to the manner in which the Egyptian difficulty was to be disposed of. There were only two possible courses for France; either to allow itself to follow England subserviently, or to withdraw from all concern in the solution of the problem. Doubtless, Prince Bismarck calculated that jealousy or pride would compel our neighbours to go along with us, and then his object would have been attained without England and France falling out. It would have been enough if Egypt had occupied the interest of the French nation, and if the continuance of an active policy in North Africa had diverted its attention from Alsace and Lorraine. To this extent the diplomacy of Berlin has, in all probability, been disconcerted. Ancient as are the traditions, and cherished as may be the reminiscences, that urge France not to abdicate its pretension to play a leading part on the Nile, events, comparatively of yesterday, have called into existence political aspirations of a yet keener sort. A diminution of the influence exercised by French diploand French enterprise in the territories of the Khedive must necessarily mortify the national self-love of our neighbours. But they would abandon Africa altogether rather than pour into its sands the blood and treasure they have made up their minds upon spending some day or other nearer home. With all his wide and accurate apprehension of facts, Prince Bismarck seriously underrated this motive when he counted upon altering the athannel of French national sentiment. He has been undeceived in an unmistakeable manner; and the students of European

diplomacy must look for an equivalent change in the tactics of the German Foreign far the persons to benefit by the resolute self-effacement of France have been ourselves. It has left our arm free to act in Egypt as we thought best; and it has likewise dissipated the fears entertained in some quarters that our action here would provoke opposition from other Powers. Prince Bismarck would be verging materially from the practical character that underlies his seemingly most adventurous diplomatic strategy if he allowed it to be supposed that Germany has any interest in thwarting intervention in Egypt, so long as intervention proceeds from England, and from England only. The same motive that deters France from embarking in any enterprise which might possibly involve her in a quarrel with England, or any other friendly Power, deters Prince Bismarck from interfering with any Power that might challenge his right to do so. If France nurses its energy against Germany, Germany treasures its resources against France. Our Ministers for a long time exhibited remarkable incapacity to apprehend these important conditions. But they must be preternaturally dull if they have not now mastered the situation, and if, when the time comes to arrange the future of Egypt, they do not know how to turn the relations of France and Germany to excellent account. Whatever we propose, France will not quarrel with us. Neither will Germany. But though these two Powers are bound over, by their reciprocal suspicion and antagonism, to keep the peace as against the rest of the world, Russia is not similarly circumstanced; and it is from Russia that any challenge to our proposed settlement of Egypt will pro-bably proceed. The interests of Russia in Egypt may in one sense be trivial; but Egypt is still a portion of the Ottoman Empire and a branch of the Eastern Question, and in that Question Russia claims to be deeply interested. Without denying that, as Sir Charles Dilke asserted on the eve of the rising 44 Parliament, our relations with Germany are excellent, we should be foolishly shutting our eyes if we supposed that Prince Bismarck would see with regret a conflict between England and Russia. That danger was averted by the patient firmness of Lord Beaconsfield. should it again arise, will his successor be equally successful in avoiding it? If the Prime Minister were to involve us in a dispute with Russia, the paradoxical incidents of his career would be complete. The concluding of a Military Convention with the despised Turk, coupled with the denial to the Egyptians of the right of self-assertion conceded to the Boers,

purposes, to keep it going?-Standard. AN ENGLISH ZOLA WANTED.

would be fittingly crowned by an open

quarrel with Russia. It may be that this

is only an imaginary danger. But the once vaunted policy of Non-intervention has been cast aside like a worn out gar-

ment; and we are now more entangled in

European politics than in the worst days

of Lord Beaconsfield. France has kept

out of the fray. So has Germany. So,

hitherto, has Russia. We alone are fight-

ing. But, while they watch us, they are

likewise watching each other. We have

set the ball rolling, What if others

should resolve, for their own ambitious

The Daily Telegraph thinks London is in want of a writer like Emile Zola, but without his unnecessary and offensive grossness—one who would paint the daily life of this metropolis with all its depth of shadow, and with a strict regard to truth. Horrible and shocking they might be, but were charity, not satire, the motive, such revelations must be inexpressibly sad and

Every day and every night in London touching :-

cenes may be witnessed to make us ashamed of what we call civilisation, scenes of misery, want, and beggary that put our philanthrophy to the blush. Here in this town of splendid palaces, where wine flows like water, and every kind of luxury is present in excess, the grey morning light seldom breaks across the grim chimney-pots but some lost, forgotten wretch crawls into a corner to die of starvation. The bare and bald records of the Eastend coroners' courts teem with terribly romantic mysteries. It is a theme so old, so threadbare, so distasteful, and life is so busy that we read and pass on without comment. In the midst of abundance and waste, death from hunger has become a tiresome common place. All the stories are more or less alike in their outline, and, because we are in ig-norance of the detail, the few facts that come to light fail to touch the common heart Hence the necessity for an English Zola, new and more exact Dickens, a painter of the naked truth, no matter how ghastly or shocking. We have the gross annual sum of deaths by starvation, with the average of previous years, duly recorded among the statistics of the Poor Law, and set forth in blue-books not seen by one person in every hundred thousand. But a single complete and perfect history of the hourly struggles with hope deferred and blank despair, with gnawing hunger and final hopelessness would do more good than a library of Poor Law statistics. Theoretically, no one ought to die of starvation. There are workhouses, and casual wards, soup kitchens, and night refuges in plenty. Most unfortunately these harbours safe from the desperate storms and the fierce struggle for existence do not invite-do, indeed, repel a certain order of morbidly sensitive poor folk. They prefer to go about famishing and faint, and pining for food, rather than suffer the stigma of pauperism. It is for this reason that a new writer, with the insight and power to depict the several stages of such an awful fate, would be welcome Were it possible to fathom the cause a remedy might be formulated. We want to know what and how the ragged, foodless, penniless out-cast thinks and feels; to look behind the pale, drawn face, and through the hollow, eager eyes, deep down to the tumultuous soul with in. There we might come upon a strange, inexplicable combat of pride and anger, with horror begotten of a dire necessity, and fear of a hard world too strong for the weak nature to cope with, and the slow flame to set alight the spark of pity, and the clue whereby we might find out the secret of how to help the most in need of all God's creatures, starving human being."

#### ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

Hobart Pacha writes to the Standard to represent the Turkish side of the argument with regard to the Egyptian difficulty. He says that when the difficulty arose the Turkish Government without hesitation proposed to send troops wherewith to quell the action of factious parties in Egypt. They were, however, sternly prohibited from doing so by the French Ambassador, who informed the Sultan that on no account would Turkish troops be allowed to land in Egypt. In this he was thoroughly supported by England. After mentioning that the Conference had hardly entered on its first work when England bombarded the Alexandria forts, that the Conference took but little notice of this, and after a few days' sitting recommended Turkey to send dding to their recomme unimportant conditions, Hobart Pacha says :- "And now comes the extraordinary part of the business. England, whose Am-bassador signs the decision of the Conference, acts alone and imposes conditions which it is almost impossible for Turkey to accept, inasmuch as they are extremely offensive to the amour propre of that country. The spirit of the Conference inclines towards maintaining the prestige of the Sultan in Egypt. If so, it is unreasonable of England to make conditions entirely destructive of that prestige. It would have been better for England to have declared in full Conference that she would not accept Turkish troops in Egypt than to have acted thus. The great misfortune of the pre-sent state of things is that unreasonable sus-picion of foul play exists on both sides. Turkey imagines that England means to follow the French example at Tunis, and to take possession of Egypt. England, on the other hand, suspects that Turkey intends her troops to play false if they go to Egypt. To so grea a point has this unfortunate suspicion arrived that it bids fair to lead to most serious complications. People in England are apt to forget the almost indescribable difficulties of the Sultan's position, and frequently attribute to bad faith actions forced upon him by circumstances they cannot understand. that has passed lately makes the Sultan sus-pect that the friendship of England has gone for ever. England can afford to be magnani-mous. Now is the time for her to be so in mous. Now is the time for her to regard to her old friend the Turk." Pacha expresses the opinion that England is standing on the edge of a precipice. "If she imagines," he says, "that she has friends on the Continent of Europe in regard to this policy she is mistaken. One has only to hear the nonest opinion among foreigners of all denominations here to know how her proceedings are disliked and disapproved.

#### THE PRIMATE.

Renewed anxiety as to the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury was evinced on Thursday morning when the following bul-letin was issued:—"The Archbishop has had a somewhat restless night, owing to a slight return of fever. The pulse is firmer than yesterday, but there is an unsatisfactory drowsiness." During Thursday the prostration, which is the chief cause of apprehension continued, if it did not increase, and the drowsiness of which the morning bulletin spoke still prevailed, and caused great uneasiness. Grave apprehension exists among the household. The Archbishop has more than once safely emerged from a serious illness since he has been Primate, under the care of Dr. His Grace maintains a calm and Carpenter. resigned demeanour. He takes nourishment frequently, although in very small quantities. At ten o'clock on Thursday night Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin:-" The Archbishop has passed a quiet day. He has slept a good deal. Functions are all fairly performed. The general condition remains much the same.

M. PAUL BERT AND HISTORY .- When an ex-Minister of Education declares that every French school-boy should learn by heart th proclamation of Prince Frederick Charles at sens in December, 1870, he should at least take care to be correct in his facts, The following is the text of the proclamation to which so much reference has been made since M. Paul Bert's famous speech at the Troadéro :-

Show all your energy, and march to the partition of this unrighteous land.

This band of brigands must be exterminated. The world cannot have rest as long as the French nation exists.

Only let us divide it into small territories and they will tear themselves to pieces by their internal quarrels; but Europe will be undisturbed for cen-

Soldiers-you who have any courage-now is the time to conquer or die.
Now, it so happens that Prince Frederick Charles was not at Sens on the 1st of De-cember, 1870, where he is supposed to have uttered it. No such proclamation was issued during the late war, but it is believed that some such truculent manifesto was addressed by Blucher to his troops at the opening of the One Hundred Days' campaign. M. Paul Bert is evidently more at home in vivisecting dogs than in teaching history.—Pall Mall Gazette.

balloon in these circumstances would have been invaluable, but here possibly its employment might have been impossible. Under present conditions, however, a balloon at

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. BRITISH RECONNOISSANCE AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

DEFECTIVE TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS. The Standard has received the following elegrams from its correspondent with Sir

Garnet Wolselev's forces :-CAVALRY CAMP, MAHSAMEH, WEDNESDAY. General Drury Lowe is concentrating the entire Cavalry Division, including the three Indian regiments, at this camp, a mile in advance of Mahsameh Station. General Willis, with the three battalions of Guards, remains at Mahuta, but will probably come on to-morrow. At the front of Kassassin are four Infantry Regiments, under General Graham. Owing to the want of provisions and transport it is difficult to push our troops forward, but co-morrow the train will be able to run up to Kassassin, which will greatly relieve the strain. A depot will be formed at that point, which is within marching distance of Tel-el-Kebir. The First Division are now all, or nearly all, between Mahuta and Kassassir The Indian Division is coming forward rapidly, and their cavalry and artillery are all Since Monday all has been quiet, except that a few shots have been exchanged with the Bedouins. Yesterday one of these parties crept up through the reeds on the other side of Canal, and fired on the camp. Some pickets of the 60th, who were out on that side, surprised them, and killed three of them, a lesson which will probably teach them cau-tion in future. Lieut. Tribble, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, is still missing. Of the seven men of the Life Guards who were missing three have been found dead on the field. Nine of the enemy's wounded have been brought in, and about 100 lie dead on the scene of the charge. The Guards are now under canvas, but all have to leave their tents behind for a while when the march begins. Colonel Tulloch, with the Intelligence Staff, is at Kassassin. The Cavalry horses, after their long rest of yesterday and to-day, are picking up again. Officers and men are fed alike upon tinned meat, rice, and bread. Their health is far better than might have been expected under the circumstances of heat, flies, bad water, and bad smells. The Cavalry camp presents a picturesque appearance, and the lance pennants of the Indian Lancers flutter gaily in the wind. The great men and horses of the Household Troops contrast strongly with the lithe figures and light, active mounts of the Indian Cavalry. The Indian soldiers, as usual, make themselves thoroughly at home, and their followers succeed in a marvellous manner in finding and bringing in green food for the horses in the midst of this barren desert. During a reconnoissance yesterday portions of the enemy's line at Karain were sighted. Their troops are busy at their entrenchments. After Monday's experience they are not likely to attack us again. The troops for the most part believe that the enemy tried to poison the Sweet Water Canal by throwing corpses in, but this is in the last degree improbable, as the Koran enjoins, and their universal custom enforces, that those killed in action shall be buried with proper ceremonies. The bodies of the dead which have been found floating in the canal were probably those of men who were wounded in the first action, and tried in vain to cross the canal. Sultan Pacha, President of the Cham-ber of Notables, and Ferrid Pacha, Governor of Zagazig, have arrived in Camp, having been sent by the Khedive to represent him tions in his favour, which may be enforced by their personal influence. These person-ages, in the early stages of the difficulty, supported Arabi, but fell away from him upor his assuming a dictatorship and plunging the country into war. Lieutenant Goodrich, Comprander of the United States steamship Lan-

caster, has received permission to accompany NOON, THURSDAY. I have accompanied two reconnoissances, which took place the one yesterday afternoon, the other this morning. Colonel Tulloch vesterday found half a dozen wounded Egypians, who had been lying untended Monday's fight. Among them was an officer of artillery, who when found was almost insensible, but upon restoratives being given to him he recovered speech. He said that the Bedouins had killed all the wounded they found on the field of battle who were not The affair of the 26th had caused much depression at Tel-el-Kebir. But upon Arabi arriving he personally sent them forward to the attack of Kassassin. Before despatching the troops upon their mission he made them a short speech, saying that our movement in the rear had thrown the Ecyptian plans of defence into a complete confusion, and that it was absolutely necessary to defeat it. This morning General Wilkinson, in command of the Indian Cavalry Brigade conducted the reconnoissance on the right, and Colonel Tulloch on the left. We got within sight of the enemy's lines, his pickets falling back. Sketches were made of his position, which was not considered to be so strong as had been expected. After the return of our reconnoissance the enemy's cavalry returned the visit by galloping up and surveying Kassassin from a distance. If they attempt to repeat the attack of Monday they will find the position very much stronger than it was on that occasion, Golonel Goodenough has now organised his Artillery. His Indian troops are pressing on to the front. The delay in the advance is entirely due to want of transport. Hitherto the Army has been practically without transport, and now depends entirely upon the sailors with their launches in the Canal, and the railway, where, so far, only one engine is available. The troops in front are with the greatest difficulty kept supplied with the bare necessaries of life. The horses of the Cavalry have been entirely without corn for the last two days. To the plagues of sand flies by night and day have now been added those of heat by flies by day, these having during the last forty-eight hours appeared in immense numbers, attracted, it is supposed, by the spent of blood. In respect to the brilliant Cavalry charge of Monday, it is only due to the Household troops to say that their own officers led them upon the guns. Sir Baker Russell's horse having been shot, Colonel General Drury Lowe and Staff were placed behind the first line and in front of the The enemy's infantry remained intact until the Cayalry were within twenty yards, when they broke and fled.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:-In the absence of any active employment officers naturally become critical, and on two points I think remarks very generally made leserve attention. We are now fortifying Ramleh with such guns as we can obtain from Egyptian forts, and our strongest artillery there are seven-ton guns thus obtained; yet those forts contained innumerable stronger guns and immense stores of powder. Why are they not used? Because on taking pos-session of the forts we destroyed them. In one fort alone we destroyed four valuable cannon, and rolled into the sea 8,000 barrels of first-class English powder. Surely this waste was needless, Had there been any fear of the Egyptians again soizing the forts it would have been easy to have deferred the work of destruction until the last hour.

The other point is in reference to the use of halloons. There is now no doubt that had the exact state of Arabi's troops been known after the bombardment 600 Marines could have saved the town. Yet, in uncertainty as to whether Arabi had fled or was posted in force on Pompey Pillar Hill, the landing of such a force would have been foolhardy. A balloon in these circumstances would have

Ramleh would be not only invaluable, but perfectly practicable. We are ignorant as to the troops are still behind the Kafrdawar lines, and we are equally ignorant as to the forces at Tel-el-Kebir. Unfortunately not a single balloon accompanies the

expedition.

The following return of casualties among the Royal Marine Artillery engaged at Kassassin on the 28th of August was received at the Admiralty on Thursday from General Sir

Garnet Wolseley:"Killed.-Gunners C. Baker, C. Lester, H. Newton, J. Adams, F. Cox, and F. Crad-

"Wounded dangerously. - Gunners T "Wounded dangerously. — Gunners T. Teagle and J. Carson; Bombardier Lovatt. "Wounded slightly. — Sergeant Willett, Gunners G. H. Peyton, H. (? A.) Rewton (? Renton), W. Weston, J. Collins, W. Howe, E. Charley, W. Wilson, J. B. Marsh, M'Clellan, Bovis (?), W. Maintland, H. Hardy, W. H. Coles, W. Brewington, J. Chump, Aridge, and Bedwood."

The following despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley has been received at the War

"ISMAILIA, SEPT. 1. Graham reports his fight on August 28 as follows:—'My force, 1,875 men and three guns, with left on canal, at Kassassin Lock about 9.30 a.m. At noon the enemy opened fire with two guns at long range, doing no harm. At 3 p.m. the enemy seemed to be retiring, so I ordered the men back to camp fon dinner, and the cavalry brigade that had come up to my support returned to Mahsa-meh. At 4.30 p.m. the enemy's infantry in force, supported by heavy and well-directed artillery fire, advanced to overlap my right. Requested Cavalry Brigade and battalion of Marines to come up from Mahsameh. Pushed forward Marine Artillery Battalion, 427 strong, along south bank of Canal to take enemy in This movement admirably execute by Colonel Tuson, who handled battalion with great skill, men firing with effect and steadiness. At 5 p.m. I requested Lowe to attack enemy's left with cavalry, which he did most gallantly. At 6.45 ordered general advance, expecting cavalry about them to attack enemy eft beyond ridge to my right. Battalion of Marines arrived from Mahsameh and joined in general advance of two or three miles. my fell back before us. At 8 p.m. heard result of cavalry charge, and at 8.45, all being quiet, returned to camp. Behaviour of troops and steadiness under fire was excellent; eage throughout the day to close with Nothing could exceed gallantry of Mounted Infantry, led by Piggott, an officer as able as he is dashing. I regret that he and Edwards are both wounded. Guns well served by artillery. One, a Krupp previously taken, was admirably served throughout day by marine artillery under Captain Tucker. Estimate enemy's force at 1,000 cavalry, 8,000

infantry, and twelve guns. WAR SUMMARY. A wild report was started and gained a certain credence that Arabi Pacha had re-pented of his evil courses, and had asked for an armistice of eight days. The rumour, however, is based upon an obvious misunderstanding and may be flatly contradicted at once. The arrival in camp of two dignified Egyptians was sufficient to start the story, but it is known that one of them was Said Pacha, President of the Chamber of Notables, and the other the Governor of Za-gazig, and that both had been despatched by the Khedive to act as Commissioners to the British head-quarters. Certainly the last accounts of Arabi do not justify the belief that he is likely to sue for peace at present. Although foiled and routed with heavy loss in his attack upon our outposts at Kassassin, he must be still very strong if he elects to maintain a strict defensive. We have no exact details of the position at el-Kebir, but all reports agree in de-scribing the line of works as extensive, and their armaments formidable. Vague state-ments have been published describing his troops as greatly disheartened, but they still lack confirmation. The same reports credit the Bedouins with eagerness to prosecute the war. This is likely enough. The Bedouins are born thieves and marauders, who scent out war and pillage, as vultures do carrion, from afar. Thousands of them, from the Libyan, Syrian, and other Deserts, have probably joined Arabi's standards, and have swelled his ranks with a savage, reckless undisciplined cavalry, having its uses, no doubt, not without its drawbacks either. Swarms of such light horsemen would be invaluable to follow up a retreat, and on occasion they may strike at communications unquarded But the Redouins are not really fond of fighting if hard knocks are to be exchanged. They are only brave when certainly superior, and they are very loth to risk either their horses or their lives. A day or two ago they were active enough in front of Kassassin, and on Tuesday they stalked the camp and fired on it. But, to their disgust, they encountered some piquets of the 60th, who replied with a smart volley, and killed several. After this they will doubt-less be more cautious, and will reserve themselves for raids upon the Suez Canal. The forward movement of the whole force along the Wady Tumilat is being continued with all despatch. Graham at Kassassin has been strongly reinforced; next to him Drury Lowe, who is just a mile shead of his old quarters at Mahsameh, has with him the entire Cavalry Division, including the three regiments of the Indian Contingent. Further back, General Willis, with the Brigade of Guards, was still at El Mahuta, but he was on the point of moving forward to Mahsameh, and he will soon be followed by the infantry of the Indian Contingent. The Artillery, under Colonel Goodenough, are well to the front, some with Graham, the rest with Drury Lowe. Within a couple of days the High-land Brigade will have landed at Ismailia, and, although still some distance to the rear, can then fairly be included in the available force as the reserve or second line. With all these troops in hand, Wolseley ought soon to be in position to make a determined advance. The only obstacle to overcome now is the culty of supply. In this respect the Indian troops have far the best of it, and like old campaigners, manage somehow to support themselves. While the horses of the Household Brigade continue so short of forage that have been a couple of days without corn the Indian syces or grass cutters succeed seemingly, in getting green stuff out of the desert. Officers and men are also on short eommons, and have to be satisfied with biscuit, rice, and tinned meats, in barely sufficient quantities, which are brought slowly from time to time. The only line supply are along the railway and the Sweet Water canal—the Bluejackets moving in launches along the latter, while the former has till now been only partially utilised for want of engines. This drawback is now happily removed, and a regular service of trains is being opened between Ismailia and Kassassin which will doubtless relieve the strain. But until baggage animals are also pushed forward in considerable numbers it must be im-possible to manœuvre very freely at the front, and much time, which is just now of incalculable value, will be lost. The most that we attempt to do at present is to send reconnoitring parties as far as possible to the front. General Wilkinson, with a detachment of Indian cavalry, moved to the right yesterday and Colonel Tulloch to the left; both sucoceded in sighting the enemy's lines, although their observations must necessarily have been of a rather superficial character. At Alexan-

dria matters continue comparatively quiet

Unimportant demonstrations are made by the

enemy, as when a party advanced along the

Canal and fired upon our sentries, but nothing like a real attack is attempted, and the ad-

vancing troops prefer reliring to coming into collision with any force sent out against them,

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. THE OUEEN.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret, and attended by General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord Edward Clinton, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, Captain Edwards, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Sahl, left Osborne on Thursday evening en route for Scotland. The Royal party crossed in the Alberta, Captain Balliston, in a downpour of rain, to the Clarence-yard, Gosport. They were received by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Mr. William Scott, Superintendent of the yard, and a few officers of the Staff, and conducted to the special London and North-Western train, which had been sent from Euston for their conveyance to Ballater. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice entered the central saloon of the royal train, which consisted of an engine and thirteen vehicles, furnished throughout with electrical communication The saloon in front of the Queen's was occu-pied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Margaret, while the other single and double saloons were reserved for Lady Southampton, the Hon. Horatio Stopford, the Hon. Harriett Phipps, General Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Lord E. Clinton, and the remainder of the suite, directors, dressers, ladies' maids, pages, and upperservants of the Royal Household. Her Majesty and the Princesses quitted the private station under the Clarence-yard at 6.45 p.m. train, proceeding over the South-Western Railway, via Winchester to Basingstoke Junction, which was reached at 8 p.m., and where arrangements had been made to attach the vehicle bearing the Queen's fourgon. At Basingstoke the control of the Royal train was transferred to Mr. Burlinson, assistant-superintendent of the Great Western Railway, by which route her Majesty and the Princesses continued their journey to Banbury, where tea and refresh-ments were served at 10 o'clock. Bushbury was made at 11.55, and thence the Royaltravellers proceeded over the North-Western system, Messrs. Neele and Bore having charge of the special, to Carlisle, where the train was timed to arrive at about five o'clock on Friday morning. The Queen and Princesses, on quitting the train, drove to Balmoral, where the Court usually remains till about the middle of November.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

The Court Circular contains the following: -- "His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, of Albany, has been confined to the house for the past three weeks by indisposi-tion. There has never been any cause for serious anxiety. Though not yet well enough to leave Osborne, His Royal Highness will shortly follow Her Majesty to Balmoral. According to the latest information from

Osborne the Duke of Albany was not quite so well on Thursday. The change, however, was not sufficiently serious to cause her Majesty again to delay her departure for Scotland.

The Lancet has the following:—" Prince Leopold is known to suffer from constitutional weakness, with liability to hemorrhage-hematophilia. Of this malady he has recently had an attack. Hematophilia ten years ago had no place in the College of Physicians' menclature of Diseases.' The malady is interesting for several features other than the tendency to spontaneous hemorrhage, or to bleeding from slight traumatic causes; such, for example, as the great proclivity to painful swelling of the joints, dependent or not upon injury, the fact of the morbid condition being in many cases congenital, and its trans-mission hereditary, to-males especially. All these points have been fully dealt with by writers, but it may be useful to say a few words about them again here. The joint af fection was well illustrated in a case communicated to the Clinical Society by William Jenner during his presidency William, in the course of his remarks on the case, spoke of the jo three varieties—viz., a spontaneous swelling, with tenderness and but little effusion; large effusion, with or without hemorrhage; and serious effusion simply, this last being the rarest. The occurrence of blood in the cavity of the joint does not appear always to be re-lated to traumatism, but the great liability to severe joint affection following slight injuries accords with the similar proneness to cutane-ous hemorrhage. As to the nature of this remarkable condition, everything points to its being dependent on some congenital defect in the vascular system, not necessarily inherited, but at the same time most liable to be trans mitted by inheritance when once it appears. Such observations as have been made on the blood do not show much marked alteration in its constitution. Sir William Jenner, speaking on the occasion to which we seems to have thought the blood was slow in coagulating, but this alone cannot ex-plain the liability to hemorrhage. Another fact, also alluded to by Sir William Jenner, is that the bleedings occur often when the patient is most healthy; and he believed that in these subjects blood is formed rapidly, and there is a tendency to plethora of the smaller vessels. The most important fact of all, however, is that which concerns heredity in this disease. In its proneness to be transmitted by inheritance hematophilia occupies a foremost place, and this fact of itself seems to show that its nature is rather a defect or abnormality in development than an actual morbid process It may be hoped that the present indisposition of the Duke of Albany is not of serious character, and that his Royal Highness will make racter, and that his Royal Highness will make a good recovery; but it is abundantly evident that the avoidance of any considerable exertion must be continued for some time to come, and the Duke will need to regard bimself as an invalid. The state of his Royal Highness's health clearly necessitates more than ordinary caution in the expenditure of strength."

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough issued a large number of invitations for a garden party to be held in Blenheim Palace grounds on Thursday. Two bands were engaged, and elevens of cricket, captained respectively by the Earl of Jersey and Mr. Evetts, commenced playing but the weather was so inclement that the whole of the outdoor proceedings had to be ahandened. The gr were entertained in the state rooms of the palace, and the bands of the 4th Oxford Light Infantry played a selection of dances in the The visitors included a great many of the landed gentry and magistracy of the

county.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and the Earl of Arundel have arrived at Derwent Hall, Sheffield, from Arundel Castle, Sussex. The Duke of Beaufort has left town for Ireland

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left Charles-street, St. James's, for Dublin, The Earl and Countess of Stradbroke and Lady Adela Rous have left Belgrave-square for Henham Hall, Wangford.

Pierrepont arrived in town on Thursday from Eastbourne. The Earl and Countess of Derby passed through London on Thursday on their way to Knowsley, from Fairhill, near Tunbridge-

Earl and Countess Manyers and Lady Mary

The Earl of Zetland arrived at Stromness, Orkney on Thursday morning. His lordship proposes staying in Orkney for a few days, and shooting over his moors in Birsay.

Sir John Haggerstone has left Ellingham Hall for Oakfield, Upper Norwood.

wells.

das have proceeded to Shetland on a short visit to the northern group of islands. A marriage (says the Post) is arranged between Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, V.O., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. H. Lescher, youngest son of Mr. J. Sidney Lescher.

The Hon. John C. Dundas and Mrs. Dun-

DISMISSAL OF 234 DUBLIN POLICEMEN.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Three hundred of the Dublin police assembled at Green-street Police Barracks on Thursday to hold a meeting with reference to heir alleged grievances. The police authorities, however, would not permit them to hold their meeting there, and they at once ad-journed to the Foresters' Hall, Bolton-street, where they elected one of their members, Constable Murphy, to act as chairman. The meeting was held notwithstanding the fact that a formal notification had been given that any constable attending such a meeting would be dismissed.—Constable Bergin moved, 'That the men of the service desire to express

their extreme disappointment at not yet re-ceiving the gratuity of three months' pay for extra duty performed during the past three months similar to that received by the mem-bers of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and they hope that his Excellency, Earl Spencer, in whom they have placed implicit confidence, will at once take their case under his immediate and favourable consideration." He said that the Attorney General had, before Parliament adjourned, made, in reply to Mr. Mac-M.P., a statement that their claims farlane, were under the favourable consideration of the Government. That was all very well; how long they were to remain 'under consideration" was the question they would like to have solved. The resoluwould like to have solved. The resolu-tion was seconded and passed unani-mously.—Constable Eugene Dillon then moved—"That the memorial which had been forwarded to the Government having been drawn up at head-quarters without even having been submitted to the men for their approval, does not embody the views of the service, and they beg respectfully to submit that the memorial which emanated from the representatives of the men of the different representatives of the men of the different divisions is the only memorial embodying their views, and they hereby beg to express their entire dissatisfaction at its rejection by the Chief Commissioner." Constable Evans, in seconding the resolution, referred to the Pensions Act of 1867, and said what they wanted was the repeal of that Act, and that they should be placed under the provisions of the Act of 1847. The third resolution prothey should be placed under the provisions of the Act of 1847. The third resolution pro-tested against Captain Talbot's reference to the men who had taken part in the former meeting as a "set of reduced and disap-pointed constables." The fourth resolution denounced in strong terms the conduct of Chief Superintendant Care for having as they Chief Superintendent Carr for having, as they alleged, insulted their chairman on the occasion of holding their former meeting. They demanded a public apology from him. Both these resolutions were passed unanimously, and the latter received with cries of "He dare not come." The fifth resolution was "That this meeting desires to impress on the authorities that we are unanimous-that if any man or number of men be punished for the manly and open action they have at present taken in pressing their just, lawful, and admitted claims before public opinion, they will resign in a body." The meeting then adjourned.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard despatched the following telegrams on Fri-DUBLIN, FRIDAY. The following proclamation has just been

issued :-

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL "Spencer. — Whereas an occasion has arisen in which we deem the temporary services of special constables in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District to be necessary for the due execution of the law, and the maintenance of the public peace and preservation of order in the said district. Now we hereby call on all loval and well-disposed subjects of A PROCLAMATION. call on all loyal and well-disposed subjects of the Queen to come forward and undertake the duty of special constables as aforesaid, and for the purpose of appointing such spe-cial constables a divisional justice of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District will at-Dublin Metropolitan Police District will attend at and on the following places, days, and times, namely:—Dublin Metropolitan Police Office, Lower Castle-yard, from four o'clock p.m. to seven o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 1st September. Police Court-house, Kingstown, form four c'clock p.m. to mercon. September. Fonce Court-nouse, Mingstown, from four o'clock p.m. on to-morrow, September 2. Given at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin this 1st day of September, 1882. By his Excellency's command.—R. G. C. Hamil-

"God save the Queen."

A company of Rifles marched into the Green-street Police Barracks this morning, and it is stated that they are to perform the ONE O'CLOCK. ordinary duties of the police there. This, it is alleged, is in consequence of the meeting of policemen last night, and it is believed that the Lord Lieutenant has decided upon dealing with the disaffected men in a most resolute

THREE O'CLOCK. Two hundred and thirty-four of the police have been dismissed, and others have resigned. A general strike is threatened this evening. FOUR O'CLOCK.

Infantry has been despatched to Lad-lane Police Station. The Guards have been standing in the Castle Police Barracks, and, in fact, troops are being sent to all police barracks in the metropolis. The troops in Island Bridge Barracks have been confined to barracks. racks, ready to go on police duty. A general strike of the police force is threatened, and the men are much exasperated. The dismissed constables were ordered to doff their uniforms and leave in an hour. Captain Talbot addressed them in plain clothes, and stated that they were dismissed for attending last night's meeting. The men marched through the they were dismissed to assuming test inguis-meeting. The men marched through the streets four deep and caused a great sensation. Some of the police on duty on hearing the news tore off their badges in the streets, and swore they would not do duty till their comrades were reinstated.

Segech by Lord Coleridge.—The Mayor of Exeter on Wednesday laid the foundationstone of the new buildings which are about to be constructed in Exeter in enlargement of the museum erected in memory of the late Prince Consort. At a dinner afterwards Lord Coleridge proposed "Prosperity to the Albert Museum." He advocated most heartily such an institution as he understood the Museum to be, because it would be narrow pedantry and absurd to suppose that all the multitudes of forms of art, although they had been nobly handled by the great masters who had gone before, had been exhibited by them. The slightest reflection reminded one that the slightest reflection reminded one that the literature of Carlisle, Browning, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, and Cardinal Newman showed that the riches of the English language were not exhausted, and that its resources were still unfathomed. He believed that in the institution of such a museum was to be found the greatest possible advantage to the whole country with which it was connected. No one could doubt that the surest way towards the cultivation of charitable judgment and moderate views was the real cultivation of true knowledge. Nobody could doubt that moderate views was the real cultivation of true knowledge. Nobody could doubt that the "inevitable stream of tendency," as it was called, was throwing day by day more and more power into the hands of the people. Therefore it could not be doubted that if the wiser, the more charitable, the larger, and more moderate, popular opinion could be made, it would be the better for all. It was made, it would be the hetter for all. It was not, of course, by the institution of the museum alone, by its lecture-rooms, hy its teaching, by its library, by its classes, and so forth, that the end-he was pointing out could be achieved. Possibly it was not by any combination of ends in the power of man alone to bring about such a result; but he was certain that such institutions ought, and he believed would, have an important function in that respect.

## PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1882.

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LONDON :- Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Calignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Staeer, 30, Cernhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Sox, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, piecedible, the tark Department Co. 4. Fliesh lane. Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

# Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2-3, 1882.

THE POLICE CRISIS IN IRELAND. The Times says :- The news from Dublin offers striking testimony to the general demoralization produced by the fatal policy of concessions to the demands of Irish agitators. The public opinion of England will unreservedly approve of the vigorous action to which the Irish Government has tardily resorted. Whatever grounds there may be for the complaints made by the men, it is mere infatuation to meet such conduct as theirs with anything but stern reprobation. The Dublin police cannot put forth claims quite so strong as the constabulary, but they have undoubtedly had to discharge duties of exceptional difficulty, and ought not to have been altogether ignored when the money was voted. The discipline of the force has long been a grievance. It is excessively strict, and the administration has not always been of the kind that helps men to bear the little crosses of daily routine. These things do not justify rebellion against authority, nor do they alter the necessity for putting it down without parley, but they explain a good deal of discontent, and, coupled with the dangerous lessons taught the Irish people at large, they form a serious charge against the Executive. Moderate sagacity ought to have taught our rulers that the agitators who are avowedly aiming at the overthrow of British rule would leave no stone unturned to sap the loyalty of the constabulary. The Government is now called upon, with its hands sufficiently full elsewhere, to supply the places and perhaps encounter the hostility of the men who have hitherto been its mainstay in

The Standard says :- The Dublin policemen are taking a leaf out of the book of the Irish tenants, and they are being managed in much the same manner. Their discontent is nothing new. The dismissal of between two and three hundred policemen is an expedient by no means lacking in the quality of resolution. Eut if the resolution had been shown a little earlier, might not the necessity of so extreme a measure have been obviated now? Because the Government shrunk from doing enough, when a little would have ended the difficulty, they are forced to do a great deal when it is uncertain whether even that will be sufficient. This is the exact order of events now being illustrated in Dublin. No more untoward dénouement could be imagined. Yet the path of the Government, however troublesome, is plain. It is quite possible that the Government may have to deal with the necessity of reorganising not only the police force in Dublin. but the whole constabulary of Ireland. Have they at their disposal the machinery requisite for this operation? Where will they find new and eligible recrui's?

Ireland.

The Daily News says :- There is no ground for panic or uneasiness in the 'manly and open" course which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has adopted. A police force which could impose terms upon Dublin Castle might become as dangerous to the peace of society as any gang of "Moonlighters" in Ireland. It is possible that the Dublin police may yet see the folly of their conduct in turning themselves pensionless upon the world and that the Government may see its way to accept their unconditional submission. It is difficult to see how any one can seriously approve the conduct of the 234 constables who have been dismissed, or of their comrades who have declined to go on duty. They knew their claims were under consideration. They themselves professed confidence in the Lord Lieutenant Yet they deliberately acted in a way which they must have known would make it impossible for their demands to be any longer entertained. To gratify a foolish feeling of pique they have sacrificed their own prospects, left in the lurch the Government which they were sworn to obey, and abandoned the whole of Dublin to the chances of disorder.

The Daily Telegraph says:-While we consider that a collision should and might have been avoided, we entirely acquit Lord Spencer of any share in the clumsiness of his subordinates and of the constabulary officers. Indeed, as matters have gone so far, we hold that there is now no course to be pursued except to act with energy and armness. The conduct of the authorities in dealing with the discontented police is a matter fit to be enquired into at a subsequent stage. It is right that. while the men who disobey orders receive punishment, the blundering officials who drive them into such conduct should not go off scot-free. For the time being, however, the action of the Lord Lieutenant must be devoted to securing, above all other objects, the preservation of the Queen's peace, which is seriously jeopardized when a police battalion becomes its own master and rejects control. Things being as they are, Lord Spencer is to be commended for issuing so promptly his proclamation demanding special constables and in using the military to fill up the gaps left in the police organization.

The Morning Post believes that Lord Spencer has treated the offenders with a severity which was well deserved, and which will be generally approved. It is unfortunate that the well-known disposition of the Government is to trifle with agitation and yield to its demands. The discontent of the constabulary was ignored until it began to assume a threatening form; and then large concessions were by the Household Cavalry shows that, even Storm in the Harbour, '-that is, spiritual com-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. behaved in the same way they would receive a similar reward. They have been sharply undeceived, and it is to be hoped the experience will prove a lesson to them. Had they represented their grievances in a proper manner they would probably have oblained redress without unnecessary delay. They have chosen to take the opposite course, and they must bear the consequences. Agitation has been so miserably and ruinously successful in the past that it must long continue to be the favourite weapon of the disaffected. The Government have now an opportunity of showing that they can act fearlessly and justly even against Irish agitators.

THE WEEKLY PRESS ON THE WAR.

The appetite for news from Egypt has been well catered for during the past week. The operations which have conducted General Wolseley from Lake Timsah to within a few miles of the Arab stronghold at Tel-el-Kebir, and the two actions at Ramses and Kassassin, have tried the organising powers of the English force very hardly, its stamina and endurance not less, and its fighting ability to a not inconsiderable degree. As usual, the results in the two latter cases have, the Saturday Review considers, been very much more satisfactory than in the first, With every desire to avoid that hypercriticism which is too often justly charged upon those who sit at home at ease, it is not possible to speak quite so favourably of the commissariat and transport arrangements, while there is some difficulty in understanding part of the military management of the operations. The absence of locomotives has indeed been a great drawback to Sir Garnet Wolseley; but it was hardly wise to count entirely on being able to snap up some of the enemy's, and the supply of draught animals provided. as well as of coolie labour, might, without the least difficulty, have been made much more ample. As soon as the army left the sheltering and organising care of the navy, it seems to have begun to fall, not indeed into Crimean disorder, but into something distantly approaching it. The furthest point reached by the troops is but 20 miles from Ismailia, and the invaders have had the advantage of a railway which, even without locomotives, could be used as a trainway, and of a canal navigable in spite of certain interruptions. Yet there is repeated mention of men being left for whole lays without food, of there being no ambulances or medical comforts at the front, and, worst of all, of ammunition falling short. The departure of the Highlanders from Alexandria, whatever may be their destination, the reported orders to send out the light siege train from England and other announcements and rumours, hint at the strengthening of General Wolselev' force, if not at the addition of another division to it. This shows that the authorities are still in earnest about the vigorous prosecution of the war, probably also that the General in command wishes to act with a larger force than he at first considered necessary. Although the scale of his command is not very great, the circumstances of it make Sir Garnet Wolseley's one of the most responsible positions ever held by an English general. Perhaps no two cautions more appropriate to the circumstances can be found for him than these-not to despise the enemy, and to avoid brag like the gates of hell.

It is not surprising to us (the Spectator

that the Sultan of Turkey vacillates as to

the course he shall take in Egypt more

than the barometer itself, and we confess

that we do not even now expect to see Turkish troops sent to fight against the Egyptian troops at all. The truth is, that as a European Power the Porte is most anxious to assert itself in Egypt and put down Arabi; but as a Mahometan Power, it is most fearful of the result of such an attempt, as well as doubtful about the demeanour of its own troops. The Standard in its Paris letter quotes a communication from a Turkish gentleman in Constantinople, in which the writer, after describing the admiration with which all classes of Mahometans regard the Egyptian adventurer, proceeds thus:-" A meeting was held here (Constantinople) yesterday, at which the Cadi of Medina and a large number of the highest Mussulman dignitaries were present. Arabi was lauded to the sky, and his cause pronounced sacred. The arms of all present were raised to Heaven praying for victory for his forces, the annihilation of British Army, and the deliverance of India from the hated yoke of England." And then the writer goes on to say that the feeling in the Mahometan meeting was thus expressed :- " Action is necessary, even though the Empire should cease to be Turkish, and should become Arabic.' That expresses perfectly the root of the struggle in the Sultan's mind. Unfortunately for him, he is not only Sultan, but Khalif, and knows perfectly well that what is essential for him as Khalif may seriously injure him as Sultan. If, as is most probable, the Khalif absorbs the Sultan-and that might happen without the consent of the individual Sultan, and against his will-in other words, if religious enthusiasm once more gets the upper hand, Europe, including Russia, will have her hands full with the ferment east and west, from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf. And even if the Sultan could persuade any substantial section of his Turks to remain faithful to him, in spite of his opposition to the Mahometan movement of the day, which does not seem to us very likely, Europe would have eventually to strengthen his hands, and to pull the strings of his policy, so as to evade, as far as might be, the vast dangers which must accompany the coming crisis. In either case alike, Europe, if surprised unready, and without concert, would have to witness massacre and anarchy on a greater scale than Europe has known for many centuries. It seems to us, in view of the great crisis which we expect, that nothing in the world could be more important than to subdue the various ealousies of the Western Powers, and unite them in a common policy for the protection of Europe and of civilisation against the final explosion of Mahometan

The Statist admits that the engagement at Kassassin at any rate has proved that Arabi had not formerly put forth his strength. Though beaten, the Egyptian regulars made a respectable fight, and their rather daring return to the battlefield to carry off the eleven guns captured

despair.

after defeat, they were far from complete placency springing from self-consciousness demoralization. The loss of these captured guus is the subject of some severe criticism in military circles abroad. It certainly indicates either gross blundering on the field or miscalculation at headquarters. Our small force was apparently exhausted by its previous efforts, but no explanation has yet been given of its extreme smallness or of its inappropriate composition. What is the use of Indian cavalry if we are to send out the heavy horsemen of the Household Cavalry to watch the enemy under a vertical sun? Had these big troopers been held in reserve until there was no doubt of the serious character of the ongagement, the loss inflicted upon the enemy would have been much larger and that sustained by ourselves much less. Even if our men were too wearied to carry off the guns they captured, surely somebody might have had the presence of mind to spike them or take off their wheels. In spite of drawbacks, the engagement was a successful and valuable one. It must have gone far to dispel the absurd notions of Egyptian prowess hitherto propagated by Arabi, and probably believed by the ignorant people. No sophistry can now hide from Arabi's soldiery that they have been badly beaten upon ground and under conditions of their own choosing, and in spite of enormous preponderance of numbers

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

An interesting and, in many respects, a favourable estimate of the Salvation Army, s given by Cardinal Manning. It is easier, perhaps, reflects the Spectator, for a Roman Catholic dignitary to speak fairly of such a movement as Mr. Booth's than it is for an Anglican dignitary. Explain it how we may, the existence and success of the Salvation Army are not creditable to the Church of England:-

On the one side, we see a religious organisation co-extensive with the country, sur-rounded with all the dignity that comes from State recognition and support, and wealthy, we imagine, beyond any National Church now existing in Europe. On the other, we see a voluntary association of persons not belonging to this religious organisation, but at the same time not hostile to it, and able to say with truth that they have found ample material to work upon which the Church as by law established cannot pretend to have touched in any way. For the most part, the converts of the Salvation Army are not men and women to whom the Church of England has appealed in vain; they are men and women to whom the Church of England has never appealed at all. The blame must rest with her somewhere or other. It may lie with Parliament, or with the Episcopate, or with the Ecclesiastical Commission, or with lay patrons. We shall not attempt to apportion it; it is enough to say that if the wealth and resources of the Church of England had been applied with a single eye to the religious welfare of the English people, there would have been no ground left untilled for the Salvation Army to make its own. Cardinal Manning has no feeling that anything of this kind can be said as regards the Roman Catholic Church in England. Though there is so much to be said in favour of the Salvation Army, there is also much to be said against it; and some of the doctrines which it teaches and the practices which it encourages are calculated, in Cardinal Manning's judgment, to neutralise much of the good that it might otherwise do. It needlessly provokes opposition, by its affectation of "military titles" and movements with drums and fifes. It is one thing to 'rebuke sinners," and another thing to rebuke them " with the pomp and circumstance It makes each convert the judge of his own state, for it requires "any man, woman, or child," who "professes to have re-ceived remission of sins to stand up and tell the audience." This requirement Cardinal Manning holds to be destructive of humility, and a direct invitation to self-deception. The "history of the Church is full of conversions which have no roots. They have been the most public and self-proclaimed, but the least fruitful and the least A system which makes its converts put an "S" upon their collars, to show that they are among the "saved," leaves this constant and imminent danger altogether out of account. We do not expect to see the Salvation Army benefited by Cardinal Manning's observations, because the preference of emotion to conduct as a test of repentance, and the constant encouragement of publicity and self-assertion in its converts, seem to us to be faults inherent in the very idea and framework of the organisation. But we do hope that those who have too hastily and unreservedly approved of the action of the Army

Cardinal Manning contributes to the Contemporary Review for September an article on the Salvation Army. After giving a summary of its principles almost in the words of its chief, he says :- " If the work answered to the conception it would rank high among the movements external to the Catholic unity in prudence, zeal, and devotion. It exacts a life of labour, in poverty, in sacrifice of self, and in obedience. It is a less pleasing task to turn to the other aspect of the Salvation Army and to point to the fears which it sug gests. If it were certain that the conflicts and assaults of which we have heard arose as inevitably as the afflictions of St. Paul at Antioch, Iconium, and Lystra, we might feel no check to our sympathy; but St. Paul did not go in array, nor with the pomp and circumstance of war. If, on the one hand, this bold bearing be a sign of apostolic courage, it is hardly a sign of apostolic prudence. and its sounds are rather of the whirlwing than of the still small voice. It is hardly like the conduct of our Divine Master, who, the Pharisees were offended, 'withdrew Him self,' lest they should add sin to sin. It is one Stephen did, and another to challenge opposition by military titles and movements with drums and files. These things seem not only unwise for the Salvation Army, but dangerous to souls. A still grave objection is to be found in the practice of what is called 'the training of converts.' The moment any man, woman, or child professes to have received remission of sins, we require them to stand up and tell the audience. n this we must believe spiritual dangers o the most perilous kind to be inevitable. First. each one is to be the judge of his own state next, he is to make instant and public profession of it. Against those who resolve the certainty of their adoption as sons of God into their own inward consciousness, even Luther said, 'I rest my adoption not on my own assurance, but on the act of God in my hantism. This is building on the rock, the other is building on the sand. If the Salvation Army builds its work on such foundations, how can it stand? There is no form of deception or self-deception which this does not invite. That men, women, and children, kneeling in the front row of a public meeting, should at the outset of their conversion tell the audience the work of God in their souls without danger to humility, sincerity, or reality, is contrary to the spiritual experience of the world. This observation extends to the usage of making the 'Saved' put an 'S' or some such sign. upon the collar. Believing the last danger of the spiritual life to be what is called 'the

will speak more cautiously of it for the future.

those who have escaped from the perils of the deep into the port of safety—we must look with great fear upon a system which systematically calls out into activity the selfcomplacency latent in all men, and trains it by an elaborate external discipline. Such was not the training of the first disciples, or of the early Christians, or of the confessors and martyrs of any age, whether in persecution or in peace. Humility, sorrow for sin, conversion to God, like the frost, the dew, and the light, work silently and with a Divine power. One more objection is as follows:—The head of the Salvation Army is resolved that it shall never become a sect. In this he is wise. A sect is soon stereotyped. He seems to wish that it may not be a sect, but a spirit, which, like the four winds, may blow upon all the valley of dry bones-men, women, children, secis, communions, and, as he perhaps would say, Churches, quickening and raising them all to a higher life. So long as the Salvation Army teaches the three creeds in their true sense, and does not assail the Catholic faith or Church, it is so far doing a constructive, if it be only a fragmentary work. So far, then, as it brings men to any truth, even though it be only one truth, such as a belief in God, in this evil and unbelieving generation, it is doing a work beyond its own foresight. Nevertheless, we have a conviction that the Salvation Army will either become a sect, or it will melt away. This world is not the abode of disembodied spirits. The history of Christianity abundantly proves that neither the human intellect nor the human will can alone perpetuate any teaching without change. Nor can human authority or human obedience perpetuate itself without an organisation which compacts and sustains both. But what is such an organisation but a sect-one more of the separate bodies which have either departed from some parent sect, or have aggregated themselves together out of the dispersed and scattered units in our wilderness of souls? There remains still one more, and that a yet graver fear, as to the future of the Salvation Army. Its material dissolution would be a small evil compared with the demoralisation resulting from the reckless language in which the most sacred subjects are often treated. In the last number of the Contemporary Review, in two articles, examples were given which are displeasing to be repeated here. They were well called 'rowdyism.' No mistake is greater than to think that to speak of God and of Divine things in low language brings truth nearer to the minds of the poor or of the uneducated. No words are more elevated, and none more intelligible to the multitude, than the language of the four Gospels. Low words generate low thoughts; words without reverence destroy the veneration of the human mind. When man ceases to venerate he ceases to worship. Extravagance, exaggeration, and coarseness are dangers incident to all popular preachers; and these things easily pass into a strain which shocks the moral sense, and deadens the instincts of piety. Familiarity with God in men of chastened mind produces a more profound veneration; in unchas ened minds it easily runs into an irreverence which borders upon impiety. Even the seraphim cover their faces in the Divine Presence. When levity or coarseness is permitted in preaching, or prayer, or hymns, we fear that it will deaden the reverence of some and provoke the blasphemy of others. The War Cry and The Little Soldier are both disfigured by such language, and the latter by still graver

ENGLAND AND TURKEY. Hobart Pacha writes to the Standard to represent the Turkish side of the argument with regard to the Egyptian difficulty. He says hat when the difficulty arose the Turkish Government without hesitation proposed to send troops wherewith to quell the action of factious parties in Egypt. They were, however, sternly prohibited from doing so by the French Ambassador, who informed the Sultan that on no account would Turkish troops be allowed to land in Egypt. In this he was thoroughly supported by England. After mentioning that the Conference had hardly entered on its first work when England bombarded the Alexandria forts, that the Conference took but little notice of this, and after a few days' sitting recommended Turkey to send troops, adding to their recommendation some few unimportant conditions, Hobart Pacha says:—"And now comes the extraordinary part of the business. England, whose Ambassador signs the decision of the Conference, acts alone and imposes conditions which it is almost impossible for Turkey to accept, inasmuch as they are extremely offensive to the amour propre of that country: The spirit of the Conference inclines towards maintaining the prestige of the Sultan in Egypt. If so, i is unreasonable of England to make conditions entirely destructive of that prestige. It would have been better for England to have declared in full Conference that she would not accept Turkish troops in Egypt than to have acted thus. The great misfortune of the present state of things is that unreasonable suspicion of foul play exists on both sides. Turkey imagines that England means to follow the French example at Tunis, and to take possession of Egypt. England, on the other hand, suspects that Turkey intends her troops to play false if they go to Egypt. To so great a point has this unfortunate suspicion arrived that it bids fair to lead to most serious complications. People in England are apt to forget the almost indescribable difficulties of the Sultan's position, and frequently attribute to bad faith actions forced upon him by cir-cumstances they cannot understand. Much that has passed lately makes the Sultan suspect that the friendship of England has gone for ever. England can afford to be magnanimous. Now is the time for her to be so in regard to her old friend the Turk." Hobart Pacha expresses the opinion that England is standing on the edge of a precipice. "If she imagines," he says, "that she has friends on the Continent of Europe in regard to this policy she is mistaken. One has only to hear the honest opinion among foreigners of all de-nominations here to know how her proceedings are disliked and disapproved.'

THE PRIMATE. At the request of Dr. Carpenter, who has for many years been the medical attendant of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir William Jenner saw his patient again on Friday. The patient took food in sufficient quantity, and his mind remained quite clear, though he talked but little, the drowsiness, which is a symptom apparently viewed with some anxiety by the medical men, continuing throughout the day. Sir William Jenner and Dr. Carpenter saw the Primate in the afternoon, and ssued the following bulletin : - " Friday, 4 p.m.—The condition of the Archbishop continues to cause grave anxiety, for, while the pulmonary symptoms have diminished in intensity, and the pulse is stronger and less frequent, there is greater drowsiness." By command of the Queen the result of the consultation of Sir William Jenner and Dr. Carenter was immediately telegraphed to her Majesty. A second telegram was sent from Balmoral desiring the purport of the night's bulletin to be communicated to her Majesty by telegraph. On returning to Addington Park at 10 p.m. to stay for the night, Dr. Carpenter reported that the Archbishop's condition remained unchanged.

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Carpenter at eight o'clock on Saturday morn--"The Archbishop has had a restless night, but is now sleeping quietly. His general condition remains much the same as yesterday."

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. The Times publishes the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt :-KASSASSIN, Aug. 30.

It appears probable that the brutal gashing of our fallen soldiers' faces and hands is not the work of Egyptian soldiers, but of Bedouins Large numbers of these vagabonds—the curse of this part of the country-are always hanging about near the contending armies, ready to show themselves on the winning side. Two days ago I, with a friend, stalked seven of them mounted on camels; they tried to escape the range of my telescope by dodging behind the sandhills. A wounded Arab officer brought in yesterday states that hardly had the British Cavalry swept through the ranks of Arabi's infantry on Monday, when a horde of Bedouins, horse and foot, poured in and began to strip and rob the dead and wounded of both sides, killing any able to resist. The officer was robbed of money and valuables by these wretches. Shortly afterwards a second band of robbers rushed to the spot, too late, however, for plunder, and, finding the officer had nothing valuable, severely beat him. With him was found a small Egyptian boy, who complains much that the Bedouins took away his pocket-knife. Colonel Tulloch however, who yesterday ordered them to be carried in, has promised the lad an English knife, and he is quite content. The Colone is continually trying to win the confidence of the country people. Yesterday a man brought in over 100 sheep, and sold them to the army at 12s. each. The railway is now open and an engine running; and a steam launch provides communication with Ismailia, yet even the medicines for the wounded only reached here last evening; and one poor fellow died yesterday after suffering agonies, which might have been relieved and his death-bed rendered almost painless if the authorities had promptly forwarded the medicine chest. ISMAILIA, FRIDAY. I was at the hospital this morning. Sur-geon-Major Anderson, of the 3d Field Hospital, who has charge of all surgical cases, so far has reason to be satisfied, for out of 93 wounded officers and men no deaths have occurred. In the medical ward are 89 cases of sunstroke, besides a few others from the effects of bad water. Many accounts having gone home that Sir Baker Russell led the charge on the 28th, Sir Garnet Wolseley desires me to mention that General Drury Lowe ordered the cavalry to unmask the batteries of artillery when they opened fire. The cavalry was thus in two columns, Sir Baker Russell and the 7th Dragoons being on the right. He had his horse shot under him, and when he had found another horse, he got among the

> ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY. Advices from Cairo, dated August 30, state that one European has been killed. The attitude of the people is very hostile. All the troops have been taken from that city to Telel-Kebir, except 1,500 who are untrustworthy. Reports from the interior reckon Arabi's force at Tel-el-Kebir at 28,000, with 80 guns, in a position strongly fortified. Native accounts state their losses to have been very heavy. The natives complain that Arabi trusted to M. Lesseps' influence to secure the neutrality of the Canal, otherwise the English would not so easily have seized the positions now occupied.

Household Cavalry; therefore, Sir G. Wol-seley wishes it mentioned that Colonel Ewart

led the Household Cavalry, not Sir Baker

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents:-

KASSASSIN, WEDNESDAY EVENING. We learn that Reschid Bey reassumed the command of the enemy's force at Tel-el-Kebir, after the capture of Mahmoud Fehmy. He is busily entrenching along the line of sand hills from Korain on his left, right across the Sweetwater Canal to Tel-el-Kebir. For some days the water in the canal has been lowering, but there is no danger of drought now, as we hold too great a length of waterway. The diminution is owing to a rupture in the bank above Tel-el-Kebir, by which the low land has been flooded, the inundation protecting the enemy's right. He is evidently anxious as to his left, but he is pushing his already extensive line too far in that direction, making it too extended to be held b the forces at his disposal, unless, indeed, the entrenchments at Kafr-Dowar have been denuded of their defenders. A large army would be required to hold such a position as the Egyptians are creating. The superiority in artillery which the enemy has hitherto possessed will be reversed when the day of assault arrives, and we shall have the whole of our batteries upon the spot. It yesterday spoke of the great strain upon the transport, and the amount of work that has to be done may be judged from the fact that yesterday there landed the head-quarters of the Indian Division, the Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Companies of the Commissariat Corps, the 30th Punjaub Infantry, a wing of the 2nd Beloohees, a detachment of C Troop of Engineers, and a mountain battery, together with vast quantities of stores and equipments It may be imagined how heavy a task it is to land these troops, besides providing for all those at the front, when we have only one small wharf available, no native labour, and no vehicles. It will be admitted that this, for a quiet day's work, is creditable indeed to authorities in charge of the landing operations.

ISMAILIA, FRIDAY. Sultan Pacha and Ferrid Pacha are still here, but will advance with the force to Zagazig, where Ferrid Pacha will again take up his government. They carry with them a number of proclamations, which will be distributed by friendly Bedouins. They have already entered into successful negotiations with some Bedouin chiefs, and these have promised to bring over a considerable number of their tribesmen from the standard of Arabi This is an important movement, and will ere long have considerable consequences. The success of the Pachas is not unexpected, for it has been known that great discontent has long existed among the Bedouins, and that it only needed that they should be approached by some one in whom they had confidence to detach them from the rebel cause.

Two engines, which have for some days been anxiously looked for, arrived to-day from Suez, and will be of immense assistance to us. The transport officers have worked with extraordinary vigour under the greatest difficulties, and it is wonderful how well they have succeeded, considering the circumstances. That the troops should undergo privations under such circumstances is a matter of necessity; but in no case has there been any actual suffering from want of

An arrival to-day-of almost as much importance as that of the engines—is that of a number of labourers from Cyprus. Their aid will be welcome, indeed, to the officials, who have hitherto had nothing but fatigue parties

of troops to rely upon.

A Naval Brigade is being formed, and will shortly go to the front. It will probably consist of 200 men, with machine guns. This is an excellent measure, as besides the real utiity of such a corps, the news has had an excellent effect upon the naval men, am whom there has been some irritation that the greater portion of the hard work should fall on their shoulders, but that they should get no share of the fighting and credit.

Colonel Buller arrives to-night, and will take command of the Intelligence Department, hitherto under Colonel Tulloch.

surrendered himself to the British. Mahmoud Fehmy has been handed over to the custody of the Governor of Alexandria, and will be tried by court-martial. He is a military engineer of no mean order, and designed the earthworks at Varna thrown up by the Egyptian Contingent during the late war. Several detachments of troops were landed to-day from the Malabar, and joined their regiments at the front. Last night the Minotaur fired three shells into a Bedouin encampment between Ramleh and Aboukir. Sir Evelyn Wood and Vice Admiral Dowell visited the outposts at Ramleh to-day. The rebel camp is still visible from our lines, and the Egyptian troops could this morning be seen bathing in the lake. A Greek merchant, who has just arrived from Cairo, states that Arabi Pacha is at Tel-el-Kebir, and that his force there numbers 50,000 men. Toulba Pacha is, he states, at Damanhour.

The correspondent of the Daily News says it is believed that some hard fighting must take place before very long at Zagazig:-

The enemy is said to have mounted ten heavy guns to sweep the railway approach, but this should be received with caution. He is not likely to have more than twelve-pounder field pieces in his lines, and these are no match for siege guns when they come into play. The advanced English force is very strong in cavalry, so it should be all over with the Arabs when they are once broken.

Intelligence has, it is stated, reached Port Said confirming the report that Arabi, leaving at Kafr Dowar merely the troops necessary to hold that position, is concentrating the great bulk of his available troops at Tel-el-Kebir. It is also said that all the troops have been taken from Cairo to Tel-el-Kebir, except 1,500 who are unreliable. Reports from the interior reckon Arabi's force at Tel-el-Kebir at 28,000, with eighty guns, in a position strongly forti-fied. In Cairo Arabi publishes regular reports of defeats of the British, and his partizans there are expecting the early arrival of Sir Beauchamp Seymour as a prisoner.

The following despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley has been received at the War

"ISMAILIA, SEPT. 1. Graham reports his fight on August 28 as follows:—'My force, 1,875 men and three guns, with left on canal, at Kassassin Lock about 9.30 a.m. At noon the enemy opened fire with two guns at long range, doing no harm. At 3 p.m. the enemy seemed to be retiring, so I ordered the men back to camp fon dinner, and the cavalry brigade that had come up to my support returned to Mahsa-meh. At 4.30 p.m. the enemy's infantry in force, supported by heavy and well-directed artillery fire, advanced to overlap my right. Requested Cavalry Brigade and battalion of Marines to come up from Mahsameh. Pushed forward Marine Artillery Battalion, 427 strong, along south bank of Canal to take enemy in flank. This movement admirably executed by Colonel Tuson, who handled battalion with great skill, men firing with effect and steadiness. At 5 p.m. I requested Lowe to attack enemy's left with cavalry, which he did most gallantly. At 6.45 ordered general advance, expecting cavalry about them to attack enemy's left beyond ridge to my right. Battalion of Marines arrived from Mahsameh and joined Enemy fell back before us. At 8 p.m. heard result of cavalry charge, and at 8.45, all being quiet, returned to camp. Behaviour of troops and steadiness under fire was excellent; eager throughout the day to close with enemy. Nothing could exceed gallantry of Mounted Infantry, led by Piggott, an officer as able as he is dashing. I regret that he and Edwards are both wounded. Guns well served by artillery. One, a Krupp previously taken, was admirably served throughout day by marine artillery under Captain Tucker. Estimate enemy's force at 1,000 cavalry, 8,000 infentry, and twelve gure." infantry, and twelve guns."

Other despatches supply particulars of the British casualties and of the difficulties of the transport service. Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose despatch is dated Ismailia, September 1, says :-

In reply to your inquiry of 29th ult., circumstances have forced me ahead of transport, but it is rapidly becoming efficient. The necessity of securing a sufficient supply of fresh water in the canal rendered it imperative for me to push on as quickly as possible. My successes on the 24th and 25th, and the retreat of the enemy, have me to seize two important positions on the canal of El Magfar and Kassassin Lock, the latter about twenty miles from this place. I am, therefore, on a more forward and favourable position generally than I had anticipated, and am only now waiting till my transport arrangements are more complete to enable me to make a further movement. In the absence of roads I had always calculated on partially using the canal and railway in sending supplies to the front, but the enemy having blocked the former by two large dams and the latter by an embankment and the partial removal of rails, it has been necessary to get these obstructions removed. I have one engine on the line, and expect a second from Suez to-night, and am preparing the land transport companies, some of which are now landing, to supplement the other means above indicated. A supply of mules has arrived from Cyprus. I expect four hundred more from Malta and Italy to-morrow, and the large supply collected at Smyrna and Beyrout, at last released by Ottoman Government, are on their way. In a desert country like this part of Egypt it takes time to organise the lines of communication.

In a later despatch Sir Garnet Wolseley, having expressed the gratitude of the army

for the Queen's message, says:—
Advance guard is at Kassassin Lock. Nearly
every one in advance of here under canvas; those not so provided have shelter made of reeds and Indian corn, of which there is plenty near Kassassin. I have now three en-gines on line, and all in front will soon be well provided with all they require. An army operating from this as a base could only be fed by railway or canal, or a host of camels, owing to absence of roads and great depth of sand. The obstructions to canal and railway caused by enemy were considerable. Camels can only be obtained from Bedouins, the assistance of some of whom I hope to secure shortly. Railway service will soon be in good working order, when chief transport difficulties will end. Heat is not so great as expected, and climate very good. Troops

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE DUBLIN POLICE.

SERIOUS RIOT.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard despatched the following telegrams on Fri-

DUBLIN, FRIDAY. The following proclamation has just been

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND. A PROGLAMATION.

"Spencer. — Whereas an occasion has arisen in which we deem the temporary services of special constables in the Dublin Metropolitan Police District to be necessary for the due execution of the law, and the maintenance of the public peace and preservation of order in the said district. Now we hereavely all level and small dispressed subjects. Mahmoud Fehmy Pacha, the rebel Minister of Public Works, and chief of the Staff of Arabi's army, has been brought here. Upon his being interrogated by the authorities there, he said that he thought he was fighting for the Khedive, but when he discovered that the Khedive considered Arabi as an enemy he MORNING EDITION.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3-4, 1882. FRANCE AND EUROPE. In an article on the anniversary of the foundation of the French Republic the Times says:-Those who believe that a democratic government is essentially incapable of conducting a vigorous and consistent foreign policy doubtless perceive a confirmation of their theory in the inaction of France. It is scarcely worth while to argue the abstract question. It is more to the purpose to observe that a wise despot would have taken in foreign affairs precisely that course of cautious abstention which has been followed by the Republic. The chief interest of France for the last twelve years has been to maintain peace, and to concentrate her energies upon the consolidation of her material interests. Wonderful as was her recovery from the blow which destroyed the Napoleonic dynasty and legend, that blow was and is severely felt. The French Budget is half as large again as our own, and though France has inexhaustible resources in her soil and climate, her heavy taxation is paid by a smaller amount of realised wealth than exists in this country. It needs but little skill to read between the lines of M. Léon Say's recent Budget speech the anxiety with which that eminent financier regards the situation. In every way open to a Minister anxious to say no word that might wound the susceptibilities of his countrymen, he emphasized the necessity for caution, moderation, and economy. The calamity which has overtaken one of the most important of French industries, nounced that nothing shall ever induce and which threatens the total destruction of the vine in all the most important winegrowing departments, enforces the same lesson. But peace is fortunately not more distinctly the interest of France than of every other European country. There are persons whose imaginations are at once dominated and stimulated by the immense political energy of Prince Bismarck, and who are always ready to sketch for our benefit or amusement the gigantic and Machiavellian plans upon which he is presumedly brooding. If they would only look at plain facts they would be aware that no man in Europe more heartily adopts the prayer, "Give peace in our time, O Lord." During the past few months opportunities have been only too rife for any statesman desiring war to bring it about. Certainly Prince Bismarck, were he only half as able and as cynical as he is painted, need have been at no loss to get up a very pretty quarrel. The Turks have left nothing untried to bring about a general disturbance out of which they might pluck some fancied advantage. have been foiled by the steady refusal of every responsible statesman in Europe to interfere with the legitimate policy of any other Power. Notwithstanding much excited talk about the Conference, it has not placed a single obstacle in the way of England. The Powers have declined, properly and rightly, to undertake responsibilities which belong to ourselves alone. but if any obstruction has arisen it has heen due to our own reluctance to recognize the limits they placed upon their action. The Porte is no doubt convinced by this time that its traditional policy of setting Christendom by the

ears is for once a dead failure, and, with

its practical capacity for accommodating

itself to circumstances, it will probably re-

cognize the absurdity of trying any longer

to thwart the policy of England. Peace

is the interest and aim of every Power,

and all that is asked of us is that we

shall vigorously put down the disturbance

which Europe has localized, and take effec-

tual measures to prevent its recurrence.

A good deal has been said about French

isolation, French effacement, and so on.

It may easily be understood that many

Frenchmen would have preferred that

their Government should take a more ac-

tive part in the settlement of Egyptian

affairs, but it is less obvious that such

action would have conduced to the main-

tenance of European peace or the further-

ance of France's real interests. French

statesmen will bear witness that England

did everything that could reasonably be

expected, some would say even more than

could be expected, to secure French co-

operation. We deferred to French opinion

and French convenience to the extent of

seriously deflecting our own policy. At

the last moment France withdrew for

reasons of her own from an enterprise

which she nevertheless knew and

admitted that we had no option

but to prosecute. Yet France holds no

exceptional position on that account. On the

contrary, she has every nation on the Con-

tinent to keep her company. She is simply

standing aside as Germany, Austria, and

Italy are doing, and for the same reason

that governs their conduct. It has been

felt in every European Cabinet that nothing

could more seriously increase the risks of

general disturbance than any kind of co-

partnery in the work of restoring order in

Egypt. The relations between the Powers

could not fail to be complicated by the

substitution of an Anglo-French alliance

for the simple action of England, and, in

addition, there would be all the jealousies

which joint action of the kind tends to pro-

duce between the allies themselves. It

seemed at one time that France was less

some other Powers, but her tem-

porary hesitation to adopt their policy

of abstention is in fact the only ground

for the charge of effacement. She was

of these difficulties than

fell back, but she now occupies relatively to our action in Egypt exactly the same position as Germany. We have already stated our belief that it does not lie with this country to say beforehand precisely where its action will stop. It has a work to do which will certainly not be com-"cted when Arabi is defeated and his forces dispersed. It is a work essentially of construction, for which we are now only clearing the ground. But it would be a poor compliment to the statesmen of Europe to suppose that they were not fully aware of this when they opened the way for English interference. In their security French susceptibilities might find consolation, even if the loyalty we have hitherto displayed towards France did not offer a special guarantee that her interests will be scrupulously respected.

THE DUBLIN CONSTABULARY. With reference to the police agitation in Dublin, the Daily News observes :-Some serious rioting has unhappily marked the course of a crisis which under less vigorous guidance might have caused a desperate and sanguinary struggle in the streets of the Irish metropolis. The police who remained on duty were, for the most part, stationed round the public buildings, and the streets, except in the districts of Rathmines, were almost deserted by the regular guardians of order. The opportunity was too tempting to be lost, and on Saturday night an angry and dangerous mob assailed with stones the few constables who appeared. The soldiers at length charged with fixed bayonets, and some of the rioters were disabled and taken to hospital. On Sunday some special constables wearing their badges of office, were very roughly treated by the populace, and in the affray a man who declared that he was only present out of harmless curiosity received painful though not dangerous injury. The latest news describes the General Post Office as under military protection, and the damage done by the mob as considerable, many windows being broken. These are deplorable incidents, but they are nothing to what might have occured if the Government had shown the smallest inclination of a disposition to yield or had not been duly prepared for the occasion. The thanks of the country are due to the citizens of Dublin who came forward without distinction of creed or party to uphold the supremacy of the law, but the chief credit for avoiding a terrible catastrophe must remain wit 1 Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. It would be premature to assume that the whole difficulty is yet over. The memorial which the dismissed men have consented to sign has not yet received an answer, and Mr. Bergin, whom our correspondent describes as the leader of the movement, has anhim to re-enter the force over which Captain Talbot presides. But already on Saturday night those who had resigned were beginning to withdraw their res gnations on the sanguine hypothesis, or convenient excuse, that the 234 would by some means or other be reinstated. Thus the pinch of the difficulty may be described as past, and the men who attended the prohibited meeting have had the benefit of some excellent advice from a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church. Canon Pope, who at an informal assembly of these ex-constables argued the whole case very skilfully with Mr. Bergin, did not, as judicious counsellors seldom do, meet with general assent at the time. But Mr. Mallon's subsequent success may be taken to show that the Canon's very sensible remarks were not without their lasting effect. A good deal of confident talk about a new career under the Southern Cross" was silenced by the refusal of the Agent-General for the Government of Queensland to assist the emigration of Mr. Bergin and his followers. In returning to their senses and their duty, should the Lord-Lieutenant receive their application favourably, the men will find that they have lost nothing by submission, whatever inconvenience they may have suffered from disobedience.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, arrived at Perth on Friday morning. Her Majesty was received by the Duke of Athole, Lord Lieutenant of Perthshire; Mr. Smyth. of Methven, Convener of the county; Sheriff Barclay, and the city magistrates. Breakfast was served in the station committee-room, which was beautifully decorated. The journey was resumed at 10.25, the Royal party being oudly cheered as the train left the platform. The only stoppage of the Royal train between Perth and Dundee was at the Bridge of Dun, where, in spite of the rain which pouled in torrents, there was a large assemblage of spectators who heartily cheered the Royal travellers. At Ferry-hill Junction, nerr Aberdeen, there was the customary attendance of civic and county officials and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who were not deterred by the weather from showing their respect for her Majesty, Among those pre-sent were the Earl of Kintore, Mr. Evene of Drum, convener of the county and sheriff of Argyll, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, and Mr. ergusson of Kinmundy. Ballater was reached at 2.25, and on the Queen alighting, a detachment of the Seaforth Highlander s, under the command of Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Barlow and l'raser, gave a royal salute. Her Majesty arrived at Balmoral at half-past three o'clock. Throughout the whole journey the veather was miserable, the day altogether being one of the most inclement of the season Arrangements are now completed for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are expected to arrive at Abergeldie Castle on Sept. 19. Their stay on Decside is expected to last over a month. The birthday of Princess Alexandra Olga

Victoria, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, was observed in London on Friday with the usual formalities. The Earl and Countess of Clarendon are expected at Lathom House. Ormskirk, on a

visit to the Earl and Countess of Lathom from The Earl and Countess of Mar and Lord Garloch arrived at St. Ives, Bingley, Yorkshire, on a visit to Mr. and Hon. Mrs.

Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Misses Maude have left Princes-gardens for the Continent. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes have arrived at Fenton's Hotel from the Continent.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT. - The Era says: - The Sarah Bernhardt illness has been much exaggerated by some of our contemporaries. The truth of the matter is that the artist was indignant at being expected to perform in a hall at Blackpool instead of at the theatre. As to the serious indisposition and blood spitting, written about by an evening paper on Thursday, and the doctor's decree that Mme. Bernhardt could not possibly leave Bradford for some days to come," this must have existed alone in the in advance of the line for a moment and imaginative brain of the writer.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE BRITISH CAMP AT KASSASSIN. The Times correspondent with Sir Garnet Wolseley sends the following despatches :-

It is rather difficult to write a letter in this

camp. It was ordered that correspondents should only embark one horse from Alex-

andria, and this necessitates leaving behind

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 2, 11.55 A.M.

tent, canteen, and other necessary provisions for the campaign, including, in my case a small portable table. I have, therefore, invariably to write on horseback. Flies in this country flourish and abound to an astonishing extent. Thousands infest every shade, and without the protection of a veil, render life almost a burden. The worst plague, after the flies, is mosquitoes, whose ruthless charge is sounded all night, and who, at daylight, leave their victims covered with boils and blains. The dust and heat are very annoying, the water is not very pleasant, while food has been hitherto somewhat scantily supplied. No wonder old Indian officers declare they never experienced anything more trying in the most severe of Asiatic campaigns, and the army although its spirit is high and dauntless begins to look forward with pleasant anticipation to the cool lanes and laurel-shaded lawns at home. There is now a field hospital established here, and we may fairly hope the painful scenes of last week may not again be witnessed; but up to this time, I believe, the Horse Guards have not received any medicines. Whether the Foot Guards have I do not know. Last night at sundown I rode down to Mahsameh and inspected the snug little hospital established there by Dr. Hume-Spry, of the 2d Life Guards, who himself had a narrow escape from a passing shell. The house was formerly the Egyptian stationmaster's, and three large rooms have been turned into wards, while the fourth is converted into a surgery. Dr. Hume-Spry's method of obtaining necessary medi-cines was of a marked character. First he impounded some excellent drugs, including a large case of Epsom salts, left behind in one of Arabi's four field-hospitals; then he fell in with a wandering Navy surgeon, Dr. Tollard, with Dr. Pope, who was also detained, together with his case of medicines. These three gentlemen have had about 100 patients each during the last few days. Most of the sufferers are now well enough to be sent down to Ismailia. Besides the wounded men there are some cases of dysentery and sunstroke, and I regret to say three cases of true Egyptian ophthalmia. Of the three troopers thus affected, two wore their veils, and the third dark glasses, constantly, and all were in the habit of bathing their eyes. The beds here are made out of prescripts found in Archive out of materials found in Arabi's camp, and even railway rugs are used. No splints, beds. cots, knives, spoons, or anything used in hospital have been supplied from English sources. and my servant cantered back by moonlight without seeing a sign of an enemy, who is thoroughly cleared out as far as Kassassin. The Egyptians are said to have been greatly impressed by the operations of our cavalry, the 28th ult.

I cannot quite understand why so many Egyptian prisoners are released as if they were harmless. I should not be surprised if there is some difficulty anticipated in feeding them. An officer proposed to me the other day to take a ferocious-looking trooper, 6ft. high, as groom; but from what I had observed of the demeanour of these worthies, I did not feel inclined to save the authorities the trouble and responsibility of guarding their prisoners. A few nights since one of them was found crawling into the British hospital at night, carrying a large knife. The engine brought a train full of stores vesterday, but we trust the resources of England soon be equal to two or even three trains daily. A small recon-noitring body was sent out this morning as usual, and a body of the enemy's cavalry just appeared on the crest of a hill, watched by a few Bengal Lancers.

I have just returned from a private recon-

noissance. I kept the railway in sight and rode among the sand hills. I was able to observe a body of 13 Bengal Lancers retiring on us from the north, closely watched by a loose body of Egyptian Cavalry, who, however, halted on finding drawn up a squadron of our Indian allies, supported by English Hussars. The Egyptians wore, as a rule, white coats and red fezzes, and were led by an officer in a blue tunic. When I rode up, Major Macdonald, in command of some Bengal troopers, gave me an account of his morning's ride. He had started at half-past 4 with 12 men well-mounted, and had ridden right on to the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir. He was at once pursued, and to avoid capture had to strike northwards and dodge home be hind the sand hils, a party of the enemy making frequent attempts to cut him off. He says the intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir are of a very formidable character, extending north and south at right angles across the canal and the railway, with one high and strong earthwork and three smaller works. It will be noticed that Arabi is in possession of the railway leading to the most important military posts. Major Hart and his orderlies were also pur-

sued by the same body of Arabs.

Lieut. Parkinson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, died in hospital here of debility, caused by the trying nature of the climate and the strict performance of his exhausting duties. He was very anxious to be carried to Ismailia last night, but Dr. Reeve, in charge of the hospital, would not hear of his removal. Numbers of wounded are brought out on stretchers and carried on mules down the canal about half a mile to the spot where a barge is stuck fast in the mud. The stretchers used are of two kinds—the old-fashioned strip of suspended canvas, and the new pattern, on short legs with casters. In using the former kind the invalid had to be laid on the floor of the jolting ambulance; in using the new one he is swung clear of the floor altogether. The canal is, of course, daily becoming a little lower from evaporation, but Arabi's unscruoulous attempts to injure and annoy us through the canal have entirely failed. The experiment of starting a market for local produce is already proving successful, but as the resources of the country are limited since the passage of Arabi's army, there are no onions, very little grain, and but few wild pigeons, and so the market is not of much benefit to our men. I noticed, by the way, during the engagement of August 24, a pair of snow white doves hovering and fluttering about the railway where shells fell thickest. About this time o year usually many snipe, sand fowl, and desert hares are running about here, but we have seen very few. This morning Generals Graham and Wilkinson, with an escort of Indian Cavalry, rode towards Tel-el-Kebir, but met with a few Ledouins only during their ride. At about 9 o'clock Major Tree brought in a battery of the famous screw guns everything being carried on good mules, in quence of which he made the march from Ismailia in an an hour less than it has yet been done. Although he was marching during part of two days and has brought a large addition to the number of mouths, no notice whatever had been sent here of the battery's approach, and the first warning was the gallant Major's appearance at headquarters. The same thing occurred in the case of another body of troops, which arrived to-day, and the same thing was done at Ramleh. No wonder that the Commissariat officers sometimes find their supplies insufficient. The enemy's vedettes showed, as usual, for an hour or two this morning, but

did not come quite so near as before. Sir

ISMAILIA, Sept. 1st. The Highland Brigade, consisting of the 42d, 74th, and 79th Re iments, with Generals Hamley and Alison, arrived this evening from Alexandria. Two engines, which were sent out to-day, met with delays, owing partly to the want of repairs. One engine, which left for Kassassin at 6 in the morning, has not yet returned. Moor Wallace, R.E., who is energetically superintending this department, hopes to put them in good working order in the course of a day or two.

SEPTEMBER 2, 8 A.M. Major Ardagh's expedition yesterday be results. He was unable to meet Bedouins. He saw several, but they we e suspicious, and would not come near enough to allow of any negotiations. Colonel Redvers Buller, of the Intelligence Department, has just arrived. The Highland Brigade will be landed to-day, and will be quartered at the Khedive's palace here till they advance. One of our three engines, which should have returned early last evening from the front, only arrived at two this morning. The most will be made of what we have, but it is a pity we had not better engines to start with, as every few hours' delay in forwarding provisions may mean so many days before we can advance.

The cases of sunstroke are not so numerous as was reported. There are only one or two cases of real sunstroke. Most of the cases are what is termed sun-fever by the medical men, and are not so bad as sunstroke. The following are the troops encamped at Kassassin: Cavalry.—Household, 19th Bengal, 19th Hussars, 7th Dragoon Guards, 38th and Mounted Infantry men, and 4th Dragoon Guards. Infantry.—The 84th, 46th, 50th, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Marines.

Three batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Three batteries of the Royal Artillery.

MIDNIGHT.

I have just returned from Kassassin camp after a somewhat eventful journey. I started at 9 this morning in a train drawn by a wretched engine, which proceeded slowly and line to Tel-el-Mahuta, where Sir Beauchamp Seymour and Sir Garnet Wolseley They had started from Ismailia early in the morning in a steam launch. They were accompanied by Admiral Hopkins, the Duke of Teck, and several other staff officers. We arrived at Kassassin at 1.30, and started to return at 3 in the afternoon with some wounded prisoners being sent to Ismailia by Sir Garnet's orders. The wretched engine seemed in a worse condition than ever, and after stopping some time to take in water at Mahsameh, it proceeded to within two miles of Mahuta camp, when it finally broke down. The Engineer officer in charge of the train reported what was wrong, and said he was afraid it could not proceed further. There was nothing to be done; all had to get out and make the best of our way on foot to Mahuta camp. The incident had its comic side, and all put the best face on the matter. Generals, admirals, staff, naval and military officers, and a few civilians soon spread over the desert, plodding along in what seemed independent skirmishing order. I thought to myself what a splendid haul it would be for a roving party of Bedouins if they had seen the breakdown of the train and had swooped down from behind the distant ridge to northward; but the vicinity of the Guards' camp at Mahuta would doubtless have checked such a manœuvre. Before we arrived at Mahuta several horses were sent out to meet the gallant officers; some availed themselves of this attention, others did not do so. On our arrival at Mahuta we found the steam launch ready, with steam up, in which all the distinguished group of oflicers took seats, before the somewhat blank gaze of a group left watching them on the bank-namely, several dragoon officers and 'correspon myself among them. The launch started, and myself and another set off to walk Ismailia along the canal-13 miles-which, considering the nature of the ground, was not anticipated with pleasure. By good luck, however, and the kindness of Commander Moore, of her Majesty's ship Orion, whom we met on the bank after walking two miles, we were given passage on to Ismailia by a steamboat happening to be going that way. The water in the Freshwater Canal is decreasing an inch daily. There is not sufficient water now to allow the larger launches to pass. Our launch stuck once and touched ground the greater part of the way. It will not return to-morrow in consequence. The Black Watch Highlanders arrived here to-day. A private of the York and Lancaster. wandering alone along the canal some distance from Kassassin camp two days since was shot dead, and the finding of the body was the first intimation we had of the occur-

many of whom are prowling in the narrow belt of green, cultivated land south of the canal. The rails and sleepers landed this morning for repairing weak places in the railway by the Indian troops and camp followers prove most useful. The men seem to toil through the heat of the day without the slightest inconvenience. The wounded at the hospital are going on well. About 40 more cases of sickness were brought in last night, mostly sun fever and debility. It is believed none are serious. This has been a quiet day, enabling many to observe it as a day of rest, which is much needed after the severe labours of the past fortnight. It will probably be the last for some time. As soon as the advance is recommenced, I expect no time will be lost in pushing the enemy to the utmost. The line of march, Tel-el-Kebir, being through fertile, well-watered country, the hardships suffered by the troops will be less severe. At present the great drawback is the want of locomotives capable of doing the work re-quired of them. It is difficult to understand why such engines as we have were sent here from Alexandria when better were to be had. The two last sent are too light and the machinery too complicated. Two stronger engines are expected from Suez.

rence. It was probably the act of Bedouins,

The correspondent of the Standard at Kassassin telegraphed on Sunday :-All continues perfectly quiet here. We are preparing for an attack, the enemy are workng hard to repel it when made. Each side keeps a sharp look out upon the other, and morning and evening small parties of Cavalry reconnoitre the opposing camps, and a few shots are generally exchanged, invariably without damage. Sir Garnet Wolseley came here with Admiral Seymour yesterday by train, and made an inspection of the position. He heard from Col. Tulloch the results of his reconnoissances of the enemy's works, and then returned to Ismailia. Col. Tulloch continues to make efforts to induce the inhabitants of the surrounding country to come in with provisions, and has met with a fair amount of success. The Bedouin, however, is like the frontier Afghan, unable to resist the temptation of taking a shot at any unsuspecting straggler, and two or three soldiers have already been killed by lurking marksmen in the reed-covered fields near the

Our transport continues to be entirely deendent upon the line of railway, and an advance must perforce follow the same line. There is no scope for strategy or manœuvring, simply because the army cannot move independently, but is tied to the mile of the nature state of things partaking rather of a mili ry camntly, but is tied to the line of railway, a of a holiday excursion than of a mili ry campaign. The heavy English carts are an utter failure; the light Maltese carts, or those known in India as Leyland's mule carts, would answer admirably, but of course are not available. It is surprising that no efforts have been made to purchase camels. Had energy been shown in this direction, several thousands of these animals might have been by this time

Garnet Wolseley has just arrived here by available for carriage. The authorities, however, seem content to rely upon the railway and Canal. If after the action of the 28th Sir Garnet Wolseley had been in a position to follow up the enemy and to attack Tel-el-Kebir the next day, an easy victory might almost certainly have been won. Now, however, the enemy has regained confidence, and it will be necessary to prepare for a scientific and methodic advance and attack in force. Want of transpor, will prevent the possibility of such a movement for several days yet, and Arabi has warning and ample time to make his preparations. Thus all the advantage gained at first by our rapid movement on to the flank of the enemy has been altogether lost. The fire of our Infantry in the last engagement appears to have been almost innocuous. Only two or three of the enemy's dead were found on the ground swept by our rifle fire, whereas our men suffered pretty severely. The result was the same at General Alison's reconnoissance in force from Ramleh, only the parties were reversed. Then we attacked and suffered but little, while the enemy, who were on the defensive, suffered heavily. It would thus seem that modern breechlorders in the hands of men badly trained in their use, and very poor shots, are favourable to the attack rather than the defence. Our Martini-Henrys are apt to be rendered unserviceable by h rd usage. The question is really a serious one. Several weapons were disabled in the last action owing to the cartridges sticking. Orders are about to be issued forbidding the use of oil on the rifles in future, for this holds the sand, and leads to the hanging up of parts of the locks and breech apparatus. The Egyptians never use oil, but scrub the various parts of their rifles until the weapons look as if constructed of silver.

# THE CRISIS IN DUBLIN.

RIOTING IN THE STREETS. Writing on Sunday evening, the Dublin

orrespondent of the Daily News says :-

Although up to ten o'clock last night there

was comparative order and quiet, as midnight approached the position changed very much for the worse. A series of riots of a more or less serious character took place in Sackville street, O'Connell-bridge, and Westmorelandstreet, and the adjoining thoroughfares. The military force of Hussars and Dragoons moved through the streets, while strong detachments of the Scots Guards, the Rifle Brigade, the West Kent, and the Devonshire Regiments marched up and down with bayonets fixed. The crowd, many of them collected from mere curiosity, others from less creditable motives -such as a desire to show their animosity towards the Queen's forces, or still worse from motives of plunder, or a mere love of disorder, followed the military, hooting and yelling, and later on indulged in stone-throwing. The closing of the public-houses at eleven o'clock threw a large additional number of roughs and corner boys upon the streets. These, as is their wont, indulged freely in offensive observations about the English and Scotch. The worst of these mobs hemmed in about fifty of the Rifle Brigade who were drawn road at the junction of across the Abbey Sackville-street, and the officers in charge were frequently use their swords and place their bayonets at the charge to keep back the roughs, who pushed up against the ranks in a most unwarrantable and daring manner. The Cavalry and Dragoons once or twice rode up and scattered the mob, who merely retired into laneways and doorways until the horsemen had passed. Some stones were thrown, and the people began to amuse themselves by attacking and mobbing any respectable persons who chanced to pass. Some audacious outrages were committed. Old men were robbed, females were partially stripped and roughly handled, and numerous fights took The mob at times joined in singing God save Ireland," pressing in on the ranks of the soldiers. Once or twice false alarms were raised that the police were coming, causing a great panic, and at length a body o about fifteen policemen appeared suddenly on the scene, and charged into a mob which held possession of the O'Connell Monument. The people fled in great disorder, but returned to stone the police, who then retired followed by a howling mob. Infantry and cavalry assembled around the monument, and possession of it for some time. Towards midnight the conduct of the mob at Abbeystreet became so violent that the Rifle Brigade were obliged to charge up Sackville-street. The mob fled in all directions, but the riflemen were too quick for them, and when the men were recalled by bugle call, there were several persons lying in the street wounded. The mob, however, returned again and again, and the riflemen charged in every direction, doing a good deal of damage. Several bayonets were smashed in the charges. Some of the soldiers cheered as they came running along at a furious pace, and it soon became evident to the mob that they were thoroughly in earnest. They pursued the roughs down the byeways, and called upon them, if they dared, to repeat what they had said before. Some of the rioters, run into a corner, attempted to seize the bayonets, but the soldiers clubbed their guns and speedily rendered them unable to resist. In two of the charges the riflemen, to the number of a score, followed the people into the telegraph office of the General Post-office, and but for the interference of a military officer some innocent people would have suffered. One young man who took refuge in the office was stabbed in the face. An officer, however, caught the bayonet, and prevented more serious injury. After the third charge some persons were conveyed to hospital on cars, one of them being stabbed through the lungs. These charges had the effect of intimidating the rioters, and at one o'clock the rifle men retired to barracks. Parties of ten soldiers, accompanied by several police. men and special constables, then took charge of the streets and arrested a number of rioters and robbers, who were marched to barracks at the point of the bayonet. The streets continued in a noisy state throughout the greater part of the morning. It is not known whether many of the soldiers are injured, but a good many of them were hit with stones, and two policemen at the Castle were cut with stones. The excitement continued throughout today. Placards were posted extensively

throughout the city, one of them intimating that special constables would be sworn in at the Lower Castle-yard between 3 and 5 o'clock this afternoon, and another, signed by Mr. Jenkinson, requesting the attendance at 4 o'clock in the Lower Castle-yard of the special constables already sworn in. These announcements brought together not only those to whom they were specially addressed, but also the usual crowd of idlers who assemble on such occasions. The latter assembled at the Palace-street entrance of the Castle-yard in considerable numbers, and hooted groaned at the special constables, or those whom they supposed to be such, as they passed in or out. The total number sworn in up to this evening is about 500. These in accordance with Mr. Jenkinson's summons attended in the riding school of the Lower Castle-yard, and were handed their cards of appointment and their badge—a white band bearing the letters "V. R." to be worn on the left arm. The special constables were supplied with

batons before leaving the Castle yesterday, and positions of command were assigned t certain members of the force, including Mr. Norris, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Dudgeon, the men being selected by an officer of the West Kent Regiment and by Captain Hamilton. The first batch left about half-past five o'clock. They took off their badges, and as they walked out separately and not in a body there was no hostile demonstration. When the was no hostile demonstration. When the second batch left, at the head of which were two sons of Lord Fitzgerald, some of the

members were their badges, and marching in a body through the gate into Palace-street they were hooted and groaned at in a most menacing manner. The people closed in upon them, and although the "specials" affected an unconcerned air they evidently felt disconcerted. The crowd followed them through Dame-street, and it passed along its numbers were increased by the usual street passengers. Some of the men turned up St. Andrew-street, nearly opposite the statue of King William. The crowd followed, and amenced stone-throwing, with the result that at least one man, who was not a special, was severely injured, and had to be taken to the hospital. In Grafton-street the crowd paid special attention to Colonel King - Harman and Mr. Goddard.
They stened them, but none of the stones appear to have taken effect, a circumstance due perhaps to the fact that Mr. Goddard succeeded in keeping his assailants at a distance by an ostentatious display of his revolver. Eventually he took refuge in Spaddacin's Hotel in Suffolk-street. Meanwhile a more serious affray was occurring in Capelstreet. A body of specials who had just left the Castle were proceeding up Capel-street towards Green-street Station to get their final directions for the night. A crowd followed them, hooted them, and jeered at them, and became so threatening in its aspect that one of them, William Anderson, residing at No. 7E, Temple-buildings, the Artisans' Dwellings, in Upper Dominick-street, drew a revolver and fired, inflicting two wounds on a man named Daniel Smith, a corn porter, residing at No. 2, Byrnes-lane, off Potters-alley, Marlborough-street. One of the shots took effect in the right thigh and the other in the ribs on the left side. The bullet in the latter case went through the fleshy part of the body from front to back, and the surgeons of Jervis-street Hospital, to which the man was removed, state that neither of the wounds is dangerous indeed Smith was inclined to insist on being allowed to go home. His statement s that he was not in the crowd at all, but hearing some noise, and thinking it was the military patrol, he ran out into the street from a public-house. He asked Anderson "What is up?" to which Anderson, pointing his revolver, replied, "This is up," and immediately fired. Anderson then took refuge in a thoroughfare adjoining, known as Mary's Abbey, where he was followed by the mob, knocked down and beaten severely—so much so that he was taken in an insensible state to Jervisstreet Hospital. Anderson's comrades ran to the Green-street Station, and a body of police came out and were subsequently joined by a detachment of Guards, who came from the

Castle and cleared the streets. An important step towards an arrangement of the dispute has been taken. It has already been stated that the men of the G or detective division have taken no part in the movement. and it appears that through the intervention of the superintendent of the divison (Mr. Mallon), who is one of the most trusted and most respected officers of the force, the dismissed constables had an informal conference with him this afternoon. Mr. Mallon early last evening obtained the leave of the Commissioners to call the men together, and intimathrough a f w of the dismissed men to their comrades generally. The invitation was almost universally responded to. Mr. Mallon pointed out to them that whatever might be their grievances they could not fail to recognise the fact that the authorities, having regard to the exigencies of the public service generally and not merely to the police service, could not possibly yield to them after the course that had been adopted. The men expressed their readiness to do whatever Mr. Mallon recommended them, and, after some discussion, they unanimously agreed to sign a memorial to his Excellency acknowledging their error, submitting unconditionally to the authorities, and praying to be restored to their situations.

THE DRAMA.

CRITERION THEATRE. Little Miss Muffet, the new comedy in three acts, by Mr. James Albery, with which the Criterion Theatre was re-opened on Saturday night, is, says the Observer, not an entire stranger to the theatre-going public, bear-ing—as it does—a close resemblance to Mr. Albery's comedy, The Mulberry Bush, proluced a few year's back at the Criterion. In many important respects it is a great im-provement on the last-named work. The lialogue is crisper and wittier, many novel incidents and situations have been added, and the piece is so well put on the stage, and so admirably acted, that it is likely to have a long career of prosperity. It must at the same time be admitted that it illustrates the difficulties which beset the paths of English adapters, when they endeavour to render offensive French plots acceptable to English audiences. The original piece, La Femme à Papa, by M. Hennequin, on which Miss Musset is founded, is very funny, but at the same time indelicate. Mr. Albery has shown considerable ingenuity in his at-tempts to preserve the form of the French piece, while avoiding its naughtiness, but he has by his changes and elisions, rendered his plot almost unintelligible and uninteresting. The success of the comedy must depend on the skill with which comic incidents, and at times unaccountably succeeding each other, are worked out by the clever actors of the Criterion company. The plot is of the simplest kind. Sir Juan Trippeton (Mr. Her-bert Standing), an elderly rake of the pattern of Frou-Frou's papa, Mr. Brigard, h all his fortune in intrigues with the fair sex, yet continues the rôle of an elderly butterfly, certain that his very moral and very rich son, Solon Trippeton (Mr. B. Tree) will always extricate from pecuniary embarrass. ments the reckless papa, whom he lectures and threatens in vain at every fresh in-stance of folly. Solon at last succeeds in compelling Sir Juan to wed an intended victim, who is a very youthful bride named Minnie (Miss K. Rorke), but playfully called by Sir Juan Little Miss Muffet. The marriage take place at a register's office, and Solon, in his hurry to get the ceremony over, signs his name in the wrong column. His father, according to his familiar custom, signs his name "across" the official page. The ring being too large for Minnie's linger, is handed to the Registrar by Solon, and in the end it turns out that he is legally the husband of the little body whom he has begun to address as "Mother!" Sir Juan is delighted to find himself once more free; Solon and Minnie are delighted to find themselves married, and the piece ends merrily as usual. Mrs. Darling, of the Mulberry Bush Inn (Miss Nellie Bromley), finally captures Sir Juan, whose written promise of marriage she holds, and thus gets rid of another admirer, Dr. Toddy Dolas (Mr. A. Maltby). Mr. Lytton Sothern as the Hon. Featherby Wing, Mr. George Giddens as Sir Juan's valet, Tigg, Mr. Redwood as a head waiter, and the representatives of the numerous minor character, did full justice to their tasks, and special praise is due to Miss K. Rorke, Miss N. praise is due to Miss K. Rorke, Miss N. Bromley, MM. Standing, Sothern, Maltby, and B. Tree. The last-named artist's mock-heroic addresses to his sinful papa and other erring personages; his anxiety to vindicate injured innocence; his struggles against temptation, were pourtrayed with a dramatic power which greatly ai ed the success of the comedy. Throughout the performance his mercurial acting elicited tokens of hearty admiration. The incidental music furnished by Mr. Frank Musgrave meried application. miration. The incuouses merited applause, and Mr. Frank Musgrave merited applause, and scenery was much admired Mr. Ryan's new scenery was much admired. At the close of the performance there were loud calls for the author, mingled with some hisses, which were overpowered by plaudits,

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1882. THE COST OF THE WAR. It is admitted on all hands that our operations in Egypt are hardly likely to be brought to a successful close within the brief term which the sanguine spirit of Ministers assigned to them, But though it follows as a matter of logical necessity that as the campaign is prolonged so will its cost be increased, this important fact is not so generally recognised, or, at any rate, insisted on. The estimate of two million three hundred thousand pounds for a three months' war is entitled to the respect which a forecast framed-as the Government assured us-in the most serious and calculating mood, ought to command. Yet few critics, we imagine, have any doubt that the provision thus formally made has been, in fact, already exceeded. We pointed out at the time that on the very face of the detailed statement submitted to Parliament nothing was allocated for the expense of land transport. Yet any one who reads the telegrams we publish from day to day can see for himself that under this head alone the outlay is sufficiently serious, and is likely to assume even greater proportions. We have Lord Hartington's authority for the fact that the estimate of the expense the Indian Contingent submitted the Government of India is much higher than the Home authorities believed it would be when they authorised its despatch. We have still to learn whether this charge is finally to be borne by us or by the people of India. It has sanitary requirements and elbow-room; certainly not been included in the modest sum at which Ministers assessed the cost of our enterprise, and it is probable that, as they erred about the expense of the Indian Expedition, so they have erred about the expense of the British troops. Even if we assume that their first forecast was adequate for the measures they then had in view, it is clear that events which they could not or did not choose to foresee must compel them to enlarge their basis of calculation. We have no reason to complain that the progress made hitherto has been unduly slight; nor do we anticipate that, once the way is clear for action, we shall have any reverses to add to the gravity of our task. But Arabi has certainly proved a tougher foe than was imagined. His military strength is greater; the skill and energy of his officers are more conspicuous, the spirit of his soldiers is more enduring, and he, apparently, has a tighter hold upon the masses of the people than we were originally led to believe. Our difficulties have increased in something more than the ratio of his advantages. The unfortunate deficiency of transport has checked our advance on the positions he has deliberately chosen and fortified. While we are still detained in the parched deserts, where sunstroke and the diseases bred of exposure, harassing work, poor food, and bad water inflict on us greater loss than a battle would involve, our enemy is waiting behind his lines for the time when the Nile floods will come as his auxiliaries and impede our progress through the fertile lands where, but for this, abundance of supply and ready shelter would have made an advance easy. These are new conditions of the war, conditions which financial prudence would have taken into account even if military foresight could not have guarded against them. It is already manifest that Mr. Gladstone will have to recast his figures and his fiscal plans. His ad captandum scheme of paying for the war by an increased Income Tax must be supplemented by some proposal more businesslike and, we trust, more equitable. Mr. Gladstone's genius in matters of finance is universally acknowledged, but the Prime Minister will be compelled to confess that less gifted mortals are right after all; that Budgets must be adapted to campaigns, not campaigns to Budget needs. In this certainty of increased demands on the finances of the country, we have an additional reason-if any such were needed-why Government should not pledge themselves to any definite course of action in Egypt when we at length find ourselves in the position which it will have cost us such an outlay to gain. If Europe stands idly by while we do its work; if it chooses to spend nothing while we are lavish of our blood and treasure, it cannot claim, in sense or equity, to have an equal voice with us in determining what shall be the future of the country which, alone and unaided, we have rescued from anarchy. We do not profess to have entered on the struggle for the sake of Europe or of Egypt. We intervened because our own vital interests were in jeopardy, and because, though other nations had interests in Egypt as well as ourselves, none appeared to know how to save them. To this extent, Protocols de désintéressement notwithstanding, we have intervened with selfish views, and to this extent, but to this extent only, shall we turn to selfish use the

fruits of our victory. We do not purpose,

nor do we desire, to annex Egypt. But

we owe it to ourselves to take care that the

occasion for intervening, at such cost,

shall not arise again. If Europe approve

of our terms so much the better, but we

cannot and ought not to, permit Europe to dictate them. Peace and order must be

maintained in Egypt, and as we know now

from experience that the Concert of the

Powers is not an efficient instrument for

maintaining them, we must seek perma-

which has shown the will and the power to do what the interests of all required. We shall not assert the rights of a conqueror, but we shall claim the right to. discharge efficiently, and to determine for ourselves the means of discharging efficiently the duty which, when the time for action came, the vacillation, the unreadiness, or the indifference of others compelled us to take in hand alone.—Standard.

INDIAN TRANSPORTS AND THE

CHOLERA. On the subject of the cholera scare the Daily News says:—It is natural that the malcontent French journalists, who are equally furious with their own Government for not interfering in Egypt, and with that of England for undertaking the task, should make the matter an occasion of bad language. M. Rochefort's picturesque imagination of England poisoning all Europe for some pounds sterling may pair off with the more precise but hardly more imaginative thousands of bloodhounds. which an Italian writer lately let loose at English expense on the miserable fellahs. The Sanitary Council itself seems to have allowed itself the benefit of second thoughts. The proposed twenty-fours' observation of Indian transports is a considerable improvement on the original proposal of a lengthened quarantine. It is not in the least necessary to throw any blame on the members of the Council, who no doubt are conscientious men, simply bent on doing their duty to their nominators—the Powers of Europe and America. A scientific expert, no matter what his nationality may be, is not likely to agree with M. Camille Farcy, of the France, who deduces from the fact that Albion is "a new Carthage," the fact that she is likely to "speculate in cholera," as she has "speculated in opium." It is certain that opium is a cure for cholera, but otherwise it is not easy to see the drift or connection of M. Farcy's argument. It might have been supposed that England had given sufficient hostages in the persons of her soldiers now in Egypt to convince any reasonable person that she is not likely to encourage free trade in disease in that quarter of the There certainly are stories on record of French generals poisoning their soldiers—we do not in a hasty glance over the field of history remember that the accusation has been made against any English commander. The truth is that the more the matter is thought over the more utterly gratuitous does the infliction of any vexatious restrictions on the Indian transports appear. They are all under medical charge; they are arranged with elaborate and almost excessive care for the voyage from Bombay to Suez is amply

long enough to develop any latent germs

of disease, and both the commanders of

the individual detachments and those of

the troops already in Egypt have the

greatest possible interest in preventing

the spread of any dangerous disease.

There are different opinions as to the

furnace as the Red Sea, where detention

for any length of time is much more

likely to bring the disease on than to

guard against it. But supposing it to be

effectual, and supposing there to be

grounds for its infliction, the military au-

thorities themselves are much more likely

vigilance. Had the complete control of

the Canal been taken over by Sir Garnet

Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour,

and had they determined to quarantine

French merchant ships, it is easy to ima-

gine the hubbub which the Rocheforts and

the Farcys would have bestirred themselves

to make. As it is, it is in the very

highest degree unlikely that suspicious

vessels will be allowed to pass without

due examination, whether they belong to

the English expedition or not. At a time

when the most strenuous efforts are being

made to prevent dysentery and diarrhœa

from gaining a hold on the troops between

Ismailia and Kassassin, it is not very likely

that a possible importation of Asiatic

cholera will be regarded with equanimity.

If there be any persons on the Continent

of Europe who are nervous about cholera

they should, instead of reviling the new

Carthage, hug themselves at the thought

that on one route at least there are guar-

dians of health with the very strongest

interest to keep it guarded. The Sanitary

Commission, of whom we speak with all

respect, is simply discharging a routine

duty in taking measures against cholera.

The English General and Admiral have

some thirty thousand urgent and pressing

reasons for doing the same thing .- Daily

than any civil outsiders to exercise it with

value of quarantine, especially in such a

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

An interesting medical inquiry, ordered by the Local Government Board at Norwich, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. We yet await the decision of the Commissioners upon the issue submitted to them, but it has been obvious from the first that beyond this particular point there was raised a question of more general interest, on the significance of which

we need not delay to comment:—
The Public Vaccinator of Norwich vaccinates, in an ordinary way, about a hundred children every month. Of late it had been noticed that a proportion of the children vac-cinated suffered from erysipelas or kindred affections, and that some of them died. It may probably be admitted that the evidence shows some connection of cause and effect between the vaccination and the illness. Such an incident is, of course, not suffered to pass by the opponents of compulsory vaccination, nor can we blame them for their zeal. Com-pulsory vaccination is an evil, just as is compulsory education, or compulsory honesty People ought to be honest, educate their chil-dren, and vaccinate all infants otherwise than by force of law. But wherever one interferes with individual liberty there arises a corresponding obligation to see that, while the common interests are secured, the individual shall not unjustly suffer. It has always been a contention of the opponents of compulsory vaccination that it subjected the child to immediate risks of contagion and constitutional disturbance not compensated for by any supposed protection of the vac-cinated person, or of society at large, against small-pox. The general question of the balance of good and evil in compulsory vaccination is one which is not worth arguing. If people in these days do not see the full force of the argument for compulsion it is because, thanks to vaccination, we have no vivid idea of the awful scourge of small-pox when it works its will upon an unprotected population. Our fathers had stronger superstitious objections than we against inoculating themselves with vaccine matter. Fearful were the pictures drawn of children developing

the consent of any nation but the one | but between the chances of this and the ce:tainties of small-pox they did not hesitate, and, as we have said, they knew the smallpox more intimately than we do. But the weak side of compulsory vaccination has always been the risk—however small—of the transmission of disease from child to child, or the evil effects possible fre n a lancet prick on an infant of weak constitution. moral is very clear. Out of a million children vaccinated every year perhaps only one in a thousand may be made seriously ill, and only one in ten thousand may die from the operation; but the exceptional cases will never be overlooked. They will be eagerly seized upon and brought forward as illustrations of the ordinary working of the Vaccination Acts, and they will undoubtedly afford material for a plausible case. Therefore, whether it be in the matter of pure lymph, or of scru-pulously clean instruments, or of the health of the infant operated upon, Public Vac-cinators cannot be too careful. The vaccination of a healthy child is no more dangerous than a cut on the finge: to a schoolboy; but there are infants to whom the scratch of a lancet may be dangerous, though the Public Vaccinator might have some difficulty in ascertaining the fact, and might feel some delicacy in indicating it.—Standard.

THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA. The mortality from cholera at Manila and other places in the Philippine Islands is quite serious enough to justify the anxiety felt by the Spanish Government. The pestilence appears at a time when the administrative reforms introduced by the Sagasta Cabinet promised much for the happiness of the people, and its ravages must check the tide of returning prosperity. At Manila alone the deaths number three hundred daily, and in one day three Europeans died. But nearer home the Madrid Government find even greater reason for anxiety. There has been an outbreak of the disease at Tangiers, and the Spanish officers, we learn, are taking vigorous measures to prevent its introduction into their country. The French authorities in Algeria and Tunis have also taken precautionary steps The French authorities in Algeria in the case of vessels arriving from the Far East. In this they are discharging a duty which they owe to Europe as well as to the localities for which they are immediately concerned. There is need of care, but there is no justification for panic. Certainly the announcement that the Sanitary Commission at Alexandria has decided to impose quarantine at Suez on arrivals from Aden and Bombay will cause no alarm to those who know how prone the Egyptian officials have always been to interpose on the slightest and most frivolous pretexts re-strictions of this kind. So serious has been the inconvenience thus caused to British shipping, that in the expressions of opinion which the crisis in Egypt has called forth at Bombay one of the most prominent is a claim that in the new settlement some restraint must be placed on the use of quarantine. In the present instance the reason alleged is that three fatal cases of cholera occurred on a ship bound from Bombay. Of the merits of the question we know nothing; but it appears that a minority of five English members and one foreign member of the Council thought the adoption of the quarantine regulations unnecessary. Our ships can, of course, pass through the Canal in quarantine, but the inconvenience of isolation is extreme. Cholera is rather endemic than epidemic in India; though its virulence varies from time to time. Whatever may be said of the value of quarantine in general, the regulations imposed in Eastern ports tend generally rather to the propagaion than to the cradication of the disease, and in Egypt especially the rules have more than once been enforced in what seemed a simply

vexatious spirit to British shipping.

If that form of the epidemic known as Asiatic cholera had an older history than its

first appearance in India towards the latter

end of the last century, it must have been classed under some such general term as "the Plague" or "the Black Death." In 1781, the disease first broke out among some of our troops at Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, a place always notorious for its bad sanitary arrangements. Many men died from the epidemic on this occasion, but its ravages were soon checked, if for no more than a short time, only, however, as the result showed, to break out with greater virulence elsewhere. From that time to the present India has suffered repeatedly from the same insidious assailant, some parts and special districts suffering more severely than others. Nor have the greatest care and the utmost resources of science availed to completely baffle its assaults or to restrict the sphere of its operations in the East. The outbreak at Ganjam, successfully as it was thought, for a moment, to have been suppressed, left the gravest after-consequences behind; and in 1817 Asiatic cholera, after having ravaged many parts of India, passed beyond its frontiers into the neighbouring countries. epidemic seems to have been conveyed, both by land and over sea, by means of the cara-van as well as of the ship, for it broke out at Canton and the Mauritius almost at the same time that it appeared in several of the towns of Persia and Central Asia. Pekin suffered severely from its ravages in 1821, at a time when the decadence of the Empire was beginning to be a subject of popular complaint; and in the following year this terrible visitor made its appearance in the crowded bazaars of Aleppo. The suddenness with which it disappeared was not less extraordinary than the rapidity with which it spread from one quarter of Asia to the other. After the outbreak at Aleppo, the epidemic seemed to have exhausted itself, and for a time Western Asia enjoyed a happy immunity from its presence. Up to this point the hope had been cherished that it was a product of Asia, against which the climate, superior intelligence, and greater cleanliness of Europe would be a sufficient protection. Events soon showed that this expectation was illusory.

After disappearing for a few years, the epidemic suddenly broke out in the Caucasian province near the Caspian, and thus began its nost memorable visitation. It appeared there during the year 1829, and the same year witnessed its advent into Europe through the principal cities of the Russian Empire. Moscow, St. Petersburg, the great fair at Nijni Novgorod, and other places within the Czar's dominions, suffered from its ravages, which brought the inhabitants of Europe for the first time face to face with a disease, which was regarded with as much alarm as the Plague had excited at an earlier period. terrible nature of the pestilence was further magnified by the unreasoning panic that set in as to the supposed certainty of its fatal results; and when it was announced that the epidemic had left the realm of semi-civilization for that of Western refinement, it was felt that the gloom of despair had descended over Europe. From Moscow Asiatic cholera had passed to Vienna, whence it hastened through Hungary and Germany into Turkey on the one hand, and Poland on the other. France, by some strange stroke of for-tune, enjoyed immunity for a brief space longer than either its Eastern or Western neighbours. From Germany it made its way, despite the utmost precautions on our part, to England, when we first made practical acquaintance with the disease, of which we had heard so much, at Sunderland, in the month of October, 1831 It appeared at a memorable epoch in our omestic and Parliamentary history; but the progress of the cholera attracted almost as much attention as the varying features of the First Reform Bill. After Sunderland, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin were in turn visited, and great numbers were carried off by a disease which medical skill seemed help-less to combat. And then, having wreaked

on to France, Spain, and Italy, nor could the broad expanse of the Atlantic save America from its presence. After an uncontrolled course of eight years it disappeared as sud-denly as it had arisen; and Algiers and Malta dispute the fame of having seen the last of it on this occasion in the year 1837.

There have been three subsequent visitations of this epidemic, but none of equal severity with its first. In 1845 it showed itself in many parts of Asia, whence soon afterwards it made its way into Europe, reappear-ing in England in 1848. On this occasion, too, it passed across the Atlantic. Its prompt disappearance was, unfortunately, followed by its early reappearance, when, at the time of the Crimean War, it broke out again, appearing to have signalled out England as its special object of attack. Fortunately, its actual ravages did not come up to what was threa-tened, and before the year 1856 closed its departure from Europe was notified. By this time we had become accustomed to its presence and acquainted with its character, and when it re-appeared for the last time in 1865 we were well prepared and armed at all points. During that visitation only two cases were reported at Southampton, but other countries were not equally fortunate. Of the desirability of now keeping it at the greatest possible distance there can be no question; and, as our Government was the first to devise any effectual scheme against its propagation, so may there safely be a general assurance that no neglect on our part will contribute to its establishing itself within the threshold of Europe.—Standard.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY. Divine service was performed at the Castle yesterday morning, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Royal Household. The Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, officiated. Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has arrived at the Castle as Equerry in Waiting. Lieutenant-Colonel Lord E. Clinton has left. Dr. Wilson Fox, M.D., has arrived, and Dr. Reid has

Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green have arrived at Kildermorie, N.B., from staying at Blenheim Alness,

Lord Stamford has been seriously ill at Cromalt Lodge, Abernethy, since the 12th ult., and is still in a most prostrate condition. Dr. Sclanders, of Nairn, is in attendance on his lordship and is staying in the house. Lord Penrhyn is staying at Glan, near Conway. Lady Penrhyn arrived at Mortimer Halkin-street, on Saturday, from

The funeral of the late Lady Hylton took place on Friday at Abbotsbury Churchyard, where she was buried in a vault with her husband, William Earl of Ilchester. The mourners consisted of only near relations, viz., Messrs. Digby, George, and Frank Sheffield, Mr. Winn Hornby, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newbolt, the Earl of Ilchester.

Euston Hall, Suffolk.

Lady Macpherson, wife of Sir H. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., now commanding the Indian contingent of the army in Egypt, reached London from India, on Monday evening, accompanied by her daughter

Lord Hylton, and the Hon. J. Jolisse.

THE ILLNESS OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin

on Monday morning :—
"The condition of the Λrchbishop is more satisfactory this morning. His cough has somewhat disturbed him during the night, but his nervous system is regaining power, and he is certainly stronger than yesterday."

The slight improvement in the condition of his Grace, although marked, does not, it is thought, take his case out of the category of serious ones. His Grace has, however, surmounted the extreme drowsiness which gave rise to so much apprehension, and which it was feared might develop into coma. He has become very desirous of conversing, and has asked to know the terms of the bulletins issued, but these are at present, by the physician's orders, kept from him.

Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin at ten o'clock on Monday night:— There has been no loss during the day, and the Archbishop's condition is quite as satisfactory as it was this morning.

Many telegrams and other inquiries were received during the day, among others from the Crown Princess of Germany, the Duke of Cambridge, and Princess Mary Adelaide.

CIGARETTE SMOKING .- Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognised way, than the habit of taking hips could between meals, remarks the Lancet, is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes the growing practice of smoking cigarettes was have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this moment apply to the use of cigars and pipes. It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that, perhaps owing to the way the tobacco leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into more direct relation with the mouth and air passages than when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on the nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognisable after recourse to other modes of smoking. A pulse-tracing made after the subject has smoked say a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes habitually to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large, but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the characteristics of that smoke as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco. A considerable number of cases have been brought under our notice during the last few months, in which youths and young men who have not completed the full term of physical development have had their health seriously impaired by the practice of almost incessantly smoking cigarettes. It is well that the facts should be known, as the impression evidently prevails that any number of these little whiffs" must needs be perfectly innocuous, whereas they often do infinite harm.

THE HERRING FISHERIES .- The Lowestoft ooats engaged in the North Sea are stated to be doing well, having netted some good hauls. The shoals of fish are rather spotty, but it is expected that fair catches will continue to be made. There are now upwa.us of 200 boats actually engaged in the prosecut in of the herring fishery at Whitby, a fleet much larger than at present engaged at any other port on the east coast of England. On Saturday a number of the large yawls entered Whitby with splendid catches of herrings, one of them, the William Clowes, having as many as four lasts, representing 40,000 fish. There was a good demand for them at the market, and the sample in question realised 4s. per 100. The other boats had from 10,000 to 20,000 each. There are now a larger number of boats fishing from Berwick than has been the case for a considerable number of years. The majority of the boats are from Penzance and other Cornish ports. One or two of the boats have been very successful, but the takes of the majority of them have been small. The herrings are large and of good quality. nent guarantees, which do not depend on the horns, the voice, and the aspect of oxen; its will in these islands, the epidemic passed Prices remain very high.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE SITUATION AT KASSASSIN.

ARTILLERY DUEL AT RAMLEH. The Times correspondent at Kassassin telegraphs as follows:-Kassassin, 3, Evening.

The enemy keeps a close and jealous watch

all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen prowling in the neighbourhood render it unsafe to venture very far out. Last night a vedette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been recovered and found to have been mutilated. Both last night and to-day, on my attempting to proceed beyond our vedettes, a small body of hostile cavalry came on to intercept me. This morning about 8 o'clock, I visited, in company with an English officer, the scene of the Horse Guards' charge last Monday night. The bodies of fallen Egyptians were still lying there, swollen and rigid in every direction; but the body of one of the Blues, which was left behind, was buried a few hours ago. Several tents, visible last night north-west from our camp, have now disappeared, but it is probable that they have been shifted for health's sake. Arabi has an excellent position here. As I have already explained, he is in direct communication by rail with such places as Zagazig and Salahieh. By rail and canal he supplies his forces with water, and his active cavalry keep his dispositions and movements secret. The canal and railway run here for many miles through a kind of valley. An irregular range of sand-hills stretches westwards at some two miles distance north of the canal and parallel with it, as far as Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians are intrenched. Spurs stretch southwards from this range at various points, and opposite Tel-el-Kebir a high one runs up to within a mile or so of Kishlak, on the south bank of the Canal. Tel-el-Kebir is, perhaps, two miles south of Kishlak. While standing on one of the spurs this morning with a friend, about 8 o'clock, I noticed a red fez, white coat, and dark horse successively ap-pear above the horizon, and presently nine others joined the one first seen. All commenced coming slowly towards us. When we mounted and were walking our horses back to the vedettes the Egyptians stopped and retired, leaving, however, one man to act as sentinel. The heat is still very trying, and the doctors have a great many cases of sunstroke, from which, however, the men are usually found to recover rapidly. Sometimes a tall fellow totters in, supported by two of his comrades, and within two hours is smoking his pipe and talking of going out again. If the men are kept in the shade between 11 and 4 I do not believe a single case of sunstroke would occur. The other night a lot of rum was served out to each man, in deference, it is believed, to the opinion of high medical authority, and the grog, I need not say, was highly appreciated. It was not required to bring sleep to the heavy eyelids of the troops, for no sooner is the sun gone down behind the distant sandhills than an invincible drowsiness steals over all; and when the welcome trumpet sounds the plaintive order to lie down very few are inclined to disobev.

For some days past it has been known that Bedouins infested the south bank of the Canal. Last week a signalman was shot and a boat was fired upon. While riding on the railway lately I observed several men, without guns, but better dressed than the country people, lurking among the bushes near the water side. I levelled my riding-whip at the nearest one as if it had been a carbine, and he instantly disappeared. I reported the facts to the officer commanding at Mahsameh, close by. A private of the York and Lancaster Regiment was shot near this very spot and his body afterwards mutilated. It was ascertained that the murderers were Bedouins issuing from the village about half a mile south of Mahsameh Station. General Graham de termined to surround the place and demand its surrender.

At half-past 3 this morning the General, his Staff, and escort, accompanied by your cor-respondent issued from the camp, followed by two troops of the 13th Bengal Lancers, commanded by Colonels Macnaghten and Pen-nington. No trumpet sounded; the word of command was spoken by Colonel Macnaghten in tones of unaccustomed mildness as the long procession of horsemen rode along the southern pank, with lance pennons fluttering overhead These Bengalese soldiers are men of easy, graceful manners, considerate and goodnatured. Even as they canter they invariably make way for the strange Englishman of unmilitary appearance, and make room for him

on the narrow causeway.

At Mahsameh we found five companies of the Royal Irish, in all 400 men, commanded by Colonel Gregory, passing over to the south bank of the canal. Our forces joined, and without delay, we moved upon the village which lies east of the shore of Lake Mahsameh. All about here game of various kinds abound, and the spot probably is well known to most Egyptian sportsmen. The hamlet is of considerable extent, enclosed in fields of jowa, kind of Arabian wheat. The Bengal Lancers having surrounded the place, the Royal Irish skirmished in, and the General rode right in to the principal square. Not a soul appeared. The Sappers at once commenced prising open doors, and found the houses tenantless Presently the Lancers went pricking through the corn, and almost immediately shouts were heard, and a few frightened Arabs rushed out. Their lengthy explanations were found quite satisfactory by Colonel Tulloch. Some Bedouins had appeared in the village some days ago and looted looted every dwelling and carried off the Government stores of grain. Negotiations were entered into for the purchase of cattle, and the troops at about half-past six fell out again, having missed their aim completely. The water here is very bad. Numerous cases of dysentery are brought before the doctors. I cannot understand why a small number of men are not told off to boil water for the use of the troops.

The Standard has received the subioined despatch, dated Monday, from its correspondent at Ismailia :-ISMAILIA, MONDAY, 9.40 A.M.

Colonel Buller has gone this morning in a torpedo-boat, with Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Orion, to look for Bedouins, of whom it is reported that there are a considerable number between the thirty-first and thirtysecond mile marks on the Canal, near Kantara. They may become annoying, but are in no way dangerous. They never molest vessels passing, but concentrate their attention on the bumboats which supply the stations with provisions. They do not often stop the boats, but fire upon them and then ride away. Several of the men working these craft have been wounded. Colonel Buller will examine the situation, and see what can be done to put a stop to the annoyance. It would seem that the efforts which have been made through Sultan Pacha to secure the goodwill of the Bedouins have had but a partial success. The constant alarms caused by these wild horsemen irritate the soldiers, who know that if they stand to arms to repel them nothing they stand to arms to repel them nothing will come of it, as the Bedouins gallop away immediately they see the troops prepared to receive them; but jet our soldiers must get under arms, which is just as much trouble as if to repel a serious attack. The situation strongly resembles that in Afghanistan, where the troops were continually harassed by threats of attack. The tribesmen were, however, a very much more serious foe than are these wandering horsemen. Colonel Baker Russell has named another aide de camp in the place of poor Gribble, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who has been missing since the night

of the 28th. He is now officially returned as killed, but I believe that no direct evidence of his death has been obtained. It was reported among the Arabs here next morning that the enemy had taken several prisoners. Most of the missing were, indeed, subsequently found dead, and in a state beyond recognition; still, it may be that two or three were captured, and these may still be alive. The railway direct from the wharf to the station beyond the Sweet Water Canal is now nearly finished. It avoids the bridge, which is at once too narrow and too weak for the heavy traffic which passes over it in one continuous stream. The new railway will be of immense advantage in getting stores from on board ship up to the front. It is singular that a branch was not originally made down to the wharf. It has been necessary for its construction to blow up a part of the wall of the garden of the Khedive's Palace. This palace is used as a hospital, for which purpose its spacious and lofty rooms are admirably fitted. The new railway will be especially useful for the getting ashore of the railway material, plant, and rolling stock now landing. Besides the three engines here, four English engines are expected very shortly, besides two heavy Egyptian engines now in the Canal. Until these arrive we cannot accumulate sufficient provisions and stores at the front to enable us to move forward. These facts render the completion of the railway a matter of predominant interest.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday :-A Greek merchant, and partizan of Arabi, who owns a flour mill at Siout (but is not Vice-Consul there, as has been reported), re-cently came from Cairo to Kafr Dowar. He was passed on by Arabi to Damietta, and thence to Alexandria, where he has been arrested, a letter bearing his address having been previously found on a spy, and he being the bearer of despatches from Arabi to his friends here. Another Greek who arrived lately from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there, and he fears much for the safety of the city when Arabi is defeated. He estimates that there are only 1,500 troops at Cairo, who, he fears, would join in the pillage. Circassians, if seen in the streets, are maltreated. Arabi is believed to have sent large bodies of troops from Cairo and Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir, where he is reported to have 2,000 cavalry, 25,000 infantry, and 70 guns. However this may be, there are still plenty of men at Kafr Dowar and Aboukir, and the Bedouins are very active there and at Mex, throwing up fresh earthworks close to the English outposts. This morning at Ramleh the mounted infantry under the command of Lieutenant Smith Dorrien, of the Derbyshire Regiment, pushed in beyond Ramleh towards the enemy's entrenchments, which they found full of cavalry and infantry, but saw no guns. The Minotaur during the morning sent many shells into the enemy's entrenchments in the direction of Aboukir.

off the port. Some have gone away with only a few horses. Two are still at anchor outside. The Bittern left her anchorage off Mex this morning, and returned in the evening, and the Condor is just entering the harbour. The Khedive, attended by Ali Pacha Moubarek, Mr. Ornstein, and Osman Bey Orfi, spent the day at the Moustapha Palace at Ramball Palace. leh, almost in the midst of Sir Evelyn Wood's brigade, and, after examining the various positions of our troops and of the enemy, assisted at some heavy firing from our seven-inch guns, which was vigorously answered by Arabi's troops with a 15-centimetre gun. For some days past Arabi's men have been hard at work at their entrenchments, and it was thought desirable to interfere therewith. During a great part of the afternoon our seven-inch guns put into use made very good practice, dropping shells one after another into the enemy's works. At first no reply was made, but after a while the enemy opened a well-directed fire with their 15-centimetre gun. They threw several shells into the earthwork screen of our guns and then, changing their tactics, dropped some half-dozen shells into different parts of the camp. Although on this occasion the shells burst well, I did not hear of any casualties. Perhaps they were aimed at the Waterworks Pumping Station, below which are guns, but they passed over the building, and among the tents, where many horses were picketed. The animals were greatly frightened, and tried to stampede. Captain Lord Charles Beresford arrived yesterday from Ismailia, via Port Said, and waited on the Khedive

Several transports have arrived in port and

THE DUBLIN POLICE AGITATION. The Dublin correspondent of the Globe states that many of the business establishments in the city of Dublin pre-sented on Monday the same appearance as on the morning after Mr. Parnell's arrest. The glass-breaking on Saturday and Sunday was wholesale, and huge gaps are now visible in many handsome windows. The garotters and the ruffians who infest the city committed some shocking outrages, and extensive burglaries have been perpetrated. One hundred and fifty pounds' worth of property was stolen from one jewellers' shop. Complaints have been received that women and girls were waylaid in lonely thoroughfares. Some were thrown down and robbed, and others were assaulted. Two special constables turned upon the military with their sticks and were at once arrested. A Catholic priest made a gallant attempt on Saturday night to stop the disturbance in Sackville-street, rushing into a crowd of young men armed with sticks and stones. He cuffed them severely, and seizing their weapons, broke them across his knee, and commanded the mob in the name of his church to retire to their homes. A lady had her bonnet torn from her head. The correspondent of the Press Association, writing from Dublin on Monday morning, says:—Inquiries to-day show that about 80 injured persons have been attended to at various hospitals in the City as the result of the rioting which has taken place during the past two nights. Nearly a score of these had received bayonet wounds and the remainder were suffering from blows given by sticks or stones. Some also complained of having been kicked whilst on the ground during the charges of the military and police. It is not thought that any fatal result will ensue. In the daylight the wreckage can be clearly in the daylight the tree daylight the stone the stone that the stone the stone that realised. In addition to the damage done to King William's statue on College Green, the Post Office windows here have been smashed, and the streets at the back are strewn with broken glass, every house having been at-tacked and some looted. To-day is looked upon as a turning point, and it is believed that there is an end to the disturbances. The Freeman's Journal says :- "difficulty

is one more of sentiment than of anything else. Earl Spencer of course cannot ba expected to give way. He is the representative of authority, and even though he may think that his subordinates acted rashly or unwise, he is bound to stand by them. On the other hand, no man can refuse his tribute of admiration to the men who out of a spirit of loyalty to their comrades, risk the sacrifice of their own positions and their own future in order to take their place by the side of their brethren in the force who they considered had suffered for the common interest." The Dublin

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4-5, 1882. THE COST OF THE WAR. It is admitted on all hands that our operations in Egypt are hardly likely to be brought to a successful close within the brief term which the sanguine spirit of Ministers assigned to them, But though it follows as a matter of logical necessity that as the campaign is prolonged so will its cost be increased, this important fact is not so generally recognised, or, at any rate, insisted on. The estimate of two million three hundred thousand pounds for a three months' war is entitled to the respect which a forecast framed-as the Government assured us-in the most serious and calculating mood, ought to command. Yet few critics, we imagine, have any doubt that the provision thus formally made has been, in fact, already exceeded. We pointed out at the time that on the very face of the detailed statement submitted to Parliament nothing was allocated for the expense of land transport. Yet any one who reads the telegrams we publish from day to day can see for himself that under this head alone the outlay is sufficiently serious, and is likely to assume even greater proportions. the Indian Contingent submitted Government of India is believed it would be when they authorised

have Lord Hartington's authority for the fact that the estimate of the expense much higher than the Home authorities its despatch. We have still to learn whether this charge is finally to be borne by us or by the people of India. It has certainly not been included in the modest sum at which Ministers assessed the cost of our enterprise, and it is probable that, as they erred about the expense of the Indian Expedition, so they have erred about the expense of the British troops. Even if we assume that their first forecast was adequate for the measures they then had in view, it is clear that events which they could not or did not choose to foresee must compel them to enlarge their basis of calculation. We have no reason to complain that the progress made hitherto has been unduly slight; nor do we anticipate that, once the way is clear for action, we shall have any reverses to add to the grayity of our task. But Arabi has certainly proved a tougher foe than was imagined His military strength is greater; the skill and energy of his officers are more conspicuous, the spirit of his soldiers is more enduring, and he, apparently, has a tighter hold upon the masses of the people than we were originally led to believe. Our difficulties have increased in something more than the ratio of his advantages. The unfortunate deficiency of transport has checked our advance on the positions he has deliberately chosen and fortified. While we are still detained in the parched deserts, where

battle would involve, our enemy is waiting behind his lines for the time when the Nile floods will come as his auxiliaries and impede our progress through the fertile lands where, but for this, abundance of supply and ready shelter would have made an advance easy. These are new conditions of the war, conditions which financial prudence would have taken into account even if military foresight could not have guarded against them. It is already manifest that Mr. Gladstone will have to recast his figures and his fiscal plans. His ad captandum scheme of paying for the war by an increased Income Tax must be supplemented by some proposal more businesslike and, we trust, more equitable. Mr. Gladstone's genius in matters of finance is universally acknowledged, but the Prime Minister will be compelled to confess that less gifted mortals are right after all; that Budgets must be adapted to campaigns, not campaigns to Budget needs. In this certainty of increased deenands on the finances of the country, we have an additional reason-if any such were needed-why Government should not pledge themselves to any definite

sunstroke and the diseases bred of expo-

sure, harassing work, poor food, and bad

water inflict on us greater loss than a

course of action in Egypt when we at length find ourselves in the position which it will have cost us such an outlay to gain. If Europe stands idly by while we do its work; if it chooses to spend nothing while we are lavish of our blood and treasure, it cannot claim, in sense or equity, to have an equal voice with us in determining what shall be the future of the country which, alone and unaided, we have rescued from anarchy. We do not profess to have entered on the struggle for the sake of Europe or of Egypt. We intervened because our own vital interests were in jeopardy, and because, though other nations had interests in Egypt as well as ourselves, none appeared to know how to save them. To this extent, Protocols de désintèressement notwithstanding, we have intervened with selfish views, and to this extent, but to this ex-

tent only, shall we turn to selfish use the fruits of our victory. We do not purpose, nor do we desire, to annex Egypt. But we owe it to ourselves to take care that the occasion for intervening, at such cost, shall not arise again. If Europe approve of our terms so much the better, but we cannot and ought not to, permit Europe to dictate them. Peace and order must be maintained in Egypt, and as we know now from experience that the Concert of the Powers is not an efficient instrument for maintaining them, we must seek permaneat guarantees, which do not depend on value of quarantine, especially in such a

the consent of any nation but the one which has shown the will and the power to do what the interests of all required. We shall not assert the rights of a conqueror, but we shall claim the right to discharge efficiently, and to determine for ourselves the means of discharging efficiently the duty which, when the time for action came, the vacillation, the unreadiness, or the indifference of others compelled us to take in hand alone.-Stan-

THE LESSON OF THE DUBLIN

POLICE. The best evidence of the success of the Government in dealing with the Dublin police is to be found in the present attitude of the Lord Mayor. So long as it seemed possible that the dismissal of the police would put the Government to real embarrassment, this excellent citizen refused to give them any help. He would have liked to take the whole defence of the city upon himself; and as the law did not allow this, he was determined to stand altogether apart. Now we learn that this magnificent isolation has been suddenly abandoned. The Lord Mayor is as eager to enrol special constables of his own authority as two days ago he was resolute in refusing even to allow them to be sworn in at the Mansion House. The reason of the change is unmistakeable. The Lord Mayor has been consistent throughout. In the first instance he thought that the Government would not be able to keep down disorder; and so long as he was of this opinion his natural wish was to do nothing that could make their task any Now he sees that the Government are quite able to put down such disorder as they have already been confronted with; consequently his object is to contribute a new element of confusion with which it may not be so easy to deal. The Government have now got as many special constables as they want; and with these and the garrison they are confident in their ability to keep the peace of the city. So far as the Lord Mayor built his hopes on the Dublin roughs he has been disappointed. But he hopes that something may yet be done by enrolling a different type of special constable in defiance of the official notification that no more are needed. He has not yet screwed his courage to the sticking-point; but if he can only get a counsel's opinion to back him, he is prepared to issue a proclamation and swear in any properly qualified persons who present themselves. If Mr. Sullivan's suggestion is adopted, and the Lord Mayor's constables wear a distinctive badge to indicate that they "are appointed by the popular party and spring from the ranks of the people," it will not be long before this new force is summoned to disperse by the special constables appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant. The Lord Mayor's heroic ambition will then be gratified; he will have got up a little civil war of his own. \*Fortunately, it seems likely that long before Mr. Dawson's special constables have accomplished from the ranks of the people the greater part of the old police will be once more on duty. The reply of the Lord-Lieutenant to the memorial will of course be determined by that special knowledge which only the Executive can possess. But so far as words go nothing can be more complete than the submission the dismissed men have made. They confess that they have been guilty of a gross breach of discipline by holding a meeting contrary to order; they repudiate all political or disloyal motives; and they apologise for what they did. There could not be a more complete exhibition of the good effect which a little firmness produces in Ireland. If the Government had had recourse to "remedial legislation "the police would have been their masters instead of their servants. By making it clear that agitation could only defeat its own ends, they have been able at once to put down what a little irresolution might have converted into a permanent danger .- St. James's Gazette.

#### INDIAN TRANSPORTS AND THE CHOLERA.

On the subject of the cholera scare the

Daily News says :- It is natural that the malcontent French journalists, who are equally furious with their own Government for not interfering in Egypt, and with that of England for undertaking the task, should make the matter an occasion of bad language. M. Rochefort's picturesque imagination of England poisoning all Europe for some pounds sterling may pair off with the more precise but hardly more imaginative thousands of bloodhounds. which an Italian writer lately let loose at English expense on the miserable fellahs. The Sanitary Council itself seems to have allowed itself the benefit of second thoughts. The proposed twenty-four hours' observation of Indian transports is a considerable improvement on the original proposal of a lengthened quarantine. It not in the least necessary to throw any blame on the members of the Council, who no doubt are conscientious men, simply bent on doing their duty to their nominators-the Powers of Europe and America. A scientific expert, no matter what his nationality may be, is not likely to agree with M. Camille Farcy, of the France, who deduces from the fact that Albion is "a new Carthage," the fact that she is likely to "speculate in cholera," as she has "speculated in opium." It is certain that opium is a cure for cholera, but otherwise it is not easy to see the drift or connection of M. Farcy's argument. It might have been supposed that England had given sufficient hostages in the persons of her soldiers now in Egypt to convince any reasonable person that she is not likely to encourage free trade in disease in that quarter of the world. There certainly are stories on record of French generals poisoning their soldiers-we do not in a hasty glance over the field of history remember that the accusation has been made against any English commander. The truth is that the more the matter is thought over the more utterly gratuitous does the infliction of any vexatious restrictions on the Indian transports appear. They are all under medical charge; they are arranged with elaborate and almost excessive care for sanitary requirements and elbow-room the voyage from Bombay to Suez is amply long enough to develop any latent germs of disease, and both the commanders of the individual detachments and those of the troops already in Egypt have the

greatest possible interest in preventing

the spread of any dangerous disease

There are different opinions as to the

furnace as the Red Sea, where detention for any length of time is much more likely to bring the disease on than to guard against it. But supposing it to be effectual, and supposing there to be grounds for its infliction, the military authorities themselves are much more likely than any civil outsiders to exercise it with vigilance. Had the complete control of the Canal been taken over by Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, and had they determined to quarantine French merchant ships, it is easy to imagine the hubbub which the Rocheforts and the Farcys would have bestirred themselves to make. As it is, it is in the very highest degree unlikely that suspicious vessels will be allowed to pass without due examination, whether they belong to the English expedition or not. At a time when the most strenuous efforts are being made to prevent dysentery and diarrhœa from gaining a hold on the troops between Ismailia and Kassassin, it is not very likely that a possible importation of Asiatic cholera will be regarded with equanimity. If there be any persons on the Continent of Europe who are nervous about cholera they should, instead of reviling the new Carthage, hug themselves at the thought that on one route at least there are guardians of health with the very strongest interest to keep it guarded. The Sanitary Commission, of whom we speak with all respect, is simply discharging a routine duty in taking measures against cholera. The English General and Admiral have some thirty thousand urgent and pressing reasons for doing the same thing .- Daily

#### COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

An interesting medical inquiry, ordered by the Local Government Board at Norwich, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. We yet await the decision of the Commissioners upon the issue submitted to them, but it has been obvious from the first that beyond this particular point there was raised a question of more general interest, on the significance of which we need not delay to comment :-

The Public Vaccinator of Norwich vaccinates, in an ordinary way, about a hundred children every month. Of late it had been noticed that a proportion of the children vaccinated suffered from erysipelas or kindred affections, and that some of them died. It may probably be admitted that the evidence shows some connection of cause and effect between the vaccination and the illness. Such an incident is, of course, not suffered to pass by the opponents of compulsory vaccination nor can we blame them for their zeal. Compulsory vaccination is an evil, just as is comoulsory education, or compulsory honesty People ought to be honest, educate their children, and vaccinate all infants otherwise than by force of law. But wherever one interferes with individual liberty there arises a corresponding obligation to see that, while the common interests are secured, the indivi-dual shall not unjustly suffer. It has always dual shall not unjustly stiller. It has always been a contention of the opponents of com-pulsory vaccination that it subjected the child to immediate risks of contagion and constitutional disturbance not compensated for by any supposed protection of the vaccinated person, or of society at large, against small-pox. The general question of the balance of good and evil in compulsory vaccination is one which is not worth arguing. If people in these days do not see the full force of the argument for compulsion it is because, thanks to vaccination, we have no vivid idea of the awful scourge of small-pox when it works its will upon an unprotected population. Our fathers had stronger superstitious objections than we against inoculating themselves with vaccine matter. Fearful were the pictures drawn of children developing the horns, the voice, and the aspect of oxen but between the chances of this and the certainties of small-pox they did not hesitate, and, as we have said, they knew the smallpox more intimately than we do. But the weak side of compulsory vaccination has always been the risk-however small-of the transmission of disease from child to child, or the evil effects possible from a lancet prick on an infant of weak constitution. moral is very clear. Out of a million children vaccinated every year perhaps only one in a thousand may be made seriously ill, and only one in ten thousand may die from the operation: but the exceptional cases will never be overlooked. They will be eagerly seized upon and brought forward as illustrations of the ordinary working of the Vaccination Acts, and they will undoubtedly afford material for a plausible case. Therefore, whether it be in the matter of pure lymph, or of scrupulously clean instruments, or of the health of the infant operated upon, Public Vaccinators cannot be too careful. The vaccination of a healthy child is no more dangerous than a cut on the finger to a schoolboy: but there are infants to whom the scratch of a lancet may be dangerous, though the Public Vaccinator might have some diffi-culty in ascertaining the fact, and might feel some delicacy in indicating it .- Standard.

# THE SPREAD OF CHOLERA.

The mortality from cholera at Manila and other places in the Philippine Islands is quite serious enough to justify the anxiety felt by the Spanish Government. The pestilence appears at a time when the administrative reforms introduced by the Sagasta Cabine promised much for the happiness of the people, and its ravages must check the tide of returning prosperity. At Manila alone the deaths number three hundred daily, and in one day three Europeans died. But nearer home the Madrid Government find even greater reason for anxiety. There has been an outbreak of the disease at Tangiers, and the Spanish officers, we learn, are taking vigorous measures to prevent its introduction into their The French authorities in Algeria and Tunis have also taken precautionary steps in the case of vessels arriving from the Far East. In this they are discharging a duty which they owe to Europe as well as to the localities for which they are immediately concerned. There is need of care, but there is no justification for panic. Certainly the announcement that the Sanitary Commission at Alexandria has decided to impose quarantine at Suez on arrivals from Aden and Bombay will cause no alarm to those who know how prone the Egyptian officials have always been to interpose on the slightest and most frivolous pretexts restrictions of this kind. So serious has been the inconvenience thus caused to British shipping, that in the expressions of opinion which the crisis in Egypt has called forth at Bombay one of the most prominent is a claim that in the new settlement some restraint must be placed on the use of quarantine. In the present instance the reason alleged is that three fatal cases of cholera occurred on a ship bound from Bombay. Of the merits of the question we know nothing; but it appears that a minority English members and one foreign member of the Council thought the adoption of the quarantine regulations unnecessary. Our ships can, of course, pass through the Canal in quarantine, but the e inconvenience of isolation is extreme. Cholera is rather endemic than epidemic in India; though its virulence varies from time to time. Whatever may be said of the value of quarantine in general, the regulations imposed in Eastern ports tend generally rather to the propaga-

tion than to the eradication of the disease, and in Egypt especially the rules have more than once been enforced in what seemed a simply

vexatious spirit to British shipping.

If that form of the epidemic known as
Asiatic cholera had an older history than its first appearance in India towards the latter end of the last century, it must have been classed under some such general term as Plague" or "the Black Death." In 1781, the disease first broke out among some of our troops at Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, a place always notorious for its bad sanitary Many men died from the arrangements. epidemic on this occasion, but its ravages were soon checked, if for no more than a short time, only, however, as the result showed, to break out with greater virulence elsewhere. From that time to the present India has suffered repeatedly from the same insidious assailant, some parts and special districts suffering more severely than others. Nor have the greatest care and the utmost resources of science availed to completely baffle its assaults or to restrict the sphere of its operations in the East. The outbreak at Ganjam, successfully as it was thought, for a moment, to have been suppressed, left the gravest after-consequences behind; and in 1817 Asiatic cholera, after having ravaged many parts of India, passed beyond its froninto the neighbouring countries. The epidemic seems to have been conveyed, both by land and over sea, by means of the cara-van as well as of the ship, for it broke out at Canton and the Mauritius almost at the same time that it appeared in several of the towns of Persia and Central Asia. Pekin suffered severely from its ravages in 1821, at a time when the decadence of the Empire was beginning to be a subject of popular com-plaint; and in the following year this terrible visitor made its appearance in the crowded bazaars of Aleppo. The suddenness with which it disappeared was not less extraordi-nary than the rapidity with which it spread from one quarter of Asia to the other. the outbreak at Aleppo, the epidemic seemed to have exhausted itself, and for a time Western Asia enjoyed a happy immunity from its presence. Up to this point the hope had been cherished that it was a product of Asia, against which the climate, superior intelligence, and greater cleanliness of Europe would be a sufficient protection. Events soon showed that this expectation was illusory.

After disappearing for a few years, the epidemic suddenly broke out in the Caucasian province near the Caspian, and thus began its nost memorable visitation. It appeared there during the year 1829, and the same year witnessed its advent into Europe through the principal cities of the Russian Empire. cow, St. Petersburg, the great fair at Nijni Novgorod, and other places within the Czar's dominions, suffered from its ravages, which brought the inhabitants of Europe for the first time face to face with a disease, which was regarded with as much alarm as the Plague had excited at an earlier period. The terrible nature of the pestilence was further magnified by the unreasoning panic that set in as to the supposed certainty of its fatal results; and when it was announced that the epidemic had left the realm of semi-civilization for that of Western refinement, it was felt that the gloom of despair had descended over Europe. From Moscow Asiatic cholera had passed to Vienna, whence it hastened through Hungary and Germany into Turkey, on the one hand, and Poland on the other. France, by some strange stroke of for-tune, enjoyed immunity for a brief space longer than either its Eastern or From Germany stern neis bours. way, precautions on our part, to England, when we first made practical acquaintance with the disease, of which we had heard so much, at Sunderland, in the month of October, 1831 It appeared at a memorable epoch in our domestic and Parliamentary history; but the progress of the cholera attracted almost as much attention as the varying features of the First Reform Bill. After Sunderland, Edinburgh, London, and Dublin were in turn visited, and great numbers were carried off by a disease which medical skill seemed helpless to combat. And then, having wreaked its will in these islands, the epidemic passed on to France, Spain, and Italy, nor could the broad expanse of the Atlantic save America presence. After an uncontrolled course of eight years it disappeared as suddenly as it had arisen; and Algiers and Malta dispute the fame of having seen the last of it on this occasion in the year 1837.

There have been three subsequent visita-tions of this epidemic, but none of equal severity with its first. In 1845 it showed itself in many parts of Asia, whence soon after-wards it made its way into Europe, reappearing in England in 1848. On this occasion, too, it passed across the Atlantic. Its prompt disappearance was, unfortunately, followed by its early reappearance, when, at the time of the Crimean War, it broke out again, appearing to have signalled out England as its special object of attack. Fortunately, its actual ravages did not come up to what was threa-tened, and before the year 1856 closed its departure from Europe was notified. By this time we had become accustomed to its presence and acquainted with its character, and when it re-appeared for the last time in 1865 we were well prepared and armed at all points. During that visitation only two cases were reported at Southampton, but other countries were not equally fortunate. Of the desirability of now keeping it at the greatest possible distance there can be no question; and, as our Government was the first to devise any effectual scheme against its propagation, so may there safely be a general assurance that no neglect on our part will contri-bute to its establishing itself within the

threshold of Europe.-Standard. CIGARETTE SMOKING .- Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognised than the habit of taking "nips" of alway, cohol between meals, remarks the Lancet, is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly. We have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this monent apply to the use of cigars and pipes. It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that, perhaps owing to the way the tobacco leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into more direct relation with the mouth and air passages than when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognisable after recourse to other modes of smoking. A pulse-tracing made after the subject has smoked say a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes habitually to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large, but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the characteristics of that smoke as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco. A considerable number of cases have been brought under our notice during the last few months, in which youths and young men who have not completed the full term of physical development have had their health seriously impaired by the practice of almost incessantly smoking cigarettes. It is well that the facts should be known, as the impression evidently prevails that any number of these little "whiffs" must needs be perfectly innocuous whereas they often do infinite harm.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

THE SITUATION AT KASSASSIN

ARTILLERY DUEL AT RAMLEH. The Times correspondent at Kassassin

telegraphs as follows:-KASSASSIN, 3. EVENING. The enemy keeps a close and jealous watch all about our camp, and numerous Bedouin horsemen prowling in the neighbourhood render it unsafe to venture very far out. Last night a vedette of the Life Guards was killed. His body has been recovered and found to have been mutilated. Both last night and have been mutilated. Both last night and to-day, on my attempting to proceed beyond our vedettes, a small body of hostile cavalry came on to intercept me. This morning, about 8 o'clock, I visited, in company with an English officer, the scene of the Horse Guards' charge last Monday night. The bodies of fallen Egyptians were still lying there, swollen and rigid in every direction; but the hody of one of the Blues, which was but the body of one of the Blues, which was left behind, was buried a few hours ago. Several tents, visible last night north-wes from our camp, have now disappeared, but it is probable that they have been shifted for health's sake. Arabi has an excellent position here. As I have already explained, he is in direct communication by rail with such places as Zagazig and Salahieh. By rail and canal he supplies his forces with water, and his active cavalry keep his dispositions and movements secret. The canal and railway run here for many miles through a kind o An irregular range of sand-hills stretches westwards at some two miles dis-tance north of the canal and parallel with it as far as Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians are intrenched. Spurs stretch southwards from this range at various points, and opposite Tel-el-Kebir a high one runs up to within a mile or so of Kishlak, on the south bank of the Canal. Tel-el-Kebir is, perhaps, two miles south of Kishlak. While standing on one of the spurs this morning with a friend, about 8 o'clock, I noticed a red fez, white coat, and dark horse successively ap-pear above the horizon, and presently nine others joined the one first seen. All com-menced coming slowly towards us. When we mounted and were walking our horses back to the vedettes the Egyptians stopped and retired, leaving, however, one man to act as sentinel. The heat is still very trying, and the doctors have a great many cases of sunstroke, from which, however, the men are usually found to recover rapidly. Sometimes a tall fellow totters in, supported by two of his comrades, and within two hours is smoking his pipe and talking of going out again. If the men are kept in the shade between 11 and 4 I do not believe a single case of sun-

order to lie down very few are inclined to SEPTEMBER 4. For some days past it has been known that Bedouins infested the south bank of the Canal. Last week a signalman was shot and a boat was fired upon. While riding on the rail-way lately I observed several men, without guns, but better dressed than the country ople, lurking among the bushes near the water side. I levelled my riding-whip at the nearest one as if it had been a carbine, and he instantly disappeared. I reported the facts to the officer commanding at Mahsameh, close by. A private of the York and Lancaster ent was shot near this very spot and his body afterwards mutilated. It was ascertained that the murderers were Bedouins issuing from the village about half a mile south o Mahsameh Station. General Graham de-termined to surround the place and demand

stroke would occur. The other night a lot of

rum was served out to each man, in deference

it is believed, to the opinion of high medical

authority, and the grog, I need not say, was

bring sleep to the heavy eyelids of the troops, for no sooner is the sun gone down

behind the distant sandhills than an invin-

cible drowsiness steals over all; and when

the welcome trumpet sounds the plaintive

highly appreciated. It was not required

its surrender. At half-past 3 this morning the General, his Staff, and escort, accompanied by your cor-respondent issued from the camp, followed by wo troops of the 13th Bengal Lancers, commanded by Colonels Macnaghten and Pennington. Not umpet sounded; the word of command was spoken by Colonel Macnaghten in tones of unaccustomed mildness as the long procession of horsemen rode along the southern bank, with lance pennons fluttering overhead. Bengalese soldiers are men of easy graceful manners, considerate and good-natured. Even as they canter they invariably make way for the strange Englishman of unmilitary appearance, and make room for him

on the narrow causeway.

At Mahsameh we found five companies o the Royal Irish, in all 400 men, commanded by Colonel Gregory, passing over to the south bank of the canal. Our forces joined, and without delay, we moved upon the village which lies east of the shore of Lake Mahsameh. All about here game of various kinds abound, and the spot probably is well known to most The hamlet is of con-Egyptian sportsmen. siderable extent, enclosed in fields of jowa, a kind of Arabian wheat. The Bengal Lancers having surrounded the place, the Royal Irish skirmished in, and the General rode right in to the principal square. Not a soul appeared The Sappers at once commenced prising open doors, and found the houses tenantless prising resently the Lancers went pricking through the corn, and almost immediately shouts were heard, and a few frightened Arabs rushed out. Their lengthy explanations were found quite satisfactory by Colonel Tulloch. Some Bedouins had appeared in the Some Bedouins had appeared in the village some days ago and looted every dwelling and carried off the Government stores of grain. Negotiations were entered into for the purchase of cattle, and the troops at about half-past six fell out again, having missed their aim completely. The water here is very bad. cases of dysentery are brought before the doctors. I cannot understand why a small number of men are not told off to boil water for the use of the troops.

The Standard has received the subjoined despatch, dated Monday, from its correspondent at Ismailia :-

ISMAILIA, MONDAY, 9.40 A.M Colonel Buller has gone this morning in a torpedo-boat, with Lieutenant Lawrence, of the Orion, to look for Bedouins, of whom it is reported that there are a considerable number between the thirty-first and thirtysecond mile marks on the Canal, near Kantara. They may become annoying, but are in no way dangerous. They never molest vessels passing, but concentrate their attention on the bumboats which supply the stations with provisions. They do not often stop the boats, but fire upon them and then ride away. Several of the men working these craft have been wounded. Colonel Buller will examine the situation, and see what can be done to put a stop to the annoyance. It would seem that the efforts which have been made through Sultan Pacha to secure the goodwill of the Bedouins have had but a partial success. The constant alarms caused by these wild horsemen irritate the soldiers, who know that if they stand to arms to repel them nothing will come of it, as the Bedouins gallop away immediately they see the troops prepared to receive them; but yet our soldiers must get under arms, which is just as much trouble as if to repel a serious attack. The situation strongly resembles that in Afghanistan, where the troops were continually harassed by threats of attack. The tribesmen were, however, a very much more serious foe than are these wandering horsemen. Colonel Baker Russell has named another aide de camp in the place of poor Gribble, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, who has been missing since the night

of the 28th. He is now officially returned as killed, but I believe that no direct evidence of his death has been obtained. It was reported among the Arabs here next morning that the enemy had taken several prisoners. the missing were, indeed, subsequently found dead, and in a state beyond recognition; still, it may be that two or three were captured, and these may still be alive. The railway direct from the wharf to the station beyond the Sweet Water Canal is now nearly finished. It avoids the bridge, which is at once too narrow and too weak for the heavy traffic which passes over it in one continuous stream. The new railway will be of immense advantage in getting stores from on board ship up to the front. It is singular that a branch was not originally made down to the wharf. It has been necessary for its construction to blow up a part of the wall of the garden of the Khedive's Palace. This palace is used as a hospital, for which purpose its spacious and lofty rooms are admirably fitted. The new railway will be especially useful for the getting ashore of the railway material, plant, and rolling stock now landing. Besides the three engines here, four English engines are expected very shortly, besides two heavy Egyptian engines now in the Canal. Until these arrive we cannot accumulate sufficient provisions and stores at the front to enable us to move forward. These facts render the completion of the railway a matter of predominant interest.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday :-A Greek merchant, and partizan of Arabi, who owns a flour mill at Siout (but is not Vice-Consul there, as has been reported), recently came from Cairo to Kafr Dowar. He was passed on by Arabi to Damietta, and thence to Alexandria, where he has been arrested, a letter bearing his address having been previously found on a spy, and he being the bearer of despatches from Arabi to his friends here. Another Greek who arrived lately from Cairo gives a gloomy account of the situation there, and he fears much for the safety of the city when Arabi is defeated. He-estimates that there are only 1,500 troops at Cairo, who, he fears, would join in the pillage. Circassians, if seen in the streets, are maltreated. Arabi is believed to have sent large bodies of troops from Cairo and Kafr Dowar to Tel-el-Kebir, where he is reported to have 2,000 cavalry, 25,000 infantry, and 70 guns. However this may be, there are still plenty of men at Kafr Dowar and Aboukir, and the Bedouins are very active there and at Mex, throwing up fresh earthworks close to the English outposts. This morning at Ramleh the mounted in-fantry under the command of Lieutenant Smith Dorrien, of the Derbyshire Regiment, pushed in beyond Ramleh towards the enemy's entrenchments, which they found full of cavalry and infantry, but saw no guns. The Minotaur during the morning sent many shells into the enemy's entrenchments in the direction of

Several transports have arrived in port and off the port. Some have gone away with only a few horses. Two are still at anchor outside. The Bittern left her anchorage off Mex this morning, and returned in the evening, and the Condor is just entering the harbour. The Khedive, attended by Ali Pacha Moubarek, Mr. Ornstein, and Osman Bey Orfi, spent the day at the Moustapha Palace at Ramleh, almost in the midst of Sir Evelyn Wood's brigade, and, after examining the various positions of our troops and of the enemy, assisted at some heavy firing from our seven-inch guns, which was vigorously answered by Arabi's troops with a 15-centi metre gun. For some days past Arabi's men have been hard at work at their entrench-ments, and it was thought desirable to interfere therewith. During a great part of the afternoon our seven-inch guns put into use made very good practice, dropping shells one after another into the enemy's works. At first no reply was made, but after a while the enemy opened a well-directed fire with their 15-centimetre gun. They threw several shells into the earthwork screen of our guns and then, changing their tactics, dropped some half-dozen shells into different parts of the camp. Although on this occasion the shells burst well, I did not hear of any casualties. Perhaps they were aimed at the Water-works Pumping Station, below which are guns, but they passed over the building, and among the tents, where many horses were picketed. The animals were greatly frightened, and tried to stampede. Captain Lord Charles Beresford arrived yesterday from Ismailia, via Port Said, and waited on the Khedive to-day.

THE DUBLIN POLICE AGITATION.

In addition to the damage done to King William's statue in College-green, the Postoffice windows have been smashed, and the streets at the back strewn with broken glass, About 80 injured persons have been attended to at the various hospitals in the city as the result of the rioting. Nearly a score of these result of the rioting. Nearly a score of these had received bayonet wounds, and the re-mainder were suffering from blows given by sticks or stones. In the police-courts on Monday morning there were about 70 charges as compared with 80 that day week. Nearly all the charges in the northern division were cases of rioting and assault. Some of the special constables, including a burly blacks smith, were charged with stoning the military pickets, and one of them, James Wylie, of Grafton-street, a tourist agent, with having a six-chambered revolver in a proclaimed district, five of the chambers being loaded with ball cartridge. Two special constables were charged with assaulting the military on Sunday night. One was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the other to three months. It is stated that the special constables had a very unpleasant time of it with the police and military, with whom they are

The majority of the men who refused to go on duty resumed on Monday on the under-standing that the case of their dismissed comrades will be considered. The latter have submitted the following memorial to the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police:—"We, the undersigned dismissed constables of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, admit that we have been guilty of a gross breach of discipline in holding a meeting contrary to orders, and we hereby beg to apologise for having done so, and hope you may be pleased to recommend our case to his Excellency's favourable consideration for reinstatement in the force. Our regret is increased by the suggestion that we were moved to the rash step by political and disloyal motives, and we most emphatically re-pudiate any such suggestion. We acted within ourselves, with no desire but to better our condition in a force in which we hope to spend our days, and unfortunately some of our body used expressions in the heat of the moment that were capable of a bad construction." The committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to consider the complaints of the force, pursuant to their memorial, held their first meeting in the Treasury - chambers, Lower Castle - yard, on Monday, namely, Messrs. J. W. O'Donnell, late chief magistrate, chairman; R. M. Holmes, treasury re-membrancer; and George Morris, member of the Local Government Board. The men receive during four months' probation 15s. a week, and on becoming effective as fourth-grade constables, 22s. After 12 months' service in the last grade they usually attain the third grade at 26s. 8d.a week; after six years service, the second grade at 28s. 2d.; and after eight years' service, first grade at 29s. 8d. a week, out of which they pay 1s. 2d. a week for fuel and rent of barracks, and they also support them-rent of barracks, and they also support themclothes and boots, while there are no extra allowances except when they are recommended to be rewarded for distinguished conduct in quelling a riot or thief-catching. They

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# PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

# Great-Britain.

THE WAR.

The Military Convention is still about to be signed, but the proclamation denouncing Arabi as a rebel has actually been issued. In some quarters difficulties are hinted at as still in existence; on the other hand we are told that the Imperial decree authorising its signature has actually been issued. It is of course impossible to guess how many steps may intervene between the authorising of the signature and the signature itself. Expectation has become languid on the point, and there is nothing more to be said upon the policy of allowing the Turks to "co-The treacheries of which we already have evidence are, it seems, to be supplemented by some interesting disclosures by Mahmoud Fehmy. His enthusiasm at all events has not outlived a reverse of fortune. He is now ready to sacrifice the Holy Places and the faith and the people and his friends of yesterday in order to curry favour with his captors. He has offered to give a list of persons nominally loyal to the Khedive, but actually supporting Arabi. Among the names it is said are those of Sherif and Khairi. By way of lending credibility to his story the accuser now affirms that he was not made prisoner, but gave himself up out of a desire to oblige the English. Perhaps it would be superfluous to ask him how he reconciles his account with the reluctance he at first displayed to tell anything and with the efforts he made to conceal his rank. His disclosures will no doubt be accepted with all the reserve that the case suggests and demands. It is very probable that most of the men about the Khedive have at one time or other intrigued with Arabi. Fidelity in the East is strictly comparative. The advice to treat every friend as if he might some day be an enemy and every enemy as if he might some day be a friend, is thought in the West to savour of cynical finesse; in the East it is merely a rather pointless expression of the fundamental rule of intercourse. How much any given man leans to Arabi and how much to the Khedive depends entirely upon his estimate for the moment of the relative chances of the two potentates. It is absurd to condemn this attitude of detachment; but it is suicidal to ignore it. Politicians hedge in Egypt exactly as betting men do here according to the rumours from the rival stables. They will all "bear" the Khedive more or less if anything untoward happens, and they will all speculate for the rise if he is seen to be improving his position. What we have to do is, not to waste time asking the exact temper of this man or that, but to make it dangerous for any man to back Arabi. The Khedive depends absolutely upon us. If we hold him up, everybody in Egypt is, or will be, his devoted friend; if we fail to support him; there is none in Egypt so poor to do him reverence. Our duty is therefore pretty plain, and is one which will be far from discharged when we have beaten Arabi. We shall get nothing but half-hearted and time-serving submission until we make it quite clear that the Khedive will be supported to all lengths, and that no other has

a chance.—Times. The Standard says :- The Sultan has at length issued a Proclamation in which Arabi is declared to be a rebel, and he has also sent to the Porte an Iradé authorising his Ministers to sign the Military Convention with England, which is to be done today. The English people will receive this latter piece of information with a keen sense of disappointment. In the first instance, the assistance of Turkey would have been welcomed; it comes now after so many unreasonable delays that its walue and the sincerity of the offer are questionable to the last degree. At the same time, her Majesty's Government must be supposed to be doing what they consider either unavoidable, or the best thing under the circumstances; and it would argue some precipitation were they to be visited with unhesitating blame for a decision that may possibly turn out to have been inevitable and comparatively harmless. The point upon which the megotiations appear to have hinged in their final stage was the port at which the troops of the Sultan should be permitted to land. As they first were offered the choice of Rosetta, Damietta, or Aboukir; and it might fairly be argued that these alternatives represented little more than a judicious piece of mockery It so happens that Aboukir, Damietta, and Rosetta, besides possessing other drawbacks, have the signal inconvenience of being in the hands of the military Government established by Arabi. The Sultan might with some show of reason have responded to the peculiar offer we at first made him by pointing out that he would be very happy to laud his troops at one or other of those places as soon as they were in our possession. We have laid so much stress on our ability to dispose of Arabi's pretensions without help from any one, that there might have been some little loss of prestige if we had left it to the Turkish troops to attack any of the ports at present in the hands of the insurgents. We presume it is some consideration of this sort that has induced the Government to instruct Lord Dufferin to consent to the disembarkation of Turkish troops at Port Said. There is a certain amount of shrewdness in the concession, for Port Said has the double advantage of being removed by a considerable distance from the head-quarters of Arabi and any probable scene of military action, and of being within easy reach of English ironclads and English regiments. The number of Ottoman troops to be landed at Port Said is limited; and they will be com-pletely outnumbered by the English forces in their immediate vicinity. If they can be kept at Port Said, they will be out of harm's way, and after a little serious fighting has taken place between the Army under Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Egyptians, people will probably forget their existence. An additional guarantee for their good behaviour seems to be given in the appointment of Baker Pacha to an important post in the Turkish Expeditionary Force. It is true that the experience of that officer in the Turko-Russian War was somewhat adverse to the notion that the Turkish Government will ever confide much power to a Christian and a stranger. But Egypt, under present circumstances, does not altogether resemble Bulgaria. The presence of thirty thousand British troops will go far towards strengthening the position of any English officer attached

to the Turkish camp.

Egypt :-

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. Matters have settled down at Alexandria, although there is still much nervous disquietude within the city. The discovery of arms and inflammables in one of the Mosques has not tended to allay apprehension, although it is probable that these suspicious articles belong to the epoch before the bombardment. Still, they would have been again available in the event of internal disturbances, and the discovery of some may be taken to mean the existence of more in various places of concealment. Outside the city all is quiet, but the strength of the enemy, of which our correspondent gives authentic details, is such as to support the theory that we are for the moment actually besieged in Alexandria. The numbers, if these reports are to be believed, are formidable enough. Ten thousand at Kafr Dowar, three thousand at Meks, and as many more at Aboukir, would be sufficient to give Sir Evelyn Wood some trouble were the enemy inclined to take the offensive. Moreover, it must be remembered that Arabi holds the whole Egyptian railway system, with the exception of the line Suez-Ismailia and Ismailia-Kassassin, in his hands. It is notorious that rolling-stock is abundant, engine-drivers and locomotives numerous, and the whole staff of the general service efficient. He is on interior lines-that is to say, he works around the centre and we around the circumference; and he might, actively disposed, rapidly concentrate forces at will in any direction, either to assist an attack on Alexandria or back up resistance at Tel-el-Kebir. On the other hand, the lines defending Alexandria, if extensive and difficult to hold, are by this time exceedingly strong; their armament is being added to daily, and guns of heavy calibre mounted; while one side, that towards Meks, will soon be rendered impassable and impregnable by the flooding of Lake Mareotis. Sir Evelyn Wood may also count on reinforcements by and bye. The three new regiments ordered to Egypt -viz., the 3d Buffs, 39th, and 103d-will embark next week, and with them drafts for nearly all the regiments already at the front. Unless offensive operations against Alexandria are very speedily under-taken, there is little reason to be concerned for the place. Probably the enemy will continue too inert and inactive to make the most of his opportunities. As the days pass, rumour, which always exaggerates the unknown, gives Arabi's power almost gigantic dimensions. The signature of the Military Convention with Turkey will not, it is to be hoped, add much to his strength, although the Turkish troops, if they ever land in Egypt, may be found to sympathise with Arabi rather than with us. But in addition to the regular Egyptian troops, it is said, he may rely upon the active assistance of countless hordes of irregular Thirty thousand excellent cavalry horse. are on the march to join him from Tripoli; he has already secured the services of the Bedouins of the Libyan Desert, and he confidently expects those of Syria to join him, if they can only cross the Suez Canal.

These reinforcements look serious on paper, but it may be doubted whether a fraction of the numbers he counts upon will ever appear in the field. The Syrian Bedouins are not too eager to throw in their lot with him at present; at least no traces of them can be found about Kantara the road by which they must travel to join the Egyptian forces. Col. Buller's reconnoissance in that direction was fruitless. Tents were said to have been seen hereabouts, but it was supposed that they belonged to harmless working parties; at any rate, all signs of life had disappeared before Buller arrived. The same want of success attended General Graham's movement across the Canal from about Mahsameh. No Bedouins were visible. These wild horsemen, who can cover great distances in a short space of time, have a knack of keeping concealed when they choose. They only show when a successful fight is drawing to a close, and there is a chance of giving their predatory instincts full play. They are not more courageous than they are well disciplined, and in the hour of real danger would probably prove only a broken reed. They may, however, render him some service in threatening communications, and possibly cutting them, should our vigilance be at all relaxed at any point along our rapidly-lengthening But for the present Sir Garnet Wolseley makes no sign of advancing. He is evidently concentrating all his energies upon the landing and forwarding of supplies. This will explain his pretty constant presence at Ismailia. Except under exceptional circumstances, the base

of operations is not usually the place for the General-in-Chief. The difficulties of the transport service must be great, or Sir Garnet would be heard of at the front. He probably wishes to personally encourage and lead Staff and Commissariat officers to the most strenuous endeavour, and, no doubt, he in a measure succeeds, although progress continues to be very slow. It is satisfactory to know that the two locomotives so eagerly expected have been actually landed at Suez, and are on their way by rail to Ismailia, while four other engines are close at hand. A considerable number of mules have also been disembarked, and the organisation of the trains proceeds without intermission. Were time of less consequence we might, indeed, have little misgiving. But any day may bring us face to face with the great trouble of inundation. Indeed, it is reported, but without confirmation, that Arabi has cut the dams and flooded the country around Zagazig. The rumour may be dismissed as improbable, for the operation would militate more against his own movements than ours just at present. Another report, however, is repeated, to the effect that he has occupied Salahieh, and is now busily engaged in surrounding it with works. It would be strange if the Egyptian troops, wherever they found themselves, did not at once go to ground, and probably Salahieh will shortly rival Tel-el-Kebir or Kafr Dowar in strength. The occupation of this point was, no doubt, intended to lend a hand to the expected Syrian Bedouins; but it will also serve the greater purpose of perpetually menacing our right flank and general line of advance. Therefore, among

the next movements of Sir Garnet will pro-

bably be one to drive the enemy out of

Salahieh. If he neglect this his long line

of communications along the Wady Tumi-

lat will be constantly harassed, if not se-

riously compromised, when he makes his

next move ahead .- Standard.

telegrams from its correspondents in

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 4, 6 P.M.

As it was feared that some surprise by the enemy might be attempted from Salahieh, an order was given at the cavalry camp near Mahsameh to be on their guard. Accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, with a troop of Bengal Lancers, rode out last even-ing nine miles across the desert in that direction to reconnoitre. They came in sight of the place and hovered about all night, but did not see a living soul. From this it seems evident that Arabi has no intention of giving us trouble in that quarter by trying to get round on our flank and right rear, and that his whole attention is directed to making a stub whole attention is directed to making a stab born stand at Tel-el-Kebir. Our lines of communication remain unmolested. The Be-douins, although they have shot one or two of our men near the front, are apparently afraid to make serious raids on the canal or the railway to intercept our supplies. Still by night they occasion a certain amount of risk for the solitary traveller between the front and Ismailia.

There is no talk of an immediate advance Sir Garnet's intentions to get as nany available troops together as possible before attempting to make head against the strong intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir are doubtless right, as one crushing blow there will probably scatter the enemy's forces and render serious resistance afterwards abortive. The 18th Royal Irish are now bivouacking at Mahsameh. The tents and baggage have not come up to them yet. The distribution of remains otherwise the same as it was a few days back. The Highland Brigade probably will move forward from here in a

SEPTEMBER 5. The transport of the commissariat is being actively carried on by every means in our power. A new means has been devised for etting stores to the front-namely, towing light draught native barges along the canal with relays of mules. This will be an easy and expeditious mode, which, with railway transport, will enable us soon to accumulate at Kassassin sufficient supplies for the army to last a fortnight. When this accumulation has been made it will serve as a reserve depot as the army advances, and be more easily accessible than if provisions were transported directly from our base. While the depot is being drawn upon a regular system of replenishing stores will still go on as usual from our base. The very inefficient work which the railway has done hitherto has given rise to much comment. The Royal Engineers have done admirably, but they cannot be ex-pected to understand varied and complex machinery without a certain experience. We machinery without a certain experience. We undoubtedly require experienced drivers for the work. It was known before the army left England that we should use the railway from Ismailia to Zagazig. The question arises, Why was not railway plant, with an experienced staff of drivers, provided?

Almost everything in this respect seems to have been left to chance. Matters are mending now, and it is hoped that in a few days we shall have as much rail transport as we require. There is only a single line of rail tween Zagazig and Ismailia, and the only siding is at Mahsameh. Two other sidings will be ready shortly. It is not expected that we shall have enough provisions up and be ready to advance for at least a week.

The number of transports on Lake Timsah is slightly diminished, some having gone to , others to England, to return with stores. The work of superintending the floating transports, of landing thousands of men and horses, with guns and stores, has been no sinecure, and the task could not have been given to a more capable officer than Captain Harry Rawson, R.N. The expeditious and satisfactory manner in which it has been accomplished is deserving of the highest praise. The steamer Nevada, where he has his head-quarters, is continually beset with officers of different departments at all hours of It is not too much to say that he is about the hardest worked officer of the expedition. The Naval Brigade with light guns and Gatlings, will probably be landed here in a few days from the fleet lying off Port Said.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 5, 4 P.M. Six empty transports arrived from Ismailia and proceeded to sea to-day, the Stormcock and Recovery each towing two lighters. The Government tug Seahorse entered the Canal to-day. It is appointed to do towing duties on the Canal. The Irthington, with reserve ammunition and pontoon train, has just arrived. As the Freshwater Canal is falling, the water company decided yesterday to turn on a supply to the town for only a few hours daily. The water is rendered impure in consequence of the dead bodies of animals being thrown into the canal in the neighbourhood of The Naval Brigade is using condensed water. The town is tranquil and the position unchanged.

The Standard correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Tuesday evening:

Arabi Pacha is making constant efforts to induce the Bedouins to block the Canal by firing on vessels and to interfere with the railway and telegraphic communication. Hitherto his success has not been great, but the pipes supplying Suez with water were cut yester-day. Fortunately, the mischief is not serious. The immediate cause of Gen. Buller's excursion yesterday towards Kantara was an alarm that Syrian Bedouins were coming, and that Egyptian cavalry were to meet them. The warning was given through a source which could not be disregarded. Tents have been seen on the eastern bank of the Canal ever since the day when a bumboat was cap-tured and carried off a fortnight ago. This boat has not been recovered. was possible, of course, that some of the Egyptian Bedouins might have transported tents for some reason or other across the Canal, but no motive was readily discernible. Canal, but no motive was readily disconnisted.

There are a number of people working on the Canal near the spot, and some were of opinion that the tents belonged to them. However, the tents and their occupants alike vanished before General Buller's arrival. All is quiet at the front. Here all the work is done methodically and well. An excellent system of landing has been devised by Captain Brackenbury, of the *Thalia*, and Major Sartorius. Last night I was present when a de-tachment of six hundred men belonging to different regiments was brought alongside, landed on the wharf in pitch darkness, and without a moment's delay or hitch they were marched away to their several destinations. The whole business was completed in ten minutes, a feat which speaks volumes for the excellence of the system adopted.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Tuesday night,

savs :-Everything is perfectly quiet to-day around Alexandria, except that the Egyptian working parties are, as usual, busy at their entrenchments. Arabi must at least have the credit of utilising to the utmost the practice which every Egyptian has from childhood in the use of the pick and spade at irrigation ditches and banks, and on the great dams of the Nile, I learn from a very trustworthy authority the following particulars with respect to the Egyptian forces around Alexandria. There are ten thousand men at Kafr Dowar, under Toulba Pacha, three thousand infantry and a thousand cavalry opposite to Fort Meks, under Ali Pacha Ruby, and three thousand infantry Ali Pacha Ruby, and three thousand infantry at Aboukir. All these are regulars. There are, in addition, large hodies of Bedquins, who roam between these positions, sometimes at mother are an additional properties are regulars. gathering at one point, sometimes at another. As surprise is often expressed at the large number of troops reported to have been co'lected by Arabi around Alexandria and at Tol-el-Kebir, it may be useful to point out that the Egyptian military system is admirably

The Times has received the following | adapted to secure the maximum of strength in war time, with the minimum when the army is on a peace footing. Every man who has passed through the ranks can be recalled o them, and, indeed, the greater portion of the male population can, in case of necessity, be mustered in the ranks.

Ismail Pacha on several occasions put from fifty to sixty thousand men under arms, notably in 1870, when he apprehended a rupture with Turkey. The report which has for the last 24 hours been in circulation, that arms, petroleum, and other inflammable articles, and naboots, or native bludgeons have been found in a mosque here, has been confirmed. The discovery adds force to the claims which have been urged by many sufferers from the malicious destruction of property in Alexandria by the natives, that the Wacfs, or religious domains, whose value is estimated at many millions sterling, should form a guarantee for a loan for the payment of compensation. Unquestionably the Ulemas and religious bodies were to no slight extent responsible for the outbreak, and several have been proved to have incited the mob to plunder and fire. They have throughout given Arabi and the rebels their warmest support and it would be well if their further power o mischief could be curtailed. Rumours are in circulation to the effect that Arabi has flooded the country above Zagazig.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

War Office orders were issued on Tuesday for the despatch of 4,000 additional troops to the East. Three thousand of these troops are the East. to go out for the protection of Alexandria, and will leave England on the 15th. The other thousand go out as reinforcements for the troops at the front. The troops ordered for garrison duty at Alexandria are the 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, Dover (3d); 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, Devon-port (39th); 2d Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, Manchester (103d). These battalions will go out fully provided with ammunition and standequipment, including 985 Martiniing camp equipment, including 985 Martini-Henry rifles with bayonets, 100,000 rounds of ball ammunition, and 400 double tents. The troops ordered out as additional reinforces to the service troops now in Egypt are one officer and 54 men from each of the fol-

lowing regiments:—
FROM ENGLAND.—Depot 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, Pontefract (65th), to join the 1st Battalion of the same regiment in Egypt; 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Devonport (32d), to join the 2d Battalion (46th); 2d Battalion Royal Highlanders, Portsmouth (73d), to join the 1st Battalion same regiment (42d); 2d Battalion talion Gordon Highlanders, Portsmouth (92d) as reinforcement for the 1st Battalion (75th), already out; Depot East Surrey Regiment (31st), to join the 1st Battalion of the Sussex Regiment (35th), at Cyprus; 2d Bat-talion Berkshire Regiment, Gosport (66th), as reinforcements for the 1st Battalion of Berkshire Regiment (49th), at Alexandria; 2d Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Park-hurst (85th), to join the 1st Battalion Shrop-Light Infantry (53d), in Egypt; Depot 2d Battalion Manchester Regiment, Ashton (96th), to reinforce the 2d Battalion same regiment, in the East.

FROM SCOTLAND.—1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, Glasgow (71st), to join the 2d Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th), in Egypt; Depot 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, in Alexandria; Depot 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders Fort George (72d), to join the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders in Egypt.

FROM IRELAND.—2nd Battalion Conna Rangers, Curragh (94th), to join the 1st Bat-talion in Egypt; 2d Battalion Royal West talion in Egypt; 2d Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, Dublin (97th), to join the 1st Battalion (50th) in Egypt; Depot 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, Armagh (87th), to re-inforce the 1st Battalion in Egypt; 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, Tralee (80th), to join the 1st Battalion at Alexandria; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th) as reinforcements for the 3d Battalion (60th), at Alexandria; 1st Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Castlebar (45th), to join the 2nd Battalion, same regiment at Alexandria.

There are also ordered to embark in the

P. and O. steamer Nizam, on the 12th inst., direct for Alexandria, two officers and 104 men of each of the following battalions:—1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to join the 2d Battalion; 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards to strengthen the 2d Battalion; 2d Battalion Scots Guards, to reinforce the 1st Battalion in

A large quantity of ammunition for the 16 pounder and 13-pounder batteries now in Egypt is being rapidly prepared in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, for shipment in the Tana, reserve store vessel, loading at the Royal Arsenal. The supply for the 13-pounder guns comprises 3,500 rounds of Shrapnel filled shell, 900 rounds of common shell, 200 rounds of case shot, and 4,000 rounds of filled cartridges. For the 16-pounder guns there are being prepared and shipped 3,000 rounds of Shrapnel shell, 1,000 rounds of common shell, 200 rounds of case shot, and 4,000 rounds of filled cartridges. The time fuzes are composed of meal powder, every half inch representing a second of time, so that the shells can be timed to explode at any desired moment, within a quarter of a second, extend-

ing up to fifteen seconds.

The steam transport *Copia* arrived at Woolwich Arsenal on Tuesday for the purpose of taking on board the Light Siege Train. Gangs of men were employed in the afternoon in taking the gun carriages on to the Pier, and taking them to pieces ready for shipment. Great efforts are being made to get the vessel

off this week.

Nearly five hundred of the Army Reserve men who have just rejoined the colours were embarked for Egypt on Tuesday on board the P. and O. steamer Lombardy in the Albert Docks. Colonel W. Allen, who goes to join the Staff, is senior officer in command; and another Staff officer who takes passage with him is Lieut .- Colonel the Hon. C. Gathorne Hardy, whose father, Viscount Cranbrook, late Secretary of State for Indian, was one of the spectators assembled to bid the troops farewell.

Captain J. L. B. Templer, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (Militia Battalion), has been selected for special service with the Expeditionary Force in Egypt in connection with the balloon service about to be organized

in support of the present operations.

Sir Ralph Thompson has, on behalf of the
War Office, intimated to the Rev. Robert Black, of Dundalk, the convener of the Irish General Assembly's Mission to Soldiers and Sailors, that two Presbyterian chaplains have been sent out for the discharge of duty in connection with the troops in Egypt, and fur-ther that Sir Garnet Wolseley has received instructions to apply for others should he consider their services necessary.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PHILHARMONIC THEATRE. -At an early hour on Wednesday morning the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, was de stroyed by fire. Shortly before one o'clock a constable saw fire issuing through the roof of the building, and immediately gave the alarm. The Farringdon-road and Essex-road fire stations heing in the vicinity, engines from those stations soon arrived, and were quickly followed by about eight others. The fire con tinued burning until about twenty minutes to three o'clock, when it was subdued. The three o'clock, greater part of the roof is gone, and, although the galleries remain, the contents of the body of the theatre, with the exception of a few soats at the back, are entirely destroyed. The Philharmonic was open on Tuesday night, and the usual performances took place. The theatre was closed at about twelve o'clock, and nearly an hour elapsed before the fire was observed: no cause can be assigned. The property and dressing-rooms and refreshment bars are uninjured, the fire being confined to the main structure.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

RIVOLI.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY. The Queen walked in the morning yesterday with Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove out with the Duchess of Connaught, at-tended by Lady Southampton and the Hon-Harriet Phipps. Princess Beatrice, attended by Miss Bauer, went out riding. The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lady Margaret Browne and Viscount Castlerosse had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Clivedon on Tuesday from a tour in Devonshire and Cornwall.

The Duchess of Beaufort has arrived at 30, Charles-street, to be present at the marriage of Colonel FitzRoy Somerset with Mrs. Hartley, of Lyc-grove House, Gloucestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Loudoun have left Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, for Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk.

The Earl of Zetland left Kirkwall on Tuesday, accompanied by the Hon. John C. Dundas, M.P., and Mr. Gold, his chamberlain, to pay a visit to the island of South Ronaldshay.
Viscountess Clifden has left Dover House, Whitehall, for her son's seat in Northamptonshire. Colonel Stirling is daily expected

to return from the south of France. Lord Charles Scott has arrived at Montagu House, Whitehall, from Portsmouth, where his ship was paid off last week. The marriage between Sir Maurice Fitz-

Gerald, Knight of Kerry, and Miss Bischoff-sheim takes place in London early in Octo-

The condition of Sir George Grey at Falloden is very critical.

Mr. Mountague Bernard died on Saturday at his country residence, Overcross, near Ross, in Herefordshire. Mr. Bernard was the third son of Mr. Charles Bernard, of Eden, Jamaica, and was born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, on January 28, 1820. After passing through Sherborne School he became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. He afterwards graduated in law, and was called to the bar in May, 1846, at Lincoln's inn. In 1859 he returned to Oxford as the first occupant of the chair of international law and diplomacy, which had been founded out of the revenues of All Souls' College by the University Commissioners of 1834. In 1871 Mr. Bernard was chosen to be one of the high commissioners who eventually signed the Treaty of Washington. He was imme-diately afterwards made a Privy Councillor. and a few months later a member of the Judicial Committee of the Council. He was promoted by his university to the degree of D.C.L. He had been some years previously elected by All Souls' College to be a fellow of that society. In 1872 he was appointed to assist Sir R. Palmer in presenting the British case to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. In 1874 he resigned his professorship and left Oxford. He served in the same year on the commission for inquiring into the duties of commanders of British vessels with reference to fugitive slaves, and in 1877 he was appointed a member of the University of Oxford Commission.

THE PRIMATE. The reports of the condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury issued by his medical attendant are so guardedly worded that, although the improvement which began on Sunday has continued, it is evidently yet too soon to speak in very sanguine terms of the progress made. On the other hand, perhaps there has been some unnecessary alarm felt with regard to the actual present state of the patient. It is true that Dr. Carpenter has thought it better not to allow the Archbishop to see or converse with friends at present, or to let him be troubled with affairs of business, but all the members of the family, his three daughters, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Randall Davidson, are with him hourly, one or other of them by turns being always in the room, besides a trained nurse or his valet. His mind remains perfectly clear and he is read to occasionally and talked to on matters of an unexciting character, though he is not tempted to enter into conversation. Even so intimate a friend as the Bishop of Dover, who is staying in the house, does not visit him at present. Dr. Carpenter's morning bulletin on Tuesday read:—"The improvement noted yesterday in the Archbishop's condition is maintained this morning." The evening bulletin was as follows:—"The Archbishop's condition continues satisfactory." Dr. Car-

LONDON GOSSIP.

penter did not remain at Addington on Tues-

day night.

(FROM THE " WORLD.") Change of living, combined with Homburg air and water, is having a sensible effect on the health and appearance of the Prince of Wales. H.R.H. takes two baths daily, composed of pine extract, Mannheim salt, and iron water, and is visibly thinner. He is a great deal with the American set, in which is Miss Chamberlaine, who is supposed to be a beauty. He goes about without any sort of state, is seen all day walking and playing lawn-tennis and at night dines on the terrace of the

Kurhaus. The Princess of Wales and her children are living very quietly at Wiesbaden, where two hotels have been taken for the Royal party. The King and Queen of Denmark and their suite, and the Princess of Wales and her suite, live together as one large family party and rarely appear in public.

The Duchess of Connaught will remain with her Majesty until decisive intelligence is re-

ceived from Egypt; and the Queen and Princess Beatrice will stay in the Highlands till the middle of November, returning to the Isle of Wight the third week in December. Sir Garnet Wolseley's private letters are full of praise of the Life Guards, whom he now sets the highest value upon, with the other troops belonging to the Household Cavalry now in Egypt. The voyage in the Calabria proved the magnificent physique and excellent discipline of the men, which Sir Garnet recognised at once; and it may prove to the reformers of the service that old soldiers, whether they have served only in London and Windsor garrisons or have gone on foreign service, are, after all, the real backbone of her Majesty's troops. The famous charge of Balaclava was enacted over again on the plains of the desert, when the troops rode straight through the Egyptian guns, through blinding clouds of dust. Some one or other in high place in or about Pall Mall will have to bear the blame

of the mismanaged land transport service in Egypt, Sir Garnet will hardly escape himself, although the responsibility probably rests with the wire-pullers and holders of the public purse. The news of the breakdown of the transport, notwithstanding its "mea-greness," was unmistakable. I have heard of one small mess of "curled darlings," whom week or two ago venison or foie-gras would scarcely have tempted, dining off a few bits of biscuit and one onion, their joy being im-mense at discovering that one of their nummense at discovering that one of their humber had hunted up a tin of chocolate-milk. Such privation may be treated, as it was endured, as rather a grim joke. It is far otherwise with the sufferings of the sick and wounded without indispensable medicines. which the peccant and incompetent transport had been totally inadequate to supply. The efficiency of the hitherto well-led troop-horses of the heavies must have been sorely tried by the want of corn; and the health and riced by the want of corn; and the health and vigour of British troops will soon break down if the men are kept on short commons. As a matter of fact, a fighting man without food is like a locomotive without fuel. Worse than all was the risk which General Graham's gade ran when defending Kassassin, from shortness of rifle ammunition. This spiracy, was also at one time known as a brigade ran when defending Kassassin, from

proves that the small-arm reserves are not yet properly organised, or that their men and horses have been diverted to other branches

of supply.

I should not like to argue matters with Sir Baker Russell if we had a difference of opinion on active service. The story goes that in the short expedition against Secocoeni which Russell commanded, a settler came and set up a grog-shop within our lines. To keep the troops sober and steady is the great aim and object of every British commander, so Sir Baker at once ordered the enterprising publi-can to clear out. The latter hesitated, but on a second more peremptory command moved just across our frontier line, and still within easy access of the camp. From this point he insolently refused to budge, saying he was not on British soil, and our law could not touch him; whereupon Sir Baker sent him an ulti-matum to the effect that he would hang him in front of his own shanty if he had not made tracks before daylight next morning. The trader moved on, and Russell would as cer-tainly have carried out his threat, as Picton would have hanged the commissariat officer who was doubtful as to the supply of his

Martial law is a ticklish thing to try conclusions with. The position of camp-followers, in which general term all civilians, from a distinguished traveller or war correspondent to the lowest sutler, are included, has been improved of late under the new Army Discipline Act. But in the old Crimean days all people out of uniform were at the tender mercies of the provost-marshal, and he had very wide power. On one occasion, towards the end of the war, an eminent, but long-suffering, firm of London tailors despatched "our Mr. Soand-so" to collect outstanding accounts. It was never clearly made out whether the provest-marshal was applied to for a cheque; but what is certain is that he picked up "our Mr. So-and-so" drunk and disorderly in Kadikoi town. In half a minute the unhappy civilian was tied up and treated to a couple of

dozen. The poor man returned next day to England a sadder and a sorer man. Gallant rides are evidently the fashion, not only with the military officers, but with those nondescripts, the war correspondents, who share all the trials and dangers of a campaign, and are yet classed as non-combatants.

Archibald Forbes will have to look to his laurels. His most dashing exploits are nearly rivalled by the adventurous journey made by Mr. J. C. Cameron, the correspondent of the Standard, who rode through the desert from Cassassin to Ismailia, alone and in the middle of the night, with the news of our success. He had already been in the saddle all day, and had accompanied the cavalry in their long flank march and final charge: but he saw his duty, and did it like a man. The consequence was that the paper he so pluckily serves was the only one which had a good account of the

Kassassin fight. Kassassin fight.

I have reason to believe that an attempt will be made by the group led by Mr. Parnell to buy further concessions to Irish ideas regarding land from the Cabinet by an offer to support the clôture by a bare majority. This second Treaty of Kilmainham is gravely discussed in the inner circle of the League, and its organ, the Freeman's Journal, has recently given ominous hints that it may be the duty of the Parnellites to support the cloture, though "nominally directed" against their own outrageous conduct in Parliament. Such volte-face sounds too strange for credence but it is widely reported to be true in Dublin

Nationalist circles, and generally believed. A ride of seventy miles in a day on a tricycle is undeniably a good ride, so what are we to say of a ride of 1,040 miles in fourteen days, which gives a rate of over seventy-four miles per day? This feat was performed by Mr. Alfred Nixon, a gentleman of a far from robust appearance, but very well trained for such an undertaking. He rode from Land's End to John o' Groat's; so the roads over which he travelled were in parts the reverse of favourable, and his achievement must be set down as an extraordinary one. I hope. we to say of a ride of 1,040 miles in fourtee set down as an extraordinary one. I hope, however, that Mr. Nixon's success will not induce a number of half-trained imitators to attempt the journey, which has now been satisfactorily accomplished by a "bone-shaker," a modern spider-wheel bicycle, and

From Sydney comes a story anent that blatant producer of supernatural noise, the siren, one of which is fitted on board H.M.S. Nelson. "A poor old Scotch body," on hearing its coar, rushed to her husband, exclaiming, Eh, John, it's come at last! That's the Archangel's last trump, mon! It's the last day!" The "eldritch" shrieks had been again and again repeated before she became reassured.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. We take the following from the Athenæum: -Some weeks ago we stated our intention of printing a considerable mass of correspondence throwing light on the life of Lord Byron. Since this announcement was made we have received an intimation that the publication of these letters would be distasteful to several members of the Leigh and Byron families. This is somewhat surprising, for, as we men-tioned, the effect of publishing the corre-spondence—and a further examination conspondence—and a further examination confirms the opinion we expressed—would be to prove the groundlessness of the horrible suggestions made public in 1869, and we should have supposed that the representatives of the Leigh family would have desired to see Mrs. Leigh's memory cleared of the aspersions of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. There is nothing in the documents that does not redound to the credit of Lord Byron and his dound to the credit of Lord Byron and his sister. Still, as we wish as far as may be to defer to the wishes of their relatives, we shall not for the present take further steps in the

matter. Messrs. Longman, Green, and Co. announce a new monthly magazine, to be published at sixpence. The first number will appear on November 1. Leaving the discussion of politics and religion to the established Reviews, it will be devoted mainly to pure literature, especially of a light character. Altogether, if we read the prospectus aright, its aim will be to reach that large class of the public which demands to be interested as well as instructed. Following a practice that is now becoming almost universal, the articles (or, at least, most of them) will be signed. The list of those who have promised contri-butions includes many well-known names. The title of this new venture will be Long-

man's Magazine, Mr. George Meredith, many will be glad to hear, has nearly finished a new novel. The second edition of "Natural Religion" is at press. It will contain a full Preface, in which the author answers some of the objec-

tions of some of his critics.

Among the MSS, left by the late Mr. James Thomson is a long symbolical poem entitled "The Doom of a City," written so far back as 1857. Mr. Thomson destroyed whatever he had written before that date. Another early unpublished poem is "The Happy Poet," a companion piece to "The Lord of the Castle of Indolence." No definite arrangements of Indolence." No definite arrangements have yet been made for the publication of Mr. Thomson's remains, but it is probable that the criticisms (which include articles on William Blake, Heine, Leopardi, Shelley), will be issued before the poems.

Messrs, Sampson Low announce for imme-

diato publication a new book by Lady Brassey, entitled "Tahiti." It will be illustrated with autotypes, after photographs taken specially by Colonel Stuart Wortley. specially by Colonel Stuart Wortley.

Mr. Cecil Bendall, Fellow of Caius College,

is likely to be appointed Assistant in the Oriental Department of Printed Books at the British Museum in succession to the late Dr. Haas.

The late Mr. Charles J. Kickham, who was

# Galignani's Messenger.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

#### Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6-7, 1882

From Egypt to Madagascar is a long cry.

Yet, at the very moment when diplomacy can least afford to spend time over the

Malagasy and their affairs, the precipitate

action of the French Consul at Tamatave

has forced them on the attention of Europe.

Queen Ranavalona has accredited an Em-

bassy to the Powers, for the purpose at

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

once of protesting against the acts of M. Baudais and Captain Le Timbre, and of explaining the present crisis. These Envoys, consisting of an officer named Ravoninahitriniarivo, and four Attachés, were due in London on Wednesday. However, it would appear that M. Le Timbre has taken upon himself to prohibit the French mail steamer from conveying the Ambassador and his Suite to Europe, and what is still more extraordinary, he has threatened the Malagasy Gavernment that if they attempt to despatch their Representative in the Antanarivo, the sole vessel which they possess, he would seize it. French Consuls have of late years assumed extraordinary powers and been permitted some license. Yet until we are undeceived we can only express a hope that the acts of MM. Baudais and Le Timbre are specimens of unauthorised zeal, and not the outcome of a deliberate policy on the part of the French Government. The acts of which Queen Ranavalona's Ministers complain are, briefly stated, that they have been forced to pay an indemnity for killing two Arabs from the French Comoro Isle of Mayotta, who had, contrary to law and Treaty, attempted to run a cargo of slaves on the north-west coast of Madagascar; and the seizure of certain native flags hoisted by two Sakalava Chiefs on the same territory, which the Consul declares-in spite of the Treaty of 1865, renouncing all claim to the mainland-to be French soil. For the "outrage" the Malagasy Government have paid, under protest, a heavy indemnity, and to enforce the assumed rights in the latter case French gunboats have entered the harbours, and appear to be acting in a very high-handed manner. How far the actual state of affairs is exaggerated it is needless for rivalries and antipathies between the French and English, as represented by the missionaries of their respective countries, are very fierce throughout the island. The Queen and Court profess the Reformed Faith, and are favourably disposed to the British clergy, to whom Madagascar owes so much. The agents of the London Missionary Society have introduced letters and science among the people. There is already a considerable literature in the Malagasy tongue, and numerous schools, churches, and other means of instruction are scattered throughout the country. - Under the enlightened rule of Radama II., Rasoherina, and the present Sovereign, Christianity has been so encouraged that traces of the persecution under Ranavola I. have nearly disappeared, and, unless the island is to be plunged into war and anarchy to gratify the ambition of a Consul who seems anxious to play the part of M. Roustan in Tunis, a bright future is in store for a race which has so readily accepted the better part of European culture. For more than two centuries after its discovery by the Portuguese, this great African island, twice the size of England and Wales, and inhabited by some two and a half million souls, was the prey of European rovers. Pirates rioted in its bays, and Dutch, Portuguese, and English adventurers made various tentative efforts to establish themselves on the coast. But either the hostility of the natives or the unhealthiness of the tlat, swampy land which circles the lofty interior plateau, on which the capital is built, forced them to desist. The French were, however, more persistent. Again and again they seized strips of the shore. and though compelled again and again to leave, they managed in time to establish such a colourable claim to colonisation that there is actually in existence a semiwfficial work by M. Barbie du Bocage which asserts that the island has been a "possession Française depuis 1642." In 1810, both Bourbon and Mauritius were captured by the British, and in these conquests were included any actual or fancied colonies, dependencies, or military posts which the French held in Madagascar. In 1817 England, on her part, renounced all claims to Malagasy soil, by a Treaty which bound Radama I. to suppress the export slavery of his dominions. Having no longer any political rights, even in the shadowy form they professed to have prior to the Napoleonic wars, the Jesuits aimed at recouping the temporal losses of their country by spiritual victories. The result was that, ancensed at the pretensions of the missionaries, a cruel persecution began, which lasted for twenty-five years, and led in 1845 to an ill-advised Anglo-French attack upon the Port of Tamatave. The dis-turbances in the island were further taken advantage of by the French by their obtaining in 1839 the cession of the Island of Nosibe, which they still hold, and the Sakalava territory on the mainland. This cession was never acknowledged by the Hoyas, who soon afterwards became the sole rulers of the country. They have invariably refused to permit any foreigner to buy land, and as late as 1865 the Government paid a million of francs to a French Company by way of compensation for their repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Ranavalona I. Nor until the last few weeks have the French ever attempted to establish themselves on the mainland, the Isles of Nosibe on the West, and St. Mary on the East coast being their sole recognised Malawere obtained by treating with a tribe in rebellion against their lawful Sovereign. Finally, in 1866, by acknowledging Queen Rasoherina as Monarch of the entire island, they renounced, as it was believed for ever, their old claim to the Sovereignty of a part of Madagascar. It is, therefore, puzzling to find M. Baudais, whilst exacting compensation from the Antananarivo authorities for an outrage committed on their soil, inconsistently pear! -Pall Mall Gazette.

asserting that very region to be French territory. Either it is French, in which case the Malagasy Government cannot be responsible for anything done there, or it is Malagasy, when, of course, the claim now put forward is absolutely untenable.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION. To all appearance the Anglo-Turkish Convention is at last to be signed, the proclamation of Arabi as a rebel at last issued and the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt about to become an accomplished fact They are not there yet; it has, by the mere lapse of time and the constant hitches in the programme, become difficult to believe that they ever will be there. But they probably may be sent, and a difficult task will be prepared for their commanders and for those English officers who are charged with whatever may be the polite equivalent for their surveillance. Arabi having been proclaimed a rebel, the next point of interest is the inquiry what will come of that. Will the Egyptians believe it or will Abdallah Nedim, that literary man, deal with the proclamation as he dealt with the bombardment? Will Arabi, a new Coriolanus, determine to proclaim the Sultan as the Sultan has proclaimed him, and set up one of the numerous claimants of the Caliphate in his room? The most probable result is that the proclamation will be partly ignored and partly denounced as a forgery by Arabi and his party. It may have some effect from the religious point of view—it is not likely to have very much from the political. The most reasonable of the many opinions which have been formed and expressed on the whole subject is that political opinion cannot be said to exist in the majority of the Egyptian people as yet. They are not poetically, but literally hereditary bondsmen, and though much has been done to free them of late they have not yet acquired even the knowledge of facts which is preliminary to political judgment. They pay their taxes to the nearest man with a big stick, and serve as soldiers under the man who has go most power in his hands. No doubt there is a small faction-or, not to use an invidious word, a small party-which consciously, and to a certain extent intelligently, desires political freedom, and perhaps national independence. No doubt there is a larger party who, seeing their advantage in Arabism, are Arabists. There are some who really reverence the Sultan as the head of their religion; there are others who hate him as a Turk; there are others who simply make use of his name as Gascon nobles used to call themselves subjects of the king of England rather than of France or Navarre, "because he is further off." But all, or almost all, are shut off by their ignorance of European languages, Euro pean thought, and the facts of European life from appreciating the facts of the situation, and it has been sufficiently proved already that no artifice or audacity will be spared by their leaders to keep them in ignorance. On paper the proclamation and the arrival of Turkish troops ought to produce a great effect on the rebellion. In fact, it is more probable that it may produce a small effect, or no effect at all. The probable inconvenience to English military operations and to English diplomacy is unfortunately less dubious, unless the Sultan should happily have been pers suaded that straightforward carrying out of his undertaking, now that he has at last made up his mind to it, is the most profitable, as it certainly is the most honourable, policy .- Daily News.

THE SULTAN.

In all Europe there is no sovereign more nteresting or perhaps we may add more able than the monarch who has just yielded a reluctant assent to the Military Convention. Abdul Hamid, although not "a riding Sultan," like some of the more famous of his ancestors, whose ubiquitous presence was felt in every province of their Empire, is nevertheless one of the most remarkable Sovereigns of the house of Othman. Called from the seclusion of the harem by a revolution to govern an empire torn by intestine feuds and menaced by foreign invasion, he has displayed in no ordinary measure the faculty of statesmanship, as statesmanship is understood in the East. Adroitly placing himself at the head of the Panislamist movement, he has attained and kept a position which at his accession seemed impossible. Like the Hapsburg, he has prospered under disasters, and treaties which partitioned his dominions seemed only to extend his prestige. In the spirit of Canning's grandiloquent boast, he called a New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old. His territorial possessions were diminished, but his spiritual influence increased. Turkey might be truncated, but the spirit of Islam was revived, and what he lost as Sultan he more than regained as Caliph. This change was not due to the influence of able councillors. Abdul Hamid is his own adviser. Ministers are clerks, and by no means permanent clerks. The Palace not the Porte is the centre of power, the Sultan, uncontrolled save by his black eunuch and his Tripolitan confessor, is the absolute ruler of his empire. All control is concentrated in his hands, from the conclusion of a treaty to the promotion of a cook. As he has made himself the centre of the Ottoman Empire, he has tried with no small success to make the Yildiz Kiosk the centre of the Moslem world. The prosecution of the two ambitions involves him in endless perplexities, from which nothing but his exceeding shrewdness and gift of intrigue could extricate him. He has escaped so often, and contrived so dexterously to reconcile such apparently irreconcilable interests, that it is difficult not to regret that he should have been run to earth at last. Further evasion, however, was impossible; even the last resource of delay was no longer available; and Abdul Hamid has accepted the inevitable. Arabi has been proclaimed a robe! and the Convention has been accepted, but probably not even the Treaty of San Stefano occasioned the Sultan more bitter regret. Dire indeed is the humiliation which has at last overtaken the Caliph. To denounce his own agent as a rebel and to consent to go to Egypt as the subordinate of the infidel in crushing the man who is upholding the flag of Islam against Christendom is a fate from which a Sultan at any time might well recoil with horror and disgust. But what must it not have cost the Caliph. within two months of the time when the

long-looked-for Mahdy is expected to ap-

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. Sir Garnet Wolseley's prolonged inactivity has probably been unavoidable, but it

is certainly producing the most deplorable

results. The spirits of the best troops

cannot but be injuriously affected by such

delay. Dash and enterprise alike are

will too certainly supervene. Worse than

all, health suffers with the temper in such

grumbling and despondency

a trying climate. It is well known that soldiers constantly on the move ahead will resist morbific influences to which they soon succumb if halted and checked for any time. These causes, as our correspondent tells us, are clearly at work in Egypt, and, as might have been expected, we hear of a suspicious increase of sickness in the forces operating from Ismailia. Although Egypt is not deemed an especially unhealthy country, certain disorders are more or less endemic, and likely to affect men exposed to the hardships and privations of a campaign. We have heard little as yet of ophthalmia, which was once a frightful scourge. Possibly the precautions taken in supplying our troops with blue spectacles has protected them so far against the irritating sandgrit of the desert, or the prompt application of sulphate of zinc may have effectually cured any cases that have occurred. But another more or less indigenous disease, dysentery -always more or less prevalent among the fellaheen—has begun to show itself in the army, and will be difficult to eradicate. Care in diet and prompt treatment may do much to keep down the disease, but where water is bad and insufficient, and the system of supplies still inchoate and incomplete, the first is difficult to compass, while the second is hardly possible in field hospitals under a tropical sun. Dysentery soon decimates an army; those it attacks are not necessarily carried off, but they are certain to be hors de combat for several months. Should the disease unhappily develope into an epidemic it must very speedily reduce Sir Garnet's effective He has thus, in the sanitary strength. point of view, additional reasons for resuming the offensive without a moment's unnecessary delay. It is satisfactory to learn, therefore, that the various arrangements for forwarding supplies are rapidly approaching completion. The usefulness of the railway will soon be largely increased. Several locomotives have reached Ismailia, and are now available; shunts and sidings have been laid down to facilitate the train service, and the Canal is being used for flat-bottomed boats, drawn by horses, after the manner of canals in this country. These strenuous exertions are producing a marked effect. Two hundred tons of stores are daily forwarded to the front, and it is said that the advanced magazines and depots will soon be full enough to supply the troops for three days. The absence of any decisive movement on the side of Ismailia naturally reacts upon Alexandria. The chronic unrest of that turbulent city, with its seething population of disaffected vagabonds, threatens day by day to expand to serious proportions. but few friends in Alexandria. Other Europeans scarcely conceal their dislike, and lose no chance of inveighing against the conduct of our troops, whose want of discipline, as evinced in our minor offences, our present mild military rule seems powerless to repress. Natives of all classes count the hours to Arabi's triumphant return, which to them grows more probable the longer he is able to keep the field without a check. Sir Evelyn Wood will, therefore, find it no easy task to keep the peace within the limits of his command. So far, fortunately, the enemy shows no desire to add to his troubles. His position is certainly strong, if not quite impregnable. No general attack upon our lines could be made even now without serious risks. By and bye, when Lake Mareotis is navigable, it would be still more difficult, as our gunboats and vessels of light draught will be able to take the whole of the enemy's entrenchments in reverse. But although the work of cutting the dykes at Meks has already commenced, the flooding of the great salt marsh must be a very slow operation. Some time must elapse before the Mediterranean can enter the Lake, and it is calculated that a couple of months will be needed, even at the greatest rate of influx, to cover the surface with water deep enough for vessels of the lightest draught. It is quite clear that the enemy now facing us at Tel-el-Kebir is by no means supine or inactive. On the contrary, our own want of mobility and the lengthened halt after our short spasmodic advance seem to encourage Arabi to display no little effrontery. The news of his movements to our right flank towards Salahieh, although not substantiated, is more than probable, and indicates that he is not disposed to sit still and await us in his intrenchments. Clearer and more positive evidence of this is afforded by his bold reconnoissance up to the very teeth of our posts at Kassassin. Yesterday's affair, according to Sir Garnet Wolseley's own despatch, was nothing more than a cavalry skirmish and interchange of shots. Yet it argues an amount of boldness and dash creditable to the Egyptian forces, but no less gravely indicative of their strength and audacity. They may, indeed, he able to check and confuse our own reconnoitring parties when the time comes for the next advance. But that advance cannot now be much longer delayed. The difficulties of transport are fast disappearing before the energetic action and under the personal supervision of the General-in-Chief; and they will soon be felt less and less as the various contributions of wheeled plant and baggage animals arrive. These are probably available by this time in sufficient numbers to justify a new and more continuous forward movement. The direction of this will be no doubt towards Zagazig, which Tel-el-Kebir directly covers; but it is just possible that Wolseley will try to give Tel-el-Kebir the go-by and manœuvre more to his left, towards Belbeis, where he could again strike the railway, and reach the upper waters of the Ismailia Canal. Belbeis is not much more than thirty miles from Cairo, and the intervening space is fertile and rich in supplies, while upon the left a trackless desert

> The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at Kassassin and Ismailia:-

would cover Wolseley's left as he moved

-Standard.

KASSASSIN, SEPT. 5. I rode out north-west early this morning from the heights, or rather sand-heaps, hor-dering the scene of the famous charge, from which a full view of the surrounding country

can be had. Nothing showed directly north or west; but on the south of the Canal evidence of the increasing boldness of the enemy was manifest. Nearly three miles south-west of Kassassin stands the little town of Yorein a collection of mud huts surrounded by a wall which seem to be entirely deserted, except that a few quiet-looking countrymen were standing about on the banks of the Canal. Further west about a mile was a tent formed of a very large piece of canvas stretched over a bar. On either side of this tent a line of a bar. On either side of this tent a fine of thorses extended north and south, apparently along a picketing rope, and Egyptian soldiers were moving about in every direction. There must have been at least 200 thus assembled vithin half an hour's march of our camp. The time was a quarter-past 7. Just then General with an escort of Indian Cavalry came slowly along the northern bank eastwards, on his return from a morning apparently cent-looking countrymen on the southern bank took no notice of him, and he rode on to the camp. Immediately afterwards, however, they clapped rifles to their shoulders and fired smartly on our vedettes posted to-wards the railway. The puffs of smoke ran along a line of perhaps a dozen infantry soldiers, suddenly developed out of loitering rustics. They fired a parting shot as the vedette came in to report, and then marched in line towards their cavalry post already referred to. Half-a-dozen horsemen rode out to meet them, and much gesticulation ensued. These mounted officers, in dark tunics, looked on from some rising ground behind. At the same moment a number of cavalry showed over the ridge immediately northwest, moving towards the vedette, who galloped in. They stopped, as usual, at a pru-dent distance from the picket, and retired nearly out of sight. On returning to the camp, I took a note from the officer at the picket to the Colonel Commanding the 19th Hussars, and described the affair. The Colonel said he had himself been fired at from behind a few days ago by some men dressed like peasants. This artifice makes matters very unpleasant for the genuine villagers of the neighbourhood, who are mostly anxious to sell their produce to the British. They are frequently arrested to the British. They are frequently arrested and detained some time before their innocence is established. Another officer of the Khedive was out here this morning whom I remember smoking eternal cigarettes in the Khedive's antercom. The visits of these gentlemen are regarded with a certain amount of disfavour here, as a good deal may be observed which, if conveyed, however inno cently, to quarters in communication with the

enemy, might do us much mischief. SEPTEMBER 6. At half-past 10 this morning the enemy' cavalry, in number 30 or more, advanced with surprising boldness over the brow of the hill, and opened a smart fire on us. The bullets mostly flew too high. A number of our men were again dismounted, and had no sooner pulled their triggers than the Egyptian horsemen beat a precipitate retreat. Soon afterwards about 40 of the Mounted Infantry came dashing up, anxious to be in time for the fray. This little force presents almost as modest an appearance as that with which Falstaff refused to march through Coventry, but they have been of great service already, and this little affair proves how useful such mobile marksmen may be. I did not see a single Egyptian fall during the skirmish. If the mounted rifemen had been up there would have been a different tale to tell. But Captain Holland, of the 15th Hussars, attached to the 19th, was wounded in the The bullet glanced upwards and ran round the bone, and was easily extracted The lieutenant is doing very well, the wound not being serious. I was rather surprised to see officers riding near the skirmishers. Not only do they endanger themselves, but draw the fire on their men. It being found that the bread is too sour to be given to the sick, and that bad flour, not bad baking, is the cause of the sourness, a new supply of flour has been

ISMAILIA, SEPT. 6, 5 P.M. I hear, on the authority of Mr. Gibson, of the Intelligence Department, that Arabi is cutting the Freshwater Canal beyond our lines, and that it is to be partially filled up with earth. This is a most serious obstacle and far worse than ten more dams would be, as it renders navigation impossible, and cannot so easily be removed. Dredging is the only way of removing it. Two more engines arrived this morning, so that now we have altogethe seven. About 600 horses have been landed The steamer Oxenholme is going to Port Said to fetch more coming from Syria

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents :-ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY, 11,45 A.M. The 63d Regiment has arrived from Bom bay, but will, like the Highland Brigade, be kept on board ship at present. There is no other news either here or at the front. or four small engines from England will begin work on the railway to-day. The sappers are busy making sidings and otherwise improving the service of the railway. It is estimated that from to-day the railway will be able to forward two hundred tons of stores daily to the front, and will thus accumulate three days rations for the force, in addition to the consumption of the troops now at the front. This will enable the military authorities to haste on their arrangements, and the relief will come none too soon, for it is evident that the delay has already far passed the point when it was beneficial to the tired men and horses. With the total cessation of excitement which enables the troops to resist the effects of the climate and bad water, siekness is fast increas ing. Dysentery especially is attacking the men, and diarrhœa is generally prevalent. This is for the most part of a mild form and not in itself dangerous, but it requires constant at-tention. The rumours that circulate among so many men, when time hangs heavily on hand, are innumerable, and for the most part absurd. There is reason to believe that the Khedive's agents are busy in the rebel ranks and that they are meeting with a success which may at any time suddenly alter the situation.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 9 P.M. Sir E. Malet has to-day had a long inter-view with the Khedive respecting the Turkish Expedition, which is viewed in the Palace with feelings of alarm and suspicion. Another day has passed without any striking incident taking place at the front. The water in the Canal is now almost exhausted, and the fish are dying in great quantities. The General went out this afternoon with a strong working party to bury the dead fish where they had accumulated in large masses, so as to prevent diseases arising from their stench. diarism is not yet entirely stamped out in Alexandria. Last night three native servants attempted to set fire to a large house in Cherif Pacha-street. The fire was, however, extinguished before much harm was done. Two of the culprits were captured. This audacious attempt shows how little the presence of the British troops has so far cowed the spirit of disaffection and hostility. Among the native population the conviction that Arabi will crush our forces on the Canal, and swoop down upon Alexandria, is fast gaining ground, and a glorious revenge of the Mussulman is then expected. Scarcely less strong although of a different character, is the feeling among the European colonists, especially the French and Italian, against the British Evary slight breach of discipline among our men, although exceptional and inevitable among forces in the field, is eagerly seized and magnified, and made the subject of the hercest invectives. So bitter are their expres-

Egyptian cut-throats to the English filibusters. It must be owned that the abolition of flogging in the army renders the prevention of the minor offences of pilfering and drunkenness difficult in the extreme. Some of the military authorities have been led to inquire whether an application of the Civil Code would not meet such cases, but as this only allows the flogging of garotters and of those guilty of assault with violence, it is unavailing in the present circumstances. The feeling of disgust among military men at finding themselves gust among minuary men at inding themselves powerless to keep order unless by shooting their men is extreme. The Greek Consul General has telegraphed to Athens urging his Government, under the existing circumstances, to prohibit its subjects from coming to Egypt. It is also understood that the Italian Rubattino steamer, now averdue have have discombatical steamer, now overdue here, has disembarked at Catanea, in Sicily, a number of Italians who were bound for Egypt. The European population in Alexandria is estimated alread to exceed twelve thousand, for the greate estimated already part of whom no work whatever can be found, and until the issue of the decree forbidding their landing they were still arriving by the ship-load daily.

Telegraphing from Kassassin on Wed-

nesday night the Daily News says :-At midday the enemy appeared on the South Canal bank and also on the north side, but towards the west position of the camp. The 19th Hussars having driven the Egypfrom the south, galloped across the canal bridge and for two miles to the secondnamed position, to which I accompanied them. We found a force of rebels near, apparently four to five hundred, comprising infantry and cavalty. The former retired, but the cavalry kept up a brisk fire for nearly a quarter of an hour. Unlike the Hussars, half of whom dismounted, the Egyptians fire from horseback. Their bullets flew thickly past us, but did no damage, the enemy, as usual, firing too high. The Egyptian loss was considerable, bearing in mind the brief duration of the skirmish. I have counted six dead bodies within a short distance of where This is by far the most determined demonstration made by the enemy since the battle of Kassassin, and indicates the near approach of a decisive battle. All our horse, with Generals Drury Lowe and Wilkinson, have come out, and the whole position is now watched by mounted Rifles, Hussars, and Bengal Lancers and Cavalry. Reports have reached the camp that Arabi has been joined by several chiefs who have proclaimed a religious war against the English, and that the Egyptian force at Tel-el-Kebir numbers at least sixty thousand. I merely give this report, however, for what it is worth

In another despatch from Kassassin Camp the same correspondent says:-

The force already here will be strengthened probably to-morrow by the brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught. The officers and men here are getting restless under the continued inactivity, and surprise is sometimes expressed at the troops not being pushed more rapidly to the front; but in truth our rapid arrival would prove an embarrassment for the simple reason that the supplies for the total force have not yet been quite collected. Sir Garnet Wolseley is fully resolved that no inconvenience shall be caused by the troops arriving before their regiments are furnished with the requisite supplies. Good steady progress, however, is being made, and with six additional engines on the way to Ismailia and a new siding under contruction on the railway line, the completion of the arrangements for a decisive operation at Tel-el-Kebir is now probably only a matter of a very few days. Riding back from Ismailia I have learned at the different camps on my way that there are no signs of the enemy anywhere visible. Here, however, a body of rebels, numbering about 200, including cavalry and infantry were seen near the canal, at a distance of less than three miles, and a party of cavalry has been despatched in that direction, but we are expecting that as usual the enemy will beat a At five o'clock to-morrow morning a parade

fore General Graham. The endeavours of the military authorities to bring in the villagers to the camp, after the precedent mentioned in my previous telegram, proved only partially successful, the reason being that the inhabitants dread punishment if the fact of their visiting the camp should become known to Arabi's officers. A party of Fel-lahs, however, have been engaged for the purpose of burying the numerous dead lying about here on the battle-field. The kind and liberal treatment they receive will be certain to influence the village population as we advance on Tel-el-Kebir The generally excellent health and spirits of our troops are a matter of congratulation. Dr. Beath and his staff are unremitting in their endeavours to secure the comforts of the sick. Diarrhœa and temporary effects of exposure to the sun are still the only kinds of illness worth mentioning, and only 88 invalids have been sent in the course of one week from here to Ismailia. The arrangements are complete for running flat bottom boats on the Fresh Water Canal by means of relays of mules. Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumour of the desertion of many officers and men from Arabi's camp, much less the report that the Egyptian force has quietly evacuated Tel-el-Kebir.

of all the troops in camp will take place be-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and attended by the Hon, Horatio Stopford, drove to the Ballockbuie Forest, and was present at the "fire kindling" in her Majesty's new shiet on the Donzy House, which is the House House House, which is the House House House, which is the House new shiel on the Danzy Haugh, which was named by the Queen. The Danzy Shiel is partly inhabited by the Queen's wood forester. Lady Southampton, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, General Sir H. Pousonby, Col. the Hon. H. Byng, and Dr. Profeit, as well as several of the royal servants, were present.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany left Osborne House on Wednesday afternoon, to take a cruise in the Admiralty yacht Lively, the tender of Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. Their Royal Highnesses drove to Trinity Wharf, East Cowes, and embarked in the royal yacht Alberta, which conveyed them to the Lively, which lay at anchor in the roadstead. At the Trinity Wharf a deputation from the inhabitants of East Cowes met their Royal Highnesses and presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the Duke and Duchess. Prince Leopold accepted the ad-dress and gave a written reply, which said:— "I beg to thank you most cordially, both on the Duchess of Albany's and on my own behalf, for the kind and hearty welcome you have extended to us on our arrival at East Cowes, and for the good wishes which you express for our future happiness. The reception which the inhabitants of East Cowes have given us will serve to strengthen the in-terest I have always felt in a neighbourhood in which I have spent so many years of my past life, and which we hope we may frequently revisit in the future. It is believed that the destination of the Lively is the Scotch

Lord Stratheden and Campbell has returned to town from visiting his tenantry in Galway.
The Right Hen. Lord Justice and Lady
Brett have left Heath Farm, Watford, for

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The Dublin correspondent of the Stanwriting on Wednesday night,

Information was received this afternoon by the Athlone Constabulary of the murder of a man named Thomas Quinn, at Edenderry. King's co., some miles from the town. Quinn was in the employ of a man named Gill, and was driving along in his cart drawn by an ass, when shots were fired with fatal effect, the man being killed at once and the donkey also man being killed at once and the donkey also being shot dead. No arrests have been made. Dublin has resumed its normal state. The

police are once more to be seen pacing the streets, and the saturnalia of the roughs has

been brought to an abrupt close. But while

they were unchecked they managed to do a great deal of mischief. Even as late as last

night groups of ragamuffins, ragged, noisy, and half drunk, gathered in the main thoroughfares, and hustled respectable people into the gutter, regardless of age or sex. The police are now more popular than ever, and the necessity of their presence has very for-cibly impressed itself on the minds of those who love tranquillity and have something to lose. The question which led to the difficulty in the ranks of the guardians of the peace remains unsettled; but there are hopes that it is in a fair trim for adjustment. I have been to the trouble of examining into the conditions and qualifications of the service. Candidates for the force must not be more than twenty-six years of age or under twenty. They must be of strong build, robust constitution, and at least five feet nine inches in height.

Married men are not eligible. The educational test is tolerably high. The men are required to read and write well, to have a knowledge of English grammar and arithmetic, and to be generally intelligent. They must be able to read printed or written matter without hesitation or difficulty, and to write a clear, legible hand, in which every letter is fully formed. Testimonials must be produced from persons who have known each candidate for at least five years before his making ap-plication to join, and his character must bear the strictest investigation. The rate of pay for the recruit during the time he is in the depot, which averages from six to ten weeks. according to intelligence and application, is fifteen shillings and sixpence per week. After joining the service and being sworn in, the recruit becomes a third-class constable and receives 23s. per week. From this grade, after a short time, he is advanced to the second section of the second-class, at 26s. per week, and then to the first of the second-class, at 27s. 6d. per week. The next step is to the rank of first-class constable, the pay of which rank of litst-class constante, the pay of which is 29s, per week, Acting serjeants receive 32s. 6d. per week; serjeants, 34s. 6d.; acting inspectors, 36s., with a weekly allowance for boots. The annual pay of inspectors of the third-class is £137; of the second, £150; and of the first, £160, with allowances for clothing, lodgings, etc. After five years' service, if a man becomes unfit for further duty from ill-health, he is allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for allowed a gratuity of one month's pay for each year he has served from the commencement under fifteen years. After fifteen years in the force, if incapable from ill-health for further service, he is entitled to a pension. In the case of injury sustained in the execu-tion of his duty, the constable may be awarded full pay. All promotions, from the first of-ficer in the force downwards, are made from their own ranks. All clerks are also taken from the ranks, so that, in reality, men sea-sonably well educated, men who make themselves diligent and efficient, are certain to gain quick promotion; though it is put for ward, as a ground of complaint, that this is not so rapid as might have been expected. The men also complain that the system of

fines to which they are subjected is very har-rassing. For example, a man is liable to a penalty of five shillings for exchanging a word with another constable on beat, for appearing without his white gloves, for having his belt buckled over the wrong button, and other trifling breaches of regulations. It will be seen that an officious officer who has any private grudge against a constable can make man's life a burthen to him by sending in these petty reports. The men assert that such an abuse of power is not unknown, and that many of them have been so irritated and pauperised by repeated fines that they have almost thrown up their batons in disgust. The men are not armed at present, except with the ordinary truncheon, as in London, during the day time, but they have short cut-lasses at night. And not without necessity, for the Dublin loafers, or "corner boys," they are called, are a most cowardly, treacherous, and savage class. During the period of the Fenian excitement the police were armed with revolvers. The special constables turned out very badly, and, in fact, it is the belief that they should never have been called out. Their appearance in the streets in many instances. many instances exasperated the populace. Luckily, none of the injuries inflicted the other night have resulted fatally but one. Nearly all the police who resigned have re-turned to duty, and it is understood that the cases of the dismissed men will be determined according to the antecedents of each individual. The general opinion is, that most of them will be taken back. A few of the ringleaders of the movement have declared their intention not to accept any terms, but the truth is they have already made arrangements to emigrate or to enter other employments. The excitement has now completely subsided. The specials have been prudently

relegated to private life, and Dublin is as safe and orderly as any city in the Empire.

The dismissed Constables of the Dublin Police Force attended to-day, by order of the authorities, in the Lower Castle-yard. Each authorities, in the Lower Castie-yard. Each was in turn called, and made to pass to the Upper Castle-yard, at the gate of which he was questioned by Mr. Jenkinson, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, and by Captain Hamilton. The latter held in his hand a record of the services of the men, and cash of them was informed that his acceptance. each of them was informed that his case would be considered. The report of Captain Hamil-ton and Mr. Jenkinson will be presented to Lord Spencer to-morrow, and the men will be informed immediately afterwards as to the de-cision. The city is perfectly tranquil. The each of them was informed that his case would ordinary police are on duty, and there is very little probability of the special constables

being again called upon.

United Ireland of to-day says of the police strike that the only interest the Irish people have in the quarrel is the satisfaction of knowing that despotism and its instruments have an ugly knack of falling out. The lesson which the Metropolitan Police may profitable draw from it is that if they have failed disastrously it is because they have alienated the sympathy of their countrymen without obtaining anything but cuffs and taunts from their paymasters.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURBER BY A BURGLAR AT STAMFORD HILL.—On inquiry on Thursday morning it was ascertained that Richard Howe, who was shot by the burglar at Stam-ford-hill, was still lying in a very precarious condition, and that hitle hope is entertained of his recovery. The prisoner's address is John-street, Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, and not St. John-street, Clerkenwell, and the prisoner there occupied a small back room. He has resided there about six months, during which time he has never been known to do any work. The police of the district who have seen him loitering about thought that he was a betting man. Up to thought that he was a betting man. Up to the present it is not known whether he has been previously convicted. The prisoner, who seems to treat the affair with the greatest indifference, was heard by the police to state that he did not think that the injured man troops were withdrawn from our lines here for service on the Canal, one could almost believe the sincerity of the sentiment I often hear expressed—that they would prefer the

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#### PARIS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1882.

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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7-8, 1882.

THE INFLUENCE OF GERMANY ON EUROPE. The German Autumn Manœuvres, a military event the importance and interest of which nothing can supersede except a great war, began on Wednesday at Breslau with the parade before the Emperor of the Posen Army Corps. It is our insular fashion to thank God that we are, not as these Germans, bound to pass three years of our lives in learning to defend ourselves, which it seems to us may be so much more nobly employed in enriching ourselves or being made the means of enriching others. Perhaps a stranger to both countries with competent means of judging them, might take a less complacent view of our comparative position. At any rate, life is found very tolerable in Germany, notwithstanding the apparently tremendous sacrifices which she calls upon her sons to make. We are told that they emigrate in order to avoid military service. Some do, perhaps; but they are probably no great loss to the nation. The majority of German emigrants are influenced, we believe, by motives identical with those which impel Englishmen to seek their fortune in every corner of the habitable globe. The development of German military power, not really sudden, that its foundations were laid on the morrow of Jena, appears so to those who forget the long unostentatious preparation which preceded the assertion first of Prussia's dominant place in Germany and then of Germany's preponderance in Europe. It was certainly calculated to impress men's imaginations, and it did, in fact, produce an extraordinary crop of exaggerated apprehensions. There is always a tendency to forget that every force has limits of its own which it will not overpass. People saw Prince Bismarck reconstructing the map of Europe apparently at his own discretion, and they began nervously to ask where the process would They could see nothing to protect the smaller States against a Power which had humbled Austria and crushed France. Any one who chooses to look back to the political speculations of ten or twelve years ago will find some extraordinary sketches

of Europe's disappearance before Prince Bismarck's devouring energy. The scared speculators would have done better to remember the saying of the German poet-" es ist dafur gesorgt, dass die Baume nicht in den Himmel wachsen." Empires, however vigorously they expand, are subject to limitations which operate good time. Nothwithstanding a little natural boasting on the part of the Germans when they had victoriously asserted themselves, the rulers of Germany have recognized these limitations, and have confined themselves strictly within their rights. No European Power, not even our pacific selves, has borne itself with greater modesty and prudence than the Empire which to some seemed about to overwhelm public right under a tide of military aggression. Germany is, in fact, the grand moderating and restraining influence in Europe. Her immense military strength has been used to give commanding authority to a skilful and farseeing diplomacy which, without professing to do more than safeguard German interests, has steadily and surely crushed every attempt to disturb European peace and thwarted every enterprise that might even unintentionally have caused mischief. That we are now prosecuting without hindrance or molestation the work we have to do in Egypt, is due to Prince Bismarck's steady discouragement of all attempts to interfere. It is to the same agency that we chiefly owe the sudden withdrawal of France from all attempt to co-operate with us. The French Ministers themselves did not hesitate to admit that in view of the attitude of the Berlin Government they felt bound to avoid whatever might entangle the country in foreign complications. Yet that attitude had in it nothing hostile to France or specially friendly to England. The interest of Germany is simply that peace shall be kept, and she encouraged England to go on while striving to keep others back only because in her view the way to localise the disturbance is to leave it to be dealt with by the Power most directly interested in securing the tranquillity of Egypt. In the same way Prince Bismarck has just exerted himself to put out the little war threatened between Turkey and Greece. It may have been only a spark, but prudent men do not allow even a spark in the vicinity of a powder magazine. An interesting conversation with M. Duclerc which our Paris correspondent reports recalls the part which Germany played even in influencing the composition of the French Govern-ment. M. Gambetta, rightly or wrongly, is regarded as a man dangerous to the peace of Europe. When he at length took the place which he had rendered untenable for so many predeces-sors, the relations of the country with Germany became suddenly and almost unaccountably uncertain. The immediate reason was undoubtedly his avowed policy in Egypt, which led to a form of interference likely to terminate in disturbance. It has been assumed that M. Duclerc is a stopgap, a warming-pan, a mere vacation Minister. M. Duclerc, it will be seen,

does not take that view of himself at all.

He has no intention in the world of clear-

ing out to make room for others if he can

help it, and he sees no reason to think

that he will have to do so against his will.

We confess to being very much of his

He aims at peace, while M. opinion. Gambetta, or those who speak as his friends and intimates, adopt a warlike tone. That is enough to make Europe desire that M. Duclerc should retain office, and what Europe desires Germany will endeavour to secure. France is pardonably susceptible to indications from Berlin. She is far from having recovered the blow dealt to her twelve years ago, and cannot afford to provoke hostilities with her powerful neighbour. Nor need any be feared so long as her policy is that of M. Duclerc and Prince Bismarck, a police aimed at preserving the peace of Europe.

#### JOHN DUNN'S ATTITUDE.

The friends of Cetewayo will, no doubt, be very indignant at the attitude taken up by John Dunn towards their protegé. They would have liked to see the ex-sailor abase himself in the dust at the sublime feet of the returned Monarch, and beg for-

giveness for past offences:—
Instead of this, the impenitent John is making public at Durban his continued aversion to Cetewayo, and, assuming the mantle of Cassandra, prophesies a whole train of evils as the inevitable consequence of undoing the work which was completed at Ulundi. These pessimist predictions are coloured, no doubt, by the estimable John's personal feelings in the matter. To him the return of his former patron, but now avowed enemy, presents the blackest of all possible outlooks. He recognises that it will be impossible for him to resist the restoration by force of arms, and foresees the probability of most of his own subjects deserting him. And when that hap-pens, who will defend him against the venge-ful Cetewayo? The English Government ful Cetewayo? The English Government ought to do so, but King Dunn may well feel doubts as to their fulfilling the obligation, after the manner in which the Bechuanas have been left to the tender mercies of the Boers There will be a British Resident in Zululand, as there is a British Resident in the Transvaal; but for all the good likely to come from these ornamental officials, they might as well be respectively tethered to the North and South Poles. However, John Dunn has nothing for it but to hope for the best. The English people made him a King in return for his very valuable services during the Zulu war, and, since it is beyond question that he showed infinitely greater capacity for ruling than any of his brother kinglets, he stands on strong ground when demanding protection. On the other hand, Cetewayo will be scarcely disposed to remain permanently content with less than the whole of the kingdom that was his in former times, and we may therefore expect to find him making things unpleasant for his old friend so soon as he feels himself strong enough to dispense with British friend-

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Bea walked yesterday morning. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., arrived at the Castle yesterday, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

#### THE PRIMATE.

The bulletin issued at nine o'clock on Thursday morning was:—" The Archbishop's condition remains much the same as yesterday." After seeing his patient in the evening Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin: — '9.45 p.m.—The Archbishop has passed a satisfactory day. The respiration is easy. The expectoration, though rusty, is not pro-The doctor remained at Addington for the night. A telegraphic message of kind inquiry was received from the Empress of Germany.

The Duke of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu left town on Thursday for Scotland Earl and Countess Spencer have entertained the following visitors during the past fort-night at the Viceregal Lodge:—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord and Lady Charles Bruce, Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. Francis Knollys, C.B. Mr. and Mrs. Horace Seymour, Sir Dasent, Mr. Arthur Dasent, Hon. C. R Spencer, M.P., and Miss Agar-Ellis.

The Earl and Countess of Galloway have

left Upper Grosvenor-street, for Cumloden Cottage, Newton Stewart, N.B. The Earl of Zetland left Orkney by mail steamer from Scapa on Thursday morning after an eight days' visit to the islands. greater part of the time has been spent on shooting expeditions in the west mainland and

islands of South Ronaldshay and Burray. The Countess of Ducie has returned to town rom a tour through Switzerland. Lord and Lady Camoys have left Stonor to

pay some visits to Scotland. pay some visits to Scotland.

Sir Rainald Knightley, M.P., and Lady
Knightley have arrived at Claridge's Hotel

WILLS AND BEQUESTS .- The Scotch confirmation under seal of office of the Commis-sariat of the county of Edinburgh (dated the 10th ult.), of the will (dated November 23 1881) of Mrs. Margaret Barton, late of No 14, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, who died on June 4 last, granted to Daniel Fitzgerald Pakenham Barton, the son, the executor no-minate, was sealed in London on the 18th ult., the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland stating the value at over £208,000. The will (dated December 16, 1878) of Captain William Conway-Gordon, retired Bengal Army, late of Southsea, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Francis Ingram Conway-Gordon, the son, Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., and George Laughton, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testator leaves one moiety of his property to his son Francis Ingram, and the other moiet upon trust for his son Lewis. The will (dated October 31, 1881) of Mr. Christopher Cooke, late of No. 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Arthur Ranken Ford and Edward Ward, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £14,000. The tesator bequeaths £10 each to the Society of Arts, the Cornwall Infirmary, Truro; the Hampshire County Hospital, the Truro Diocesan Fund, the National Lifeboat Institution, the Cabmen's Refuge, Soho-square; King's College Hospital, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and a capital sum to produce £5 per annum for the benefit of the poor in each of the parishes of Swalcliffe, New Alresford, and St. Wendron. The will, with a codicil, of Sir Robert Michael Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, who died on March 22 last, was proved in London on the 1st ult. by Dame Emma Laffan, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator gives £2,000 to his son, Robert Stuart de Courcy, and the residue of his property to his wife. The wills of the following testators have also been proved for the respective amounts of personalty under-mentioned:—Mrs. Eleanor Ballantine, late of 50, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, over £69,000; Miss Maria Marjoribanks, late of 15, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, over £34,000; the Rev. William Henry Drew, formerly Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London, late of Park House, Maida-hill West, over £32,000; the Rev. Nicholas George Charrington, late of Hawkley-lodge, Sutton, Surrey, over £27,000; and Mme. Madeline

Euphrasie Chomel, late of 5, Quai Voltaire,

Paris, over £12,000. - Illustrated London

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO SPIKE ENGLISH The Standard has received the subjoined

telegrams from its correspondents in

Egypt:—

Ismailia, Thursday, 9.30 a.m.

The general forward movement will begin on Sunday. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes forward by train on Saturday or Sunday. On the latter day the troops at Mahuta move to Kassassin, leaving their tents and other baggage on railway trucks to follow them later. Simultaneously, the troops of Nefische march to Mahuta, bivouac there, and go on to Kassassin on Monday. Their baggage arrangements will be similar to those of the Mahuta force. The troops at Ismailia will also adforce. The troops at Ismailia will also advance on Saturday, as will the Highland Brigade, now on board ship. These troops will that night bivouac at El Magfar, will reach Mahsameh on Sunday, and Kassassin on Monday. One English and one native regiment will be left to garrison this place. At present it is not known what regiments have been selected for this most unpopular but necessary duty. The troops will all carry two days' rations, with the exception of meat and the regimental transport carts will carry another two days' supply. These orders may of course, before the start be modified in some slight respects, but they represent the general disposition of the arrangements. We hear that the Bedouin Chief Abou Hassan has called out six thousand men and joined Arabi. He is actuated by a feeling of revenge one of his sons having been killed by a shell at Nefische. It is believed that the report is true; but the number of Bedouins opposed to us is not considered of much importance, military opinion inclining to the belief that the Bedouins are much more easily disposed of in masses than when hovering around as in small groups.

KASSASSIN CAMP, WEDNESDAY. The monotony of our existence here was again slightly broken this morning by a parade of all the troops at daybreak. The show was by no means a contemptible one, as the European and Indian Cavalry, tillery, and five Infantry regiments, in all six thousand men, marched past, strong, steady, full of life and energy, and fit to meet any enemy in the world of anything like equal strength. Shortly after the return of the troops to their camps we heard firing in front, and found that an advanced picquet of Indian Cavalry were engaged with the enemy. About two hundred of the Egyptian Regular Cavalry with a number of Bedouins had approached them, and the Bedouins had, as usual, opened fire from horseback at long ranges. Our picquet was speedily reinforced, and the troopers dismounted and opened fire on the enemy. A long-range bullet struck Lieutenant Holland, of the 15th Hussars, now attached to the 19th, in the shoulder. The wound is, fortunately, a slight one. One or two horses were also struck While this was going on about a hundred Be-douins made their appearance on the left bank of the Canal, and rode forward through the cultivated fields. Our Mounted Infantry went out to meet them. The Bedouins at once sought shelter; but one, showing him-self for a minute, was promptly knocked over by a marksman of the Mounted Infantry, his horse cantering away as he fell, and the rest of the Bedouins quickly following. On the right, the 19th Hussars advanced against the enemy there, but these also rode off without awaiting our charge. Our delay in advancing against them evidently perplexes the Egyptians, whose reconnoissances are, no doubt meant to discover what we can be doing. At the same time, they have greatly regained confidence at our apparent dislike to assail them, and are throwing up entrenchments in advance of their main position. They are also extending their line on the south bank of the Canal towards our left. To-day three trains of provisions have arrived here; the Guards and Cavalry will consequently come on shortly.

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 9.0 P.M. Punctually at six this morning, under the superintendence of Colonel Clealand, Chief of the Police, Attia Hassan, the man who was convicted of the murder of Messrs. Dobson and Richardson, was marched out to execution with a placard on his breast saying that he had been found guilty of the murder of Europeans on the 11th of June. half-companies of the 96th, with a detachment of Egyptian police, surrounded the prisoner and marched through the Arab quarter of the town to Pompey's Pillar, where the escort was strengthened by three companies of the 95th. A large crowd composed chiefly of Europeans of the lower classes, followed the procession, openly ex-ulting at the punishment about to be inflicted. The gallows was erected in an open space near the Mosque of El Shagafeh under Fort Caffarelli. The troops drew up in the form of an open square, with its back to the gallows. The execution was carried into effect by the Egyptian police. The prisoner, from the moment of leaving the Zaptieh Guard-house to the end, evinced no signs of fear or weakness, calmly asking for a glass of water when the rope was round his neck. signal by the Egyptian Bugler, the table on which he was standing was jerked from under him. In a few seconds life was pronounced to be extinct, the man having died without the smallest struggle. As the fall was not sufficient to break his neck, it is probable that he fainted as he felt the table move. The Arabs from the neighbouring village, who remained upon the surrounding sand hills, viewed the pectacle with apparent indifference, although I overheard some express surprise that the sentence should have been carried out by Egyptians. I saw only one man make a threatening gesture; but there can be little doubt that an Arab lad was only expressing the general sentiment when he exclaimed, "To-day it is Christians who hang Mussulmans; to-morrow it will be Mussul-mans who will hang Christians." The body remained hanging until sunset, under an Egyptian guard. Last night a bold attempt was made by some natives to spike the guns in the Seven-inch Battery at Ramleh. They were surprised by the sentry before they had time materially to damage the guns, but they succeeded in effecting their escape under cover of the darkness.

I went out this morning to Fort Meks to look at the cutting which is being made through the sand hills between the sea and Lake Marcotis. It is intended to raise the level of the lake and to flood a wide tract of sand, now dry, so as to form a protection to our right flank. A large body of natives were at work deepening the most under the western walls of the fort, while at each end working parties of blue jackets from the Inconstant, under Lieutenant Scott, were engaged in blasting the dams. In three days the indefatigable sailors have built up a wall four feet high, twelve broad, and nearly 200 yards long, to prevent the inflowing water from wasting itself in the western section of the lake beyond the disused railway embankment, which has also been pierced to allow the passage of the water into the eastern section. The work is now nearly complete, and this morning the tars erected a triumphant placard, "H.M.S. *Inconstant*. This is the wall that Jack built." The Bedouins and regular troops are still seen hovering about the villages and sand hills beyond the fort, but they appear to be more bent upon looting than fighting. The nine-inch gun on the ramparts and the guns of the Falcon lying close in shore are sufficient to keep them at a respectful distance. A very bad impression has been created here by the Reuter's telegram published to-day, according to which the Turkish troops are, at the present stage

of affairs, coming to Egypt. Their advent will certainly increase the insolence of the attitude of the native population, as it is notorious that the Sultan has been secretly backing Arabi Pacha. As Cherif Pacha himself said to me, there can be no doubt that the sultant to the contract of feeting betted to the Christians. the spirit of fanatical hatred to the Christians now pervades the whole population, and has extended to the very children of the country. A Council of Ministers has been sitting today and taking into consideration the question of compensation to sufferers by fire and pillage. They have resolved upon the formation of an international commission for the settlement of all indemnities. All claims for loss of property, goods, jewels, bonds, and moneys by conflagration or pillage will be taken into consideration, but indirect losses from suspension of trade, loss of revenue, etc., are excluded. Direct losses only are to be paid.

WAR PREPARATIONS. Instructions were issued from the War Office on Thursday for the 1st Battalion of the East Kent Regiment and the 1st Battalion of the Dorset Regiment to embark at Portsmouth in the Serapis, for the purpose of proceeding out for the protection of Alexandria. Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates is under orders to take out two other battalions from Portsmouth on the following Monday week, the

Orders were issued yesterday for the sending out of 600 additional horses to the East, to leave in the following order: -In the Palmyra. from Portsmouth, on Sept. 19, 108 horses for Royal Artillery, and 45 for the Household Cavalry; in the *Calabria* from Portsmouth, on Sept. 20, 150 cavalry horses and 50 artillery horses; and in the Egyptian Monarch, on the same day, 50 horses for the Royal Artillery. This vessel will call at Kingstown on the 22d, and receive 50 artillery horses and 150 cavalry horses. The foregoing make up upwards of 600 horses to leave within four days. A telegram was received by the War De-

partment on Thursday from Egypt, asking that more pumps and artesian wells, with addi-tional driving apparatus for their use, might be forwarded with as little delay as possible. As in the Abyssinian campaign, this mode of procuring water is being found of great ser-

vice in the present war.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered an important alteration to be made in the double-screw iron armour-plated turret ships Agamemnon and Ajax, 8,492 tons, 6,000 horse power, at present stationed in the first division of the Medway Steam Reserve, which will effect a great improvement, and materially increase their fighting powers. The trestles in the topmasts of the vessels are to be mounted with heavy Nordenfeldt guns, worked upon a traveller, and for the greater protection of the men a circle of Bessemer steel, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and about three feet high, is to be erected round the guns. The steel is to be bullet proof. The Ajax and Agamemnon are being brought forward for commission, and are expected to be ready in the course of a few weeks to hoist the pennant. In the event of an emergency arising they can be despatched

to sea at once.

It is stated that the balloon expedition which is to be sent to Egypt will consist of two officers and a large detachment of men of the Royal Engineers. The detachment will include photographers, who will take views, and signallers, who will work from captive balloons with electric lamps.

#### INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH PREMIER.

The Paris correspondent of the Times

writing on Thursday says :-It was not without a serious motive that I called yesterday on M. Duclerc, the Prime Minister, and had with him the interview I am about to relate. Three days ago I met diplomatist of old date, who had just returned after a holiday. When I asked him what was the news, he bent towards me and, in tones betokening the most profound astonishment, said:—"I have seen M. Duclerc. He wants to stay in office. He says he does not wish to go away on the return of the Chambers." He looked at me as if he had just confided to me something perfectly fantastical. "M. Duclerc wants to stay in office." This, it seemed amounted to the most unexpected thing imaginable. I have known M. Duclerc for a long time, and have always looked upon him as a simple, patriotic, well-bred man, with a good deal of common sense, knowing what he wants, with enough ambition to wish for success, and too much to wish for success alone, with experience of public affairs, which he has been able to watch from afar, from very near, and for a long time. I was surprised that he had accepted the Ministry on such conditions that his desire to remain in office should give rise to the astonishment I have just described, and I lost no time in paying him a visit, which divers circumstances had prevented me from paying sooner. I found him, as I had always known him, ready frankly to say what he could; and after having conversed with him I hope that long tenure of office will not change his still very sympathetic manner. The conversation I had with him and which I in part reproduce, will moreover, show that they are wrong who are surprised at M. Duclerc's entertaining an idea of surviving the return of the Chambers, and that many others before him have been ambitious of long life without more if with as much justification :-"Do you know why I am here?" he asked

Because nobody wished to take the post, I do not know whether it was out of modesty or not. When the Ministerial crisis continued and threatened to become a Govern-mental one, and I saw that the President might find himself reduced to the alternatives of resignation or a dissolution, I plunged in and accepted the Premiership. Since then many things have been said about this. It has been said that we are a 'Vacation Cabinet,' a stop-gap, and that our more especial task is to keep the place warm for M. Gambetta, and to execute his orders. We are not, or at least we do not think we are, a Vacation Cabinet and the proof of this is that we are preparing bills which we propose to submit to the Chambers. We have a force in our favour, as to which we are under no illusion, but which we have to take into account in the calculations as to our probable duration which we are obliged to make. This force is the deduc tion necessarily drawn from the recent and painful crisis from which we issued. Public opinion and Parliament have seen that the formation of a new Cabinet was a very difficult task, and might have entailed a more critical state of things from which I have, I repeat, been fortunate in saving my country. Well, that difficulty has not disappeared, and is not likely to disappear soon. You remember, no doubt, that comedy in which the future father-in-law, listening to the reading of the marriage contract, exclaims, 'Why, it speaks of nothing but my death.' Well, since I have been here I have heard of nothing but my Ministerial death, and I admit that I have no dread in speaking of it. When I discuss the consequences of my decease, see that none of the difficulties of last July have gone, and that if the crisis were reopened it would be as serious as ever, and be still more inconvenient. I will not discuss names, but I think that at the present moment we represent the last possible resource in view of a coalition which we must prepare

ourselves to confront."
"That is true," said I, "but no one can count on the present Chamber. When M. de Frevcinet came into office, he also had a force in his favour-namely, its dread of M. Gam-

betta's return. "Yes; but you have just put your finger on one of the causes of his weakness. I told you it was said among other things that I was here to do the behests of M. Gambetta. This

still a power in the country and a pillar of the Republican cause. The blows aimed at him fall partly on that cause, and say what one may, it is a source of constant weakness for a Cabinet to set up as such a man's adversary. But I admit that he did not know how to steer-his ship while at the helm. He brought forward scrutin de liste incautiously and much too soon. It is not true that I mean to bring it forward, as people say. In any case, if come it must, which is possible, for with scrutin d'arrondissement we are crumbling away, it would certainly not be at the beginning of my tenure of office that I should bring it forward, or support it if brought forward by others. He also acted hastily in foreign policy. If he intended to go to Egypt, he ought in any case to have sounded Europe before pledging himself. By not doing so he excited the distrust of Europe, which, considering Lord Granville's extreme caution, was not the means best adapted for securing English co-operation. As to England, it is possible she sincerely desired to co-operate with France, but for some cause or another she gave M. Gambetta the slip, and as re-

gards M. de Freycinet she did not wish him to go with her, but behind her.' "You must, however, admit," I remarked, interrupting him, "that she could not place herself behind M. de Freycinet, for even placing him only behind her he was every moment slipping away. He was a strange ally, who seemed to follow her for the sole purpose of impeding her action, and who made off whenever he had to show himself."

"Oh! as regards me," M. Duclerc warmly replied, "if you are acquainted with the real state of things, you must know that I have assumed a friendly and belitting attitude towards the English. I know that it is in such circumstances that nations are sensible of marks of friendship, and I have never lost an opportunity of manifesting mine. Our relations are excellent. I seek no alliance, because I am pursuing no aim rendering al-liances necessary. As regards me you may be certain that I shall never make off. The nation wishes for peace and I must say, So

do I. I, therefore, seek no alliance, but I continue faithful to French friendships."

"How, then, do you account," I asked,
"for those who are called M. Gambetta's confidants appearing at this moment to give his policy a more decidedly warlike turn? Do you think that the disposition of the nation has changed, and that they fancy they are conforming to public opinion by thus acting?"
"I do not think he must be charged with

all that is said by those who pass for his confidants and intimates. In any case, he denies his responsibility. But I say again that it is my conviction that France wishes decidedly for peace. M. Gambetta knows this, and it is precisely because he does not reckon for the present on returning to office, that he does not endeavour, even where he might do so, to moderate his partisans' utterances.

"Still," said I, "it was not love of peace that overturned M. de Freycinet. He had already been several days before overturned on the question of the Central Mayorship, and he had told me himself that it was a Chamber in had told me himsell that it was a way which he could not make a majority."

" The last M Duelerc, "M, de

Freycinet was particularly hampered by the internal policy. But I have no engagement to hamper me. I could not be accused of carrying out the order of the Commune as was atempted with him. The Central Mayorship was a weakness for M. de Freveinet. It is far from being one for us. On the contrary, it is an excellent field, and a question that everybody understands and appreciates. am convinced that there are other questions on which a durable majority may be formed in the Chamber com-posed of all the reflecting and patriotic elements of the Liberal party. For my part, I have made no programme, and shall make none. I am preparing measures which I shall submit to Parliament. This is the best means of setting forth a programme. I shall not engage in incessant and enervating and irritating strife, or allow myself to be carried away by wounded amour propre. I shall only offer one real battle, and whether I gain or lose it I shall offer no more." "But." said I. "vou cannot venture on

such an assertion with this Chamber. may not wish to offer battle, but battle will be offered to you, and you will receive some astounding surprise like the abolition of life tenure and the principle of election in the magistracy.

Yes, that is possible. But, then the approval of public opinion is necessary, which is, after all, the supreme judge."

"I have been told that you had said that if

you were overturned you would be for a dissolution, and that you are certain of having M. Grévy with you. Now, during his first Ministry, M. de Freycinet one day said ne often had M. Grévy alongside him, but not

with him.

" In the first place, I did not say I would go to a dissolution if I was overturned. These are things one does not say beforehand. I may have said, and I repeat, I shall only submit to the Chamber measures I think useful and necessary to the country, on which it can agree and provide a majority. Now, if in consequence, either of the rejection of bills I feel bound to defend out and out, or of the adoption of measures I feel bound to oppose out and out, a dissolution seems to me i sary. I shall resolutely demand it, and if it is refused, having done my duty, I shall retire. But M. Grévy himself must have seen that it is no longer possible for him to remain along-side his Cabinet, but that he must be against it if he is not with it. I know his patriotism. He has been able to remain alongside, but his prudence is limited by his patriotism. He sees as we'll as I and all of us do that the country needs to know that it is being watched over, and that in fact those who aquit them-selves of this task with devotion and conviction may always count on the gratitude of the nation. In conclusion, you may be certain that you have before you a man who knows what he wants and whither he is going, and who will not allow himself to wander from his

EXHIBITION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.-The North-east Coast Exhibition of Naval Architecture, Marine Engineering, Fishery, and Life-Saving and Coast-Lighting Appliances was opened on Wednesday in the Aquarium, Tynemouth, by the President, Lord Ravensworth. The exhibition is a centre of attraction to the mercantile and seafaring people of the north. Models are shown of most of the best types of naval and passenger vessels that have been floated in the past half-century from the Royal George to the Calais-Douvres and the latest addition to our armour-clads. All the great shipbuilding places in Great Britain are well represented. The Clyde, still foremost of all the ship-building rivers, is conspicuous with specimens of the craft that have been put affoat by Napiers and Elders, by Caird and Denny; the Tyne by Palmer, Mitchell, Leslie, and Richardson; the Wear, by Laing, Thompson, and Doxford. The marine engineering portion of the display will be the most interesting. All the leading firms from the Thames to the Clyde are represented, and every improvement of the marine engine is to be seen. Another section of the aggregation of marine inventions is that relating to life-saving apparatus. Coast-lighting and submarine engineering have also each a place in the show. The president in his inaugural address spoke of the usefulness of such exhibitions, and wished the promoters every success. A public dinner was afterwards held, and at night the exhibition and town were illuminated with the electric light.

THE CUTLERS' FEAST AT SHEFFIELD. At the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on Thursday Sir T. Brassey, speaking on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers, referred to the revolution which had taken place in naval architec-ture since the siege of Sebastopol. The efforts made since that time to improve our navy had not been in vain. In the substitu-tion of iron for wood in shipbuilding, the Government had become more dependent on private manufacturers and engineers, and in this regard than account of the property of the pro this regard they received important assistance from Sheffield. It was satisfactory to find in connection with our expedition to Egypt that our forces had so well responded to the call of duty, and had shown the world that England had remained uncorrupted by its wealth. Referring to our communications with India, he said, in a military point of view, he did not attach a high importance to the Suez Canal. In comparing the voyage by the Canal with the voyage round the Cape in the powerful transports which might be employed on that service, the difference in time was less than a week. The route by the Cape was more easily defended, and would escape the sufferings from heat which were experienced during a great portion of the year in the Red Sea. It was when we turned rom military to commercial considerations that communication by the Canal assumed a paramount importance. Speaking of Ireland he said he did not wish to take an optimist view, but he cherished the hope that the Government and the House of Commons had not been labouring in vain, and that a sensible improvement had taken place, both in the payment of rents and the diminution of crime. Mr. James Lowther, responding to the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," deplored the condition of internal demoralisation into which that assembly has fallen. Referring to Ireland, he remarked that the police insubordination was the most ominous sign he had seen. If anybody thought that Ireland could be ruled by England through the goodwill and affection of the inhabitants of the Sister Isle they were most mistaken. Unfortunately, they must be aware that Ireland could only be maintained in the Union with the rest of the United Kingdom through the agency of sol-

BURSTING OF A CANNON.—A terrible accident happened at Winsford, Cheshire, on Wednesday evening. A number of men were engaged at Dutch Bank firing a cannon, in honour of the marriage of Mr. Evans, the son of a local manufacturer, when the piece, which had been frequently discharged, burst, seriously wounding six men-W. Bennett, A. Heaths, A. Harding, W. Curzen, Robert Dickinson, and Dean. The sufferers were picked up bleed-ing profusely, and medical assistance was at once summoned. On examination it was discovered that Heath's head was very badly injured, that Bennett had been struck in the face, and that Dickinson was severely wounded. All the others had sustained hurts of a more or less serious character

HEALTH OF DR. PUSEY .- Dr. Pusey, who has resided as usual this summer in the grounds of the Convalescent Hospital at Ascot Priory, has lately been a cause of great anxiety to his friends. He has been, as more than once before, in a condition of dangerous nervous prostration. Dr. Acland has visited him in consultation with his ordinary medical attendant, Mr. Fagge, of Ascot. He was reported on Thursday to be better, and hopes are entertained of his speedy convalescence. Although he is in his 83rd year he has been until the last few days occupied constantly in his literary, theological, and University

ORGAN-PLAYING IN THE STREETS .- At Marylebone Police Court on Thursday, the Rev. J. B. Courtenay, of 6, Westbourne-terrace North, attended before Mr. Newton and said the thoroughfare had been infested for a long time by organ-players, who were encouraged by persons in the road. Two of the organplayers were charged at this court a fortnight ago, but they were discharged with a reprimand. On Wednesday afternoon he was about to commence his work in his room when an organ-man began playing in front of the house. He ordered him away, when a woman living in another house called the man her door and told him to play until she asked him to stop. She gave him money, and then behaved like a maniac towards the applicant, and shook her fist at him in a threaten-ing manner. Mr. Newton granted a summons against the woman for using threatening lan-

MARRIED WOMEN'S EARNINGS .- It is just as well that publicity as widespread as possible should be given to the rights of married women to their own earnings. That right is absolute under the Married Women's Property Act of 1870, the provisions of which are merely repeated in so many words by the new Act, which comes into operation next New Year's Day. A married woman is entitled absolutely to wages or earnings acquired by her since the 1st of January, 1870, "in any employment, occupation, or trade in which she is engaged, or which she carries on separately from her husband, and also any money or property so acquired by her through the exercise of any literary, artistic. or scientific skill, and all investments of such wages, earnings, money, or property. No magistrate's order is required for the protection of such property, and therefore Mr. Paget was quite right to refuse to make one on the ground of a desertion which had only lasted ten days. Such desertion will furnish ground for a judicial separation. It still remains an anomaly of our law, unjust to women, that desertion under such circumstances is not a ground for divorce, as it would be if a wife had eloped. But as far as her property is concerned the result is the same, and she can defend it in her own name against her husband .- Pall Mall Gazette.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SERVANTS IN AUSTRALIA. -The Sydney Morning Herald of the 13th of July says: The ship Samuel Plimsoll arrived on July 1, with immigrants, from Plymouth. The single girls, under the charge of Mrs. Eager, the matron, were landed at noon on the same day, and at once taken to the depôt. July 4 was the day appointed for hiring out of the immigrants. The number shipped had been 405, but five births and three deaths occurred during the voyage. In the morning quite a crowd of ladies and a few gentlemen assembled at twelve o'clock in the Immigrants' Home, Macquarie-street, expecting that there would be many of the immigrants anxious to go to service, the ladies on their part being no less anxious to secure, if possible, what appears to be in this colony as rare a treasure as the fabled "roc's egg"—a good maid servant. For four women waiting engagement there were no less than 103 applicants, and they were consequently speedily secured. The desire to obtain the services of the married couples and unmarried men was scarcely less great. Applications in some cases were sent in for four and six men by each em-ployer. Those applications it was found impossible to meet in full. The variety of occunations which the men had filled was very great, there being representatives of nearly every trade and pursuit, even policemen and cabmen having a place in the number. Gardeners, agricultural labourers, and milkers were in demand, and tradesmen, such as carpenters and joiners, were no less sought after. The wages offered were good all round. Three men at least refused £40 per annum, with keep and lodging, whilst the general rate of wage offered and accepted was from £30 to £40, with board and lodging, for unmarried men, and £72 8s, per annum, with board and lodging, for married couples. A number of the tradesmen went into the city, and on re-turning to the ship stated that they had obtained situations, carpenters at once receiving MORNING EDITION.

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## Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9-10, 1882.

ENGLAND AND THE POWERS. There is no reason to apprehend interference with the operations in Egypt on the part of any foreign Power. For the present even the Russian Government will probably be content to pursue its own objects by exercising its influence over the Sultan and his Ministers. In time of war there is seldom a middle course between neutrality and active participation. It is to be regretted that the great majority of European journalists should on all occasions use unfriendly language in discussing English policy. It is difficult to account for the extraordinary animosity against England which has lately been expressed by Italian writers, and especially by the organs of the Ministry. The relations between the two countries have, since the first establishment of Italian independence. been uniformly friendly, and the cordial sympathy for the national cause which had been generally entertained in England during the continuance of the struggle was expected to produce a return of good will, if not of gra itude. The policy of Germany and Austria during the presencrisis has been, if it is correctly reported, uniformly neutral. Prince Bismarck may perhaps no longer desire, as at the time of the Berlin Congress, to promote au English Protectorate in Egypt. It was then suspected that his object was to cause permanent discord between England and France; and later events have tended to show the possibility of reconciling the interests of the two Powers. It has nle been stated that Prince Bismarck regarded the supposed cession of Egypt as an equivalent to England for final withdrawal from all concern in the affairs of European Turkey It is highly improbable that he should wish to encourage Russian designs on Constantinople; but the gradual substitution of Austria or Turkey as the paramount Power in the Balkan provinces and on the coast of the Ægean may perhaps be an object of German diplomatic calculation. Any d sign of the kind would be wholly unaffected by the English expedition to Egypt. There is no reason to doubt the continuance of the cordial understanding which has now for some time existed between the German and Austrian Governments. The rumour of confidential negotiations between Austria and Russia seems to be unfounded, and there is no reason to suppose that the Sultan has been encouraged in his tortuous policy by any foreign adviser, except, perhaps, by the Russian Ambassador. It is impossible to dispute the right of every Power to protect its trade; but there seems to be no reason for referring questions affecting the Canal to a Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople. The only serious issue which can raised relates to the use of the Canal by men-of-war and transports. No English Government will allow itself to be debarred by the opinion of any Conference from the exercise of indisputable rights. There is no dispute or difficulty about freedom of commerce in time of peace. A costly war, and an interminable series of diplomatic controversies, excuse to patriots, if they cannot justify to cosmopolitan philanthropists, Lord Palmerston's opposition to the construction of the

The Government have, the Spectator says, so far succeeded in the policy they have adopted at Constantinople. We distrust that policy, for reasons already explained, and for another and most serious one, which no one has mentioned yet; but accepting the policy for the moment as the one preferred by responsible Ministers, its success so far must be pronounced a marvel of diplomatic skill. The position of the Government in face of the Sultan was, to take it, very nearly this. They could, if they pleased, forbid him to interfere in Egypt. The treaties under which Egypt exists as an autonomous State quite allow of that course, extreme as it may appear; and the means of enforcing the prohibition were more than ample, The Government, however, considered that an open defiance to the Sultan would widen the Egyptian question unnecessarily, even, perhaps, to the extent of rousing the whole of the Mussulman world, would tempt him into desperate efforts to secure aid by concession to the Slavonic Powers, and would, finally, prevent that direct arrangement with Turkey itself, which may be one solution of the ultimate problem. Their object, therefore, was to obtain the Sultan's adhesion to the Egyptian Expedition, while minimising to the uttermost his power of interference. He must break with Arabi-his own secret agent-in advance, and publicly; must limit his expeditionary corps to 5,000 men; must enter Egypt through some other gate than Alexandria; and must co-operate in subordination with Sir Garnet Wolseley. These were hard terms, and the Sultan, who desired still to use Arabi, who hates the Khediveship as his ancesters hated the Hospodarships, and for the same reason, and who holds Egypt to be his own as much as the Pope holds Rome to be his own, fought hard for other conditions. For once, however, England had the round man in the round hole. The cool, genial Irishman, with an aristocrat's savoir-faire and Sheridan's blood in his veins, who fills the Embassy at Constantinople, is precisely the man to deal with such a situation. He never believes one word any Turk says, but he does not hate him for lying, any

Canal.—Saturday Review.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. to all demands, all threats, all cajolings, an armour of impenetrable courtesy, covering an equally impenetrable hardness, till the Turk, baffled and perplexed, retired from the contest, and accepted the British terms. The Khalif agreed to denounce a Mussulman leader, fighting for Islam, as a rebel. The Sultan of Egypt agreed to land in Egypt, and move in Egypt, as he was told. The head of the Ottoman caste, the conquerors of Asia and Europe, agreed to limit himself to an expedition of 5.000 men. And finally, the Sovereign upon whom these terms had been imposed agreed " proclaim " his rebellious vassal in terms which announce to all the world that the Infidel Power which has so dictated to him is his chosen ally, Arabi is declared a rebel, for provoking his Majesty's best friend. Talleyrand hardly succeeded better, when he ended the intrigue for the exclusion of France from the Congress of Vienna. So far as success in their deliberately adopted policy is concerned, the Government deserve all congratulations, not the least warm one being due to their discovery of that unusual British agent-a diplomatist who can succeed in diplomacy. The success is complete, but whether it is worth having is another matter.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF WARFARE. The Spectator points out that the war is changed from the modern "rush," in which everything is on the side of the invader, who is quite ready, who knows his own plan, and who is on the enemy's soil, to a campaign against fortresses, to be waged very much after the ancient fashion, when a war might occupy seven years. This was the method which impeded the Russians in their Turkestan campaign and pefore Plevna, this is the scheme now being prepared by the Chinese against their next war, and this is the device which is now delaying General Wolseley. It will not succeed with him, the Spectator believes first, because the cultivated portion of Lower Egypt is an exceedingly small place, hardly half as large again as Suffolk secondly, because the Egyptian regulars are few; and thirdly, because they are not qui e equal to reaping the full benefit of their own system. But if they were Turks, or were really as numerous as they seem to be from the multitude of peasants they impress, or would fight as Maories used to fight in their stockades, we should never conquer Egypt without putting out our full strength as against a first-class Power-that is, sending out 150,000 men, spending a hundred millions, and wasting an entire year of strenuons effort. Fortunately for us, the effort will not be required; but a very slight improvement in the working of the new plan would involve almost inevitably that consequence. Spectator asserts that the Asiatics, at the very moment when they have ascertained the value of the spade, have obtained also another advantage. They have brought their weapons nearly to an equality with those of Europeans. There can be little doubt, in spite of the Franco-German war, that the total effect of the new weapons of precision is, cateris paribus, favourable to the defence. It is rarely indeed, and under very peculiar circumstances, that an invader dare expend lives by tens of thousands, as they were expended in the early operations of the German invasion of France; and it could never happen in a war of invasion in Asia, where the whole idea is that a small superior army, welded till it is a bar of steel, shall cut through a much greater, but also much less hardened mass. The men may not be equal to the invaders, the batteries may not be as well laid, and the manœuvring may be far inferior; but if the natives will fight at all, they can take a terrible number of lives. They bring up extravagant numbers of the best guns. they accumulate endless munitions, and they care no hing about waste of any sort. If th Egyptian artillerists had been equal to Sikh artillerists—no impossible demand -Sir Beauchamp Seymour would have lost a third of his fleet, perhaps have been obliged to retire from Alexandria; while in the recent skirmishes the few British cavalry, who have done so much, would just have been swept away. Any general up to the level, say, of Osman Ghazee, with troops equal, say, to Turks, Sikhs, or trained Arabs-real Arabs, not fellaheen -with the ordinary present resources in guns and rifles of an ordinary Oriental State, could in six months make the conquest of that State by any European Power whatever a work of excessive danger exertion, and expense-as great a work, in fact, as the conquest of a European

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR. The Daily News says :- It is certain that more than one French official, military or civil, has assumed a position implying something not at all unlike a protectorate or directorate over Madagascar. The series of acts to which our attention has been called certainly may be said to be marked, if they are truly represented, by as high-handed injustice as has ever been displayed by Europeans to uncivilised or semi-civilised nations-and that is, unluckily, saying a good deal. Such pretensions, it is obvious, could only be maintained in one of two cases-either as a consequence of an actual state of war between France and Madagascar, or else in virtue of a French dominion over the island. Neither of these exists or is recognized by any other Power. Madagascar ought to be developed and civilised in some better fashion than the French fashion of nominally and exclusively "occupying "territory to which the occupiers have no title. If the French distrust their powers of competing that is no reason for acquiescing in such a dog-in-the-manger tyranny as they seem to wish to exercise over Madagascar. The proposed Embassy, even with a consequent opening up of the island by permission to foreigners to settle, might of course lead only to a repetition of an old and melancholy story. But that story certainly could not take a more melancholy form than the story of French colonisation in Cochin-China and New Caledonia, at Tahiti and the Mar-

quesas. The Nonconformist says :- Our Foreign Office has a locus standi in the matter, apart from the extreme importance of preventing this great island, four times the size of England and Wales, from being absorbed by France. We need not here refer at any length to the reasons why English Nonconformists of all denominations take a profound interest in the wellbeing of the Queen of Madagascar and her

subjects. Some vigorous action ought, in our view, at once to be taken with a view to counteract the machinations of French officials in that region. It is not necessary to arouse jealousy in France, in whose name these outrages have been committed. But it would surely be desirable to submit a full statement of the case to our Foreign Office, and to press for suitable actionsuch action as Lord Granville will know how to initiate without arousing international susceptibilities, and such as will secure the object in view. If events are allowed to drift, the hand of the French Government may be forced, and it may be impossible for M. Duclerc and his colleagues to draw back. The establishment of French supremacy in that island would be injurious to the interests of England politically and commercially, and a disastrous blow to Protestant missions abroad, as well as an unspeakable calamity to the free, civilized, and rapidly improving population of that interesting island.

#### LORD SPENCER AND THE DUBLIN POLICE.

Lord Spencer's decision in the case of the Dublin policemen who were lately dismissed will commend itself, on the whole, to public favour. It had been urged upon him by the Radical Press here that he should take advantage of the opportunity to proclaim a general police amnesty, and he was specially warned against singling out the ringleaders for punishment:-We are glad to see that the Viceroy has given no heed to this weak counsel. In the order reinstating 208 of the dismissed men, he says that the remaining 17 were excluded from mercy either by reason of their being of bad character previously, or for taking a prominent part in the recent display of insubordination. Nothing could be more proper or more just; in all affairs of the sort, a few discontented and restless spirits lead away

the rest, and, when the time comes for punishment, it would be absurd to pretend that all the delinquents are on the same footing. Lord spencer furthermore warns the force that should be again have to dismiss men for insubordination, no pleas will avail to bring about their reinstatement. We trust that this ruling will be strictly observed during all future time. But for the belief that the Government might be coerced and intimidated into gran ing everything that was demanded, neither the Irish Constabulary nor the Dublin Police would, we feel convinced, have proceeded to such lengths. That they had gone through a good deal of trying work during the previous years was perfectly true, and if they had been content to memorialise the Government in a respectful manner, through the authorised channels, public opinion would have been on their side. But the police in every part of the kingdom will do well to bear in mind that the interests

of the public safety demand of them the strictest discipline under all possible circumstances .- Globe.

THE DUBLIN POLICE.

Friday by Captain Talbot, Chief Commissioner of Police:-The Chief Commissioner publishes for the information of the force the ollowing order, which he has received from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, with reference to the men recently dismissed the service:—Chief Commissioner of Police,-With reference to my minute of the 5th inst., I now authorize you to announce that I have reviewed the results of the board of inquiry which I appointed to inquire into the recent conduct and previous character of the men who on the 1st inst. were dismissed from the Dublin Metropolitan and I have come to the conclusion that of the men so dismissed the 208 whose names are appended hereto may be reinstated. As the remaining seventeen men either took a prominent part in the recent insubordinaon movement, or were men of previous bad character, I am unable to accede to their prayer for reinstatement. I have carefully considered whether the reinstatement of the dismissed constables should be accompanied by any reduction or fine, but I regard dismissal as the only proper punishment for com-bined insubordination, and I therefore do not consider that on their reinstatement any other punishment should be inflicted upon them. I confidently expect that after the display of the proper spirit now shown by the force, and the great regret expressed by them for the part they have taken in this matter, no combination to act in defiance of orders will again arise; but it cannot be too clearly understood that I should not again be prepared to approve the reinstatement of any men dismissed for a like offence. I think it right to express my cordial approval of the conduct of the men who refused to take any part in the

present unwise and insubordinate agitation. Captain Talbot added the following memoranda:-The Commissioners observed with regret the conduct of many members of the force who sympathised with their dismissed comrades, encouraging them in insubordination by refusing to go on duty. Such conduct tended more to injure the dismissed constables than to help their cause. His Excellency, while he abstained from alluding to these men in his minute, has desired me to mark their conduct, at which he was much displeased. The Commissioners sincerely hope he may not have cause to regret the enient course he now takes for so gross a breach of discipline, and trust that the dismissals which resulted from the sad occurrence of the past week will prove a lesson which should be taken to heart by every constable in the service.

GREAT DEMAND FOR SERVANTS IN AUSTRALIA -The Sydney Morning Herald of the 13th of July says : The ship Samuel Ptimsoll arrived on July 1, with immigrants, from Plymouth. The single girls, under the charge of Mrs. Eager, the matron, were landed at noon on the same day, and at once taken to the depot. July 4 was the day appointed for hiring out of the immigrants. The number shipped had been 405, but five births and three deaths occurred during the voyage. In the morning quite a crowd of ladies and a few gentlemen assembled at twelve o'clock in the Immigrants' Home, Macquarie-street, expecting that there would be many of the immigrants anxious to go to service, the ladies on their part being no less anxious to secure, i possible, what appears to be in this colony as are a treasure as the fabled "roc's egg" good maid servant. For four women waiting engagement there were no less than 103 applicants, and they were consequently speedily secured. The desire to obtain the services of the married couples and unmarried men was scarcely less great. Applications in some cases were sent in for four and six men by each employer. Those applications it was found impossible to meet in full. The variety of occupations which the men had filled was very great, there being representatives of nearly every trade and pursuit, even policemen and cabmen having a place in the number. deners, agricultural labourers, and milkers were in demand, and tradesmen, such as carpenters and joiners, were no less sought after The wages offered were good all round. Three men at least refused £40 per annum, with keep and lodging, whilst the general rate of wage offered and accepted was from £30 to £40, with board and lodging, for unmarried men, and £72 8s. per annum, with board and lodging, for married couples. A number of the tradesmen went into the city, and on returning to the ship stated that they had obtained situations, carpenters at once receiving THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

WAR SUMMARY.

The changes in the strength of the forces in Egypt have led to some doubt as to the exact number of men available for the war, and there is just now a tendency to underestimate it. The force detailed at first to sail from this country and the Mediterranean garrisons amounted to 1.010 officers and 21,200 men, and these have since been reinforced, by a further number of 280 officers and 10,800 men, divided between a garrison for Alexandria, depots, which will also go chiefly to Alexandria, and drafts for the various regiments composing the corps. Thus the force despatched from this side of the Red Sea amounts to 1,290 officers and 32,000 men. The Indian contingent, including the reserve at Aden, which can be pushed forward at short telegraphic notice, consists of 470 officers and 7,100 men, and completes a grand total of 40,560 officers and men of all ranks. We have already mentioned more than once that 10,000 mules have been order d from various countries and that a large number of them have now arrived. Thus the army of Egypt does not fall short of, but rather exceeds, the strength which French military opinion gave as necessary for the purpose of conquering and occupying the country. From the garrison of Alexandria and depots Sir Garnet Wolseley can draw, if he pleases, about half, leaving 5,000 men and a powerful artillery to defend the lines at Ramleh. His present strength for operations at the front is fully 17,000 men of all arms. The latest telegraphic despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley confirm the intelligence conveyed by our correspondents. The railway is now in working order, ready to forward st res and, we trust, better water than that of the canal, which is now neither fresh nor sweet. The health of the troops is very good. In saying this the Commander of the Force cannot mean that there is no sickness, but that what exists is of a mild type. The heat of the sun, indifferent and unaccustomed food, and bad water inevitably produce derangement of the digestive organs, and Sir Garnet himself is reported to be suffering from an ordinary attack of diarrhœa. It is hardly too much to say that even in the healthiest days of the Crimean army nearly every officer and man suffered more or less in this manner, and no importance is to be attached to it now, so long as the percentage of cases bad enough to be admitted to hospital is small. The wounded are with few exceptions on board ship, and do not hamper the force by their presence. One of the decisions made by the Government at home is that sick and wounded who are not likely to be quickly restored are to be brought back to England to recover in their native air. This is a wise as well as merciful provision. The soldier enjoys a campaign so long as he is in health and the action does not cease; but when he is sick and inactive cruel pangs of homesickness sometimes seize even the English private, though he is less troubled by them than the men of more sensitive and irritable nations. Considering the cost of each British private, economy is consulted by saving his health and bringing him home. As the moment for advance approaches the lines of Tel-el-Kebir are felt day by day. Reconnoissance parties, weak and strong, approach closely to the works and endeavour to make the enemy show the position of his infantry and his batteries. Such a movement was made yesterday by the Duke of Cornwall's, two squadrons of Bengal cavalry, the mounted infantry, two mountain, and two field guns. After visiting a village the detachment closed on Tel-el-Kebir, and drew the enemy's fire with the result of only two horses killed. Some incredulity has been expressed at the paucity of men and horses killed and wounded on the side

be specially detailed to watch the effect of infantry fire, and report the reasons for the small amount of damage caused by it. It is to be hoped that some such reports will be obtained not only from staff, but regimental officers. In vain we feed and train a soldier for years if, when the moment of action comes, his weapon, the rifle, is less efficacious than it ought to be. One precaution suggested by the correspondent whom we quote is well worthy of attention. Quick firing heats the rifle barrels to such an extent as to render them impossible to handle with any steadiness, and a non-conducting substance between the left hand and the barrel would obviate this difficulty, which is serious, especially in a hot climate. Any piece of cloth or old stocking may be used for want of a better and more enduring arrangement, but the first necessity of all is that the men should be cool and shoot straight and low. The coolness engendered by confidence will preserve the soldiers from over haste in firing, and so from overheating the barrels. A thousand bullets flying wildly over an enemy's head are of no use-they only encourage him. One bullet straight to the mark and low clears a space in front of the firer. A very natural uneasiness at seeing a war ging on before their eyes in which they are not engaged causes German military critics to look with somewhat jaundiced eyes on the strategy of the present campage. We must expect such criticisms and can only wait for the justification of accomplished facts. But the German criticisms have been formulated more distinctly by an

officer whose opinion is quoted by our

Correspondent at Alexandria. It amounts to this, that Arabi might have been

beaten, possibly at the beginning, by

Sir A. Alison; granted, but what

then? Would the Khedive have been

master of Egypt? Or would the

Suez Canal have been safe? There has

been much delay and a considerable ex-

penditure, but there is every reason to

believe that the results will justify the

measures taken. A large English force is

now in presence of Arabi's best army.

We may expect an immediate advance

and there is no reason to expect anything

but a complete and crushing defeat of the their powers.

of the English in various engagements

compared with that of the Egyptians.

There is no reason to disbelieve the re-

ports, which have been confirmed by many

eve-witnesses. The present order of attack

in loose formation and the bad shooting of

the Egyptians fully account for the ap-

parent anomaly. The difference of scale is.

perhaps, greater in the present war than

in the Transvaal, where, however, the

English troops suffered out of all propor-

tion to the losses of the Boers. In a letter

which will be found in the Times this

morning it is suggested that officers should

connoissance says:-The object of the expedition was twofoldfirst, to dislodge some Bedouins who were continually annoying our pickets; and, secondly, to make a further reconnoissance of the enemy's position. The force therefore proceeded to a small Arab post named Addurba, where it was thought some of Arabi's irregular horsemen had made their quarters. Our men approached the place warily, but only three Bedouins were seen, and they showed our fellows they were not to be caught napping, by galloping off before we could get round them. Our force then continued the march westward for about five miles, when they were within striking distance of the enemy's positions. Arabi's earth-works here were found to be quite as strong as those reconnoitred by Colonel Buller farther north yesterday. Embrasures for guns were numerous. The rebels were speedily aware of our approach, and opened fire from their At the same time a force of not less than 3,000 rebel infantry came out into their advance trenches under shelter of their artillery, and commenced firing. Our foot soldiers advanced in open order, firing as occasion offered. They were supported by the mounted infantry, who did excellent service.
The Horse Artillery, from favourable positions, had some good practice at the enemy' positions, drawing fire from several of his guns. The firing was very heavy for some time. The General having obtained as much information as he was likely to gather without unduly exposing his men, withdrew his force, the men falling back by sections in splendic order, firing as they went. The only casualties on our side were two horses killed, while the enemy's loss is unknown. Our troops returned to camp tired, but in good spirits The intelligence gained to-day confirms the report of the scouting party yesterday as to the strength of the enemy's works, and the manner in which the rebels stood their ground shows they have recovered full confidence in

The Alexandria correspondent of the enemy. Tel-el-Kebir is not Plevna. So Times telegraphed on Friday:far as is known the flanks of the position In reference to the Turkish contingent, lend themselves to enfilade from artillery fire, and if Sir Garnet cannot induce the Egyptians to issue from their intrenchments by his manœuvres we may expect to see first a bombardment to shake the nerves of the enemy and then a successful attack, unless, as we suggested yesterday, the attack is made by night. The whole problem is to get the Egyptian army out of its intrenchments by one means or another. Once in the open field there cannot be a question as to the result. No doubt the rear of the position will be threatened as a means of drawing the enemy out of it, but whether he moves or not there must be blow after blow till the result is arrived at of setting him in motion to the rear. Such a mixed force will then be unmanageable and a well-pressed pursuit ought to destroy it. The flocking of masses of men to Arabi's standard, even if true, would not help him much.

FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN. The Times correspondent at Kassassin telegraphed on Friday:-A very interesting reconnoissance was accomplished early this morning. The force sent out consisted of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, under the command of Lieu-tenant-Colonel Richardson, two squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers under Colonel Macnaughten, two guns Royal Horse Artillery, and two guns Mule Battery. About a dozen engineers were taken to remove any obstacles met with on the march. There was no light but that of the stars as we filed out of the camp, and it was necessary to use great caution to avoid the holes made by burrowing animals in the sand. On the extreme right rode the Bengalees: next to them the guns, and on the left flank the Light Infantry; the Mounted Infantry going on well in advance. General Graham, who directed the movement, remained on the left flank for some time, as he thought that some infantry were concealed in the first village. Nothing, however, appeared, and the whole of the troops accordingly in-clined well to the right, keeping almost due west along the canal towards Tel-el-Kebir. Right in front of our advance lay a small village called, I believe, El Derbir, some three miles to west of this camp, and as the Mounted Infantry approached a spattering fire greeted them. The Mounted Infantry, however, followed by the Bengalees, went swarming up the ridge of sandhills, about 100ft. high, which extended some distance behind the village and parallel to the canal. No sooner on the crest than the firing recommenced. The infantry halted, threatening the village, and the guns kept back as not certain which side of the ridge they would be required. I rode with an officer to the top of the ridge, one side of which now gleamed brightly in the morning sun, while the other in deep shadow. From this height the operations on both sides of the hills could be observed. On the left the Mounted Infantry were skirmishing with the Arabs and slowly retiring. Presently the Egyptians came on with a rush, some hundreds strong, but pau-d very soon and worked at their Remingtons. My companions and myself were at last observed, and from the village a few bullets were sent unpleasantly near, two or three certainly falling within a couple of yards of us, or skimming just overhead I shall certainly speak respect-fully of Egyptian riflemen in future. I now noticed the Mounted Infantry retiring, and the enemy swarming up hills in their rear, con-stantly firing and uttering loud cries, "Allah! Allah!" evidently thinking they had routed us by the firmness of their attitude, and ignorant that Sir Garnet expressly ordered that no fighting was to be allowed on any account. My own movements were naturally most interesting to me at this moment, especially as the instant I appeared again on the ridge bullets again fell thickly about us and continued to pursue us for some distance, as we happened to be last on the hills. My companion's horse was almost imafterwards struck by a bullet, which passed under his belly, and was carefully cut out by Mr. Thompson, of the 19th Hussars. I could not help thinking that the Mule Battery might have mounted to my late post of observation, which was now black with swarming Arabs, and it would have made fearful havoc among the pursuing hordes, but our chief's orders admitted no infringement or alteration. Slowly the compact little force retired along the canal to the camp, having fully accomplished their object of observing the enemy's dispositions and noting the character of the ground behind the hills constituting the right flank. The information thus gained confirms the statements already made to Colonel Tulloch by prisoners. deserters, and others, and is likely to be of service to the General on his arrival. For a mile or two the Arabs followed us, sending bullets whizzing into our midst, but in spite of all this expenditure of powder and shot, no man of our force was touched, as far as I can earn, although two horses were wounded. This probably was owing to the care with which the mass of our troops kept out of range in reserve. There can be no question about the extreme value of the Mounted Infantry, led as they are by Captain Lawrence and his subalterns, for the kind of work undertaken to-day. From half-past five, when fire opened on them, to seven, when we were nearing the camp, they were constantly on the alert, fighting or manœuvring, and one could not but lament the smallness of their number.

The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphing on Friday respecting the re-

people ask why Aboukir, Rosetta, and Damietta, three points in easy communication with Arabi's camp, should be specially spoken of as their landing place. After all we have seen, can we trust the Turkish soldiers not to desert more than the Turkish Pacha? They are to be under Sir G. Wolseley's orders, but how are those orders to be enforced with Sir G. Wolseley at Ismailia, and the Turks on the sea coast? Again, if the Turks are faithful to us, and are employed on the Kafr-Dowar earthworks, what will be the effect on the natives? They will say that we stood for a month before the Arab defences, and were obliged to ask the Turks to go where we dared not. The very least evil will be that Arabi may surrender to the Turks, and there are many here who believe that by consent of all parties he will be allowed to do so. THE ALLEGED TORTURE OF EGYPTIAN PRISONERS. The following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir E. Malet, in reply to inquiries concerning the truth of the allegation that the Egyptian authorities have been torturing their prisoners :-

I have requested the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph to come to me in order that I may inquire into the cases which he mentions, but I have not yet seen him. Meantime, the Khedive has sent me the following message:—His Highness has learned, with regret, statements have appeared in certain London newspapers to the effect that certain prisoners of war had suffered ill-treatment and torture at the hands of the Egyptian authorities. His Highness hopes that you will inform Lord Granville that these statements are unfounded. All the prisoners of war are on board the frigate Mehemet Ali, in charge of Captain Privilegio Bey, a European, who has received strict orders to treat the prisoners humanely. Mahmoud Pacha Fehmy is at the Government House, in custody of the chief of police. His Highness admits that a case of thumb-screwing has come to his knowledge, inflicted to a spy who refused to give information. On hearing of it, his Highness had at once given most stringent orders that no prisoners whatever should be put to any torture or suffer any ill-treatment in future.

In a despatch dated Friday the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Alexandria says:—I am glad to announce that there is no further danger of any prisoners being tortured in Alexandria for the present, Consul-General Malet having taken measures to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful acts, intelligence which had been telegraphed by me. Sir E. Malet says that there is great difficulty in persuading the Arabs that thumb-screws are not necessary for the conducting of examina-tions; but, at any rate, the Khedive and his officers now know that the English refuse to tolerate barbarity.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs:—"It has been reported here that the Egyptian authorities have been torturing prisoners with the thumb-screw to make them confess to crimes, and allowing Mahmoud Pacha Fehmy only salt water to drink. I am informed that the latter report is untrue. Fehmy is humanely treated, and although from time immemorial prisoners have been thumb-screwed the torture is seldon

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT. The embarkation of the siege train on board the Copia has been completed, the guns and 150 tons of live shell having been placed below and the carriages above, and the work has been done in two days at the rate of 550 tons a day. The ship will also take 40 tons of gunpowder for the siege train and a quantity of stores and ammunition for Malta. loading of the Tana with supplies for the reserve depots is also advanced, and another ship, called the Ellen Newton, is selected for the same service. The quantity of ammuni-tion prepared for the reserve and now being forwarded has reached a total of 8,250,880 rounds of Martini-Henry cartridges, 274,000 rounds of pistol cartridges, and 24,000 rounds of cannon cartridges and shells for the field guns. The issue of small-arm ammunition is at the rate of 480 rounds per man, of which 70 rounds is to be carried in the pouches, the remainder being carried in the waggons or stored at the base of operations. Saddlery and all other kinds of stores are being taken in reserve to the extent of a year's supply, and there are also two complete field hospitals in reserve for use if required. The surplus issues of all kinds may be imagined from a few of the items. Over and above different requirements are sent 40,000 blankets, 20,000 waterproof ground sheets, 12,000 pickaxes, 12,000

nfantry spades, 6,000 shovels, and 6,000 picks. Three officers have been appointed to proceed to Egypt with the balloon equipment—viz., Captain Lee, Royal Engineers; Captain Templer, 7th Battalion King's Royal Rifles; and Lieutenant Hawker, Royal Engineers. They will be ready with their transport and equipment in a week, and will take with them the three largest of the War Department balloons, which are the Crusader, containing 47,000 cubic feet; the Talisman, 18,000 feet; and the Saracen, 13,000 feet, Each balloon will be fully equipped, in order that all three may, if required, be separately employed, and a party of Sappers already trained to the work will be attached to each of them. It is not yet stated where they are to go, and the question of gas supply cannot, therefore, be dealt with. If at Alexandria, they will find convenient gas works; but in case ascents are necessary at a distance from populous places, they will take out with them materials for the generation of hydrogen gas, not by the action of steam, as in the Woolwich experiments, but by the simpler chemical process.

In reference to the supply of tobacco to the troops, it is stated that regiments going abroad provide themselves, under the regulations of the service, with tobacco for use during the voyage. Tobacco is not an article of missariat supply, but when a force is for a length of time in the field away from any markets, it is sent out and issued to the troops on repayment. It was considered doubtful whether in the Levant it was nenessary to provide tobacco even for field vice, as the troops had largely provided themselves before embarkation. It was sent, however, for security—6,000lb. were in Egypt on the 28th ult., and upwards of 30,000lb. should have arrived last week. If, therefore, the troops have been able to get the supplies up to the past, it is not understood why there has been a deficiency, unless it has happened to a corps which failed to provide itself with the necessary supplies before leaving England. Contractors all over the country are now busy sending in the transport vehicles for the 3d and 4th Divisions of the army, but it is not expected that any more departures either of men or stores will be ordered.

PRIZE FIGHT AT ENFIELD.—A prize fight took place in a field near Enfield on Thursday morning for stakes of £25, between two men named Cooke and Blackett. Great care had been taken to prevent the police hearing of the projected encounter. These precautions were so excellent that the police did not interfere, and the fight came off in due course before a large number of eye-witnesses Eleven nds of a severe character were fought and asted 35 minutes. Cooke at first appeared to be the better pugilist, but his opponent's extra-ordinary power soon began to have effect, and for three rounds in succession Cooke was thrown heavily to the ground. So great were his injuries, that on the completion of the eleventh round he was in a semi-unconscious condition and unable to come up to time, Blackett, therefore, winning the stakes,

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1882.

SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Judged merely by the loss of life which was suffered by the English troops in repulsing the attack of Arabi upon the camp of Kassassin, the affair of Saturday was a skirmish of the most insignificant description. Military successes, however, are not to be always gauged by the extent of the casualties. We must have regard to results, and looked at in this light the fighting on Saturday was of considerable importance. It seemed hardly probable that, after their previous sharp defeat, the Egyptian troops would have been brought up again to act on the offensive. The fact that they have so advanced shows that the Egyptians are quick at recovering from the loss of morale involved in a decisive repulse, and that Arabi's influence over them is still very strong. But although they were ready to march out at his order, and to fire so long as their targets remained immoveable, they refused utterly to wait for the attack of our troops, and retired with so much haste that several of their guns fell into our hands. After this action Sir Garnet Wolseley will be justified in treating the Egyptians as foes unworthy, even of contempt, in the field, though it is quite possible that he may find them formidable behind their entrenchments. A sheep driven in a corner will charge a dog, and as the Egyptians fought their guns well under the fire of our Fleet at Alexandria, they may do so again at Tel-el-Kebir. A few days will decide the question. By to-night the whole of the force with which Sir Garnet Wolseley intends to strike should be assembled at Kassassin. In his telegram he states that the troops who have pursued the Egyptians to within three miles of Tel-el-Kebir would fall back at once to their camp, from which we gather that he did not intend to allow his plans to be altered or hastened by the proofs which had just been afforded of the impotence of the Egyptians in the field. As he hoped to assemble his whole Army within fortyeight hours, it would have been an act of rashness to presume too much upon the moral depression which the enemy must have experienced on finding that even with the odds of four to one in their favour they could not stand; and to attack a formidable position like that of Tel-el-Kebir with a force wholly disproportioned to the magnitude of the work. It is probable that Wednesday is the day which Sir Garnet has fixed upon for the assault. This will give him three days for reconnoitring the enemy's entrenchments and deciding upon the best method of attack, and it will allow the troops who have come on from Ismailia twenty-four hours' rest. Starting before daybreak on Wednesday, our force would be in front of the entrenchments in plenty of time to do their work before nightfall. According to present appearances, that work will be far lighter and less serious than only a week since appeared probable. The Egyptians have evinced a lively horror of flank movements, and their sensitiveness as to their line of retreat is likely to be aroused by the action of the British Cavalry, who will in all likelihood sweep round and menace the railway in their rear. Should they fight obstinately, the proofs which have been given of the singular inaccuracy of their aim afford strong ground for hoping that our troops may cross the zone of fire and get to close quarters without suffering any extraordinary losses. There is a tendency to consider that with the fall of Tel-el-Kebir the war will practically come to an end. That resistance in the field on a large scale will terminate with the first heavy Egyptian defeat is likely, be much work for but there will our troops to do after this. The reports brought in by the officers who on Saturday deserted from their regiments before Alexandria show that there is a strong body of malcontents in Arabi's army, and a crushing disaster at Tel-el-Kebir will enable them to make their voices heard. It may be expected that the news would at once break up the force there. A portion might lay down their arms and submit, others would disperse to their homes. But there will remain the fanatical element, the men who have imbibed the wild teachings of the Ulema and Sheiks, and who believe that Islam is really in danger. This section of Arabi's followers may give infinite trouble, and do an enormous amount of mischief before they are finally scattered. They could provoke anti-Christian demonstrations aud massacres in places where the fanatical spirit has hitherto slumbered. They could destroy dams and canals and lay Egypt trader water; with the Desert beyond them, and the Bedouins their allies, they

tion.—Standard. The Daily News says: - Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches and the telegrams of our Correspondent with him make it clear that the affair of Saturday morning, though it was unduly magnified by rumour at first into a general engagement, was in all probability the prelude to something of that kind. Arabi, who is not believed to had ances with which a past generation used to amuse themselves.—Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. be ill served in the matter of intelligence, Dramatic News.

E manufacture :

might retire to distant oases, to the con-

fines of Tripoli, or to the little known

region of the Upper Nile, and by raids

from these places harry the country, and

keep our troops constantly upon the move.

We may hope that this will not be the

case, and that a severe and decisive defeat

will take all the heart out of the insurrec-

tion against him, and pretty certainly knows that the difficulties which have delayed Sir Garnet Wolseley's advance are almost if not quite at an end. He must have done his utmost with the spade, and has convinced himself that it is time to do something with the rifle. Whether the advance from his lines was a premeditated attack or merely a reconnoissance in force does not much matter. Whatever was the intention of the Egyptians, they were met half-way by General Willis, and driven back with the loss of four guns and many men. They were doubtless encouraged to fight by the neighbourhood of their lines, the formidable armament of which is shown by the fact of their being able to shell not ineffectively at five thousand yards. On the other hand, an English 40-pounder, train-mounted as at Alexandria, came for the first time into operation, and the Egyptians seem to have resorted to a similar device. In fact, though the affair lasted a shorter time than either of the two chief previous skirmishes, it seems to have been sharper while it lasted (putting the cavalry charge of a fortnight ago out of question), and waged with more formidable weapons. Sir Garnet himself sent his despetch from "three miles and a half west of Kassassin"-that is to say, from fully half-way between that place and Tel-el-Kebir, and he speaks of establishing hir camp at Kassassin, telegraph and railway being in fair working order. This can only be preliminary to an advance, for Kassassin is not a place at which the General would propose permanently, or for any length of time. to keep the head-quarters of a considerable force. Another correspondent speaks of Sir Garnet having set out from Ismailia for Cairo, meaning that there is not likely to be any further pause in operations, which have the capital as their objective point.

may already have heard of the proclama-

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN THE EAST.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard telegraphs :—

The subject attracting most attention here just now is an alleged secret understanding between France and Russia in respect to Syria and Armenia. Both of these Powers favour the idea of a final solution of the Egyptian Question by a Congress. The idea was first started in Berlin, with the object of having Eg ptian affairs really settled by Europe. But this plan is now abandoned by the German Government, on the ground that the settlement of the Egyptian Question does not require so important a machinery as a European Congress; but the real reason is the fear that Russia and France would avail themselves of such a Congress for introducing the Syrian and Armerian Question. France is continually endeavouring to win Italy to her side, parily by exciting her jealousy of England, partly by making vague promises in respect to North Africa. The German Government are fully acquainted with these fresh intrigues, which have no prospect of success so long as Signor Mancini remains in office. On the other hand, Russia has sounded Austria confidentially, with a view to ascertain whether she might be willing to join in the Russo-French plans. The bait offered is the French plans. The bait offered is the annexation of the occupied districts in the former Turkish provinces. Hence the rumour that Count Wolkenstein, while he is supposed to be enjoying his holiday, really goes to Vienna on a political errand. probability, however, Prince Lobanoff will be sent to Vienna, commissioned to endeavour to make the propositions mentioned above acceptable to Count Kalnoky. But Austria has declined, and will continue to decline, the offers of Russia, for reasons which are easily understood. Meantime Russia is intriguing in every direction. Her emissaries are now exciting Anatolia, where they have already succeeded in desiroying all English influence. troubles should arise on the Greek frontier, but the plan was spoiled by the disturbances breaking out prematurely, and therefore, now Russia will be as anxious as are Germany and Austria for quiet to be restored there. authority for this information added that the whole of these intrigues are known at Berlin where they are are closely but quietly watched, because it is believed that, since France has withdrawn from participation in the settlement of Egypt, England will find it to be her best policy to join the Austro-German Alliance. Prince Bismarck, therefore, maintains the strictest reserve and the most absolute neutrality. He limits himself to giving the assurance that Germany will not oppose England, provided she establishes order in Egypt on a permanent basis, even though that might involve some changes in the existing

LADIES AT LUNCH.—At a shooting party where the shooting is in earnest, lunch is the brief interval of relaxation which most men are glad of, and all men require. The more delicate graces of life are temporarily banished and food is caten with unwashed hands, in somewhat indecorous haste, and generally under conditions of a primitive simplicity. Then comes that precious five minutes which can be consecrated to the blackest of briarroots, and if certain buttons are temporarily loosened it matters not in the less spirited presence of comrades and keepers. a man of ordinary instincts there is something distasteful in meeting ladies with hands grimy roundings of sport. The ladies, if necessary, will protest that they do not mind it in the least, and usually with perfect trath; but such protestations will never quite dispel the uneasy eelings from the minds of the men. This is by no means a matter for regret, and still less for censure. The impulse which makes man shrink from appearing in any unseemly guise before a lady is not necessarily foppishness, or anything of the kind. On the contrery, in nine cases out of ten it is due (though, perhaps, unconsciously) to the same reverence for woman which is the fountain of ancient chivalry and modern manners. There is, however, a more practical, and perhaps a more sordid objection to feminine interference in a day's sport. It is difficult to make a woman appreciate the truth that, though sport is a leasure, it requires to be pursued with a business-like energy and a business-like concentration. When we grow old and crusty we sometimes express ourselves on this point with the engaging frankness which is the peculiar privilege of age. But youth is impressionable, and at twenty-five the presence of bright eyes at luncheon so netimes places an unhealthy check on the wholesome voracity of one's appetite, as well as impairing the accuracy of one's aim. At the same time it is pleasant to admit that there is another side of the picture, and a petticoat visit at lunch time may be charming if managed with judgment. The first condition of its success is that the ladies must decline, even to the length of forbidding, any ministrations by the men. The next step follows readily; the ladies will constitute themselves do jure, as they are really de facto, and will look after the wants of the unworthier sex. There is a piquancy about this reversal of the ordinary relations of life which appeals at once to both parties, and

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. HEAVY FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN.

DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at the

THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE KASSASSIN.

SEPT 9. NOON. Early this morning the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing in force. Sure enough a long line of Egyptian soldiers, two or three deep, were marching down upon us from the west and north-west, their white uniforms gleaming in the horizontal rays of the rising sun. Far to the north the ridges were crowded with them, and on the south bank of the canal they were assembled in masses five or six deep. I could not detec where the artillery was posted, but as I crossed the railway to reach the plateau upon which our infantry were rapidly forming, the 40pounder, which we have mounted on a truck, belched forth its iron bolt. On looking to see where the gun was one could see the smoke of the locomotive bringing up a train full of reinforcements for Arabi, and observe that the shell burst near it to the right. Without delay two guns which the enemy had mounted unknown to us in his centre opened on the gun truck, and their shells fell, some into the camp itself, others near the railway, making the neighbourhood of the gun particularly underirable as a post of observation.

Nor was it much better on the hill towards our right. Here our troops, six battalions in all, were being drawn up in column of bat-talions, while the Roya! Artillery drew up in the centre and the Bengal Lancers to the right. With these fine troops went the screw battery under the command of Major Free. I had hardly noted this when two batteries of the  $\Gamma$ oyal Artillery began to shell the enemy, who replied at once—the puffs of smoke suddenly appearing on every point of vartage in his long line, while the shriek and whirr of exploding shells flying across our line began to be frequent. Most of the Egyptian missiles were aimed too high, butthe direction was good. It was evident that the Egyptians anticipated easy work. In all probability our retiring yesterday encouraged them to come on to-day. They were roughly undeceived. The Royal Artillery fired rapidly and accurately, and bursting shells were scen to raise clouds of dust on the right among their masses. Most of these forward troops were black Soudan men. It is thus evident that Arabi is reserving his own countrymen for greater deeds. The number of prisoners taken and the wounded lying thickly about show how deadly was the fire of our guns. In the meantime I saw the long lines of the Household Cavalry creeping round to the right flank, General Willis having some fear of attack from the direction of Salahieh. They came on and wheeled round on the left flank of the Bengal Cavalry. The cannon smoke and the dust raised by bursting shells

veiled the operation from point to point.

The Marines and King's Rifle Corps on our left now commenced a sharp musketry combat with the enemy, and our black foes began without delay a precipitate retreat, and their example was followed by a large body of the shelled the Arab gunners on the ridge, and Captain Coffin and Lieutenant Money, with some of their gallant Royal Marines, promptly dashed in and seized two fine Krupps, which found still too hot to touch without discomfo.t. The enemy now retired to their works, while the whole force advanced and halted just out of range. Sir Garnet Wolseley has just passed me, and the Guards are close behind him. It is now noon. The first shot was fired at 7. The infantry combat commenced at 8. About six are killed, 40 wounded; but none, I think, dangerously.

SEPTEMBER 10, 4 40 P.M. It seems that the credit of suggesting the capture of the two Krupp guns yesterday should be assigned to Major Hart. This officer rode out in front of the marines during the advance, and remained nearly a minute and a half under a heavy fire, calmly surveying the condition of the battle at that point He then returned to the Marines and urged them to make a rush for the guns, which was done by Lieutenant Money, with a small party, as I have already monitoned. I forgot to mention a perplexing incident which oc-curred towards the close of the action yester-While heavy firing was being kept up between the Marines and the force opposed to them, a body of the enemy's infantry amounting to, perhaps, 2,000 men, hurried along the south side of the railway embankment towards their intrenchments. At the same time, the King's Rifle Corps moved along the north side of the embankment, and some even mounted it, without t king the least notice of the disorganised crowd so near them. I thought, in fact, the Egyptians were except that now one of them would fire and all were armed. It would certainly have easy to shell them. It does not appear, upon review of yesterday's battle, that Arabi's General showed want of tactical skill. His main idea was probably something like this: -If I show a front well to the north, the English will extend in a line in that direction, especially if I threa'en them from Salahieh and then I can send a column of attack upon such weak forces as may be let to guard the camp. If this was his reasoning, he was per-fectly justified by results, although, owing to the inferior quality of the troops employed the plan failed of success. Napoleon would have sent his best troops along the defile formed by the railway and the canal embankleading into the heart of the camp but the best troops of Arabi were wasted in the subordinate demonstration from Salahieh

upon our right flank. The column of attack formed behind the cover of the railway embankment had not the courage necessary for a steady advance upon our position, although the men were here massed, as I noticed first, before issuing from camp, in very dense lines. As for the troops which appeared for a short time on the hills upon our left flank, they did nothing whatever, and a batte y of the 25-pounders established close to the bridge no sooner played upon them than they dispersed in confusion. The Rifles, I find, also captured a Krupp gun, making four taken yesterday from We learn from prisoners that Ali Pacha Fehmi led the awack, having eight regiments of 20,000 infantry at his disposal, with 2,000 regular cavalry, some 3,000 Bedouins, and 62 guns. Toulba Pacha had to be at Salahieh with three regiments of infantry (or 7,500) one regiment of cavalry, and 24 guns. Intrenchments have been thrown up each side of the railway and canal at Tel-el-Kebir, and there are many heavy guns in position there. The Canal is partly damaged. General Graham, on the whole, is to be congratulated on resigning his command, upon the complete success with which he has carried out Sir Garnet's plan, formed, I believe, before anding at Ismailia, of occupying and holding Kassassin at all hazards, until the main body could be brought up. has been greatly assisted, doubtless, main body could be brought the cavalry division, but, on the other hand, much inconvenience has been caused by having to work troops, almost amounting to a division in number, with the staff of a brigade. Volunteer help, however, has not been On the first attack of the enemy on Kas-

sassin, the marines were skilfully guided to their proper place in the line at the close of the march from Mahsameh by Major Terry, unattached, who had previously carried message to the front line under a heavy fire. Yesterday I met Commissary-General Grattan riding gallantly through shell fire, with a message which he had volunteered to carry to General Willis, while Mr. Clark, Superin-

The supplied the transfer of the state of th

got an attack of sunstroke from serving as a volunteer with a bearer company, engaged in bringing in 'he wounded. I am happy to state on the authority of Dr. Troup, who performed most of the amputations, that the wounded are doing well, and many have been sent down to Ismailia. I am astonished to find we have only two deaths reported.

Another account of the battle is given by the correspondent of the Standard at the front, who, telegraphing on Saturday,

This morning all question as to the fighting qualities of the Egyptian troops has been set at rest. They attacked us with very great superiority of numbers, they obtained tions which enabled them to completely command our camp, they were led by Arabi himself, and yet they allowed themselves to be driven back v. thout even a show of resistance. directly our men advanced against them. A few honrs will prove whether they will fight behind earthworks, but in the field they are simply contemptible. About six o'clock this morning our vidences, of the Bengal Lancers, stationed above the camp, were suddenly driven in by a large body of the enemy Cavalry. The latter advanced, firing from horseback, as usual, and making no attempt to charge. I happened at the time to be on the high ground near the videttes, and could make out in the distance, through the misty morning air, a second and larger line of horsemen advancing, while across the Desert beyond the smoke of several trains coming up f.om Tel-el-Kebir could be seen, and it was evident that we were going to have something more serious than the usual morning exchange o long shots. Two of the vidences galloped off to camp to give warning of the approaching attack. There have been so many false alarms, and the troops have been so often called under arms in vain, that the men turned out listlessly and without any belief that this was more than the usual false alarm. In the meantime, from the sand hills we could see the enemy working quietly round our right flank, their intention plainly being to repeat their manœuvres upon the occasion of the last attack, and to enfilade our camp from he hills there, Kassassin lying in a saucer-like depression. Trooper after trooper was sent off at headlong gallop to Camp with the tidings, and General Graham was at last convinced of the necessity for speedy action. The Infantry and guns moved out from Camp not a moment too soon, for the enemy's Artillery had already taken its post on the crests of the sandhills, and some of the guns at once opened upon the moving column, while others concentrated their fire upon the Camp itself. As some thirty guns opened fire simultaneously the scene was for a while lively. Shells came into Camp in numbers, exploding among the tents, throwing the dust high in the air. Horses and cattle, panic-struck at the sudden din, broke picket ropes and fastenings, and careered wildly through the camp, while the Indian followers shouted and ran and tried in vain to arrest the stampede of the animals. At any other time the scene would have been laughable in the extreme, but every one's attention was fixed too much upon the front to take much notice of what was happening up ground, they opened upon the enemy's Artillery, and a hot duel between the batteries

the enemy steadily pressing back the 13th Bengal Lancers, who had very smartly turned out at the first alarm to support their videttes. In front of the Lancers at a distance of two thousand yards were numerous battalions of white-coated Egyptian soldiery. The enemy's front, extending from their right, which was thrown across the Canal, to their extreme left, could not have been less than three miles. It was impossible not to give the enemy credit for skilful tactics, and it was not from any fault of the leaders that the attack was not successful. Indeed, for a quarter of an hour, the position of our force and Camp looked exceedingly critical. The Infantry were in imminent danger of being outflanked. The commanding positions were all in the enemy's hands, while line after line of his Cavalry and Infantry could be seen crossing the sand hills. The aspect of affairs, however, changed as soon as we assumed tho offensive. General Drury Lowe, with his Cavalry, rode out of Camp, and pushing far out, in turn threatened the enemy's left, and forced them to desist from continuing their flanking movement against us. Their Cavalry fell back, and now for over half an hour both sides rode out into the Desert, each endeavouring to get round the other, and occasionally halting while the light Artillery on both sides opened fire. In the meantime the enemy's Infantry had advanced on either side of the Canal and railway and down the of the sandhills until within eight hundred yards, when they opened a continuous rifle fire. The 60th Rifles and the Marines advanced to meet the enemy coming on by the Canal and railway line, while the 84th Regiment pressed forward against them on the high ground. The roll of ire was now as heavy and incessant as would have been caused by two great armies in contention in the days before breechloaders, and over the steady raile of musketry came the heavier boom of the gans, which kept up their duel without cessation, the shells shrieking over the heads of the Infantry. Presently our Artillery-although inferior in the number of their guns-seemed to obtain the upper hand by the superior accuracy of their aim. and the fire of the enemy gradually slackened. At about the same time our Injantry advance commenced in earnest. The three Regiments named pressed forward, and the rest of the Infantry moved on in support; the moment the movement fairly developed itself the enemy's Infantry gave way and began to fall back and the fight was virtually at an end.

Moving out again towards the right, I found

It was a singular collapse, for, as we have since learned from a prisoner, eighteen battalions of the enemy were engaged, and their appearance, up to the momer, when our Inantry advanced, was bold and resolute. Their fire was tremendous, and the wonder is where he bullets can have gone. Eighteen battalions, advantageously posted, and armed with breechloaders, should have committed tremendous destruction in the ranks of the five Regiments u on whom they concentrated their fire, but in point of fact they did scarcely any harm, as we had only two men killed, a result which is absolutely ridiculous in proportion to the number of men engaged and the weight of lead expended. Thus, what was likely to have been a pitched battle, with all the odds against us, was, in its consequences no more than a reconnoissance in force of the enemy, abandoned as soon as we took the offensive. That it was not so meant we know from the prisoner; but it is clear that the Egyptians will not stand in the open, and that they retreat the instant we take the offensive. As the enemy retired, we followed, our Artillery occasionally playing upon them in the distance, to which their guns, at intervals, replied. Upon the first advance of our troops the Egyptian artillery abandoned three of their guns; two fell into the hands of the Marines, the third was captured by the 60th. When the enemy saw that the guns were taken, for an instant they halted and made a show of advancing, as if to endeavour to recapture them, but a volley from the Marines dissipated the idea, and the retreat continued without further halt. The Cavalry and Artillery opposed to General Lowe also retired, and at ten o'clock in the morning our troops were halted about four miles distant from Tel-el-Kebir. They are now reforming line, and have sent back to camp for breakfast. Thus has ended in a fiasco what promised to be a serious engagement, and if the Egyptians do not fight when

tendent of the Egyptian Telegraphs, nearly | over. Our casualties are, so far as is at present known, two or three killed, and about 50 wounded. Lieut. Purvis, of the Naval Brigade, commanding the forty-pounder gun in the train, had his foot carried away by a shell. Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Brigade of Guards are coming up. We do not know at present whether we shall remain here or fall back again to Kassassin until the whole force is concentrated there.

RIVOLI.

The Times' correspondent at Ismailia

telegraphed on Saturday:—
The Highland Lrigade, which left here last evening, have only advanced ten miles up to the present. To-day being extremely hot, they have suffered terribly. There have been some fatal cases of sunstroke. Two men have already died; a few others are not expected to live. Two hundred have fallen out of line during to-day's march. Many on arriving here have been sent back to the hospital. Ten more wounded Arabs arrived here to-day from the front.

THE HARVEST AND THE FARMERS.

The beautiful autumn weather of the past few days has revived the hopes for the harvest, which the heavy rain had again seriously checked. Every day of such drying wind and tempered sunshine is worth millions to the country. At the end of the week thousands of fields will have been cleared over which the farmers must have looked very despondently in the wet of last Tuesday evening. The getting in of the harvest is a long process in the United Kingdom. The crops ripen unequally, and there are not always hands ready to gather them in. All over the country a good beginning was made in the early weeks of August. Here and there fields were cleared by the end of the first week. In the forward parts of the country the wheat and barley were nearly gathered before the change in the weather in the middle of that month. It was no uncommon thing, in a railway journey from north to south on the route through the corn-growing districts, to see a cleared field in the same neighbourhood in which other fields were scarcely being yellow. The nature of the soil, the height above the sea level, the slope of the ground to north or south, the condition of the drainage, all seem to exert even greater influence on the ripening of the crops than differences of latitude. There were cleared fields in the plains of South Yorkshire before the reaping hook had been put in among hills just south of Guildford. The thus easily gathered were secured in perfect condition. The yield has not turned out quite so good as was expected; but the quality is as perfect as a rapid ripening and a speedy harvesting in dry weather could make it. Then followed more chequered weather with more chequered results. and there some damage has been done by storms and floods, but, as a rule, the short intervals of dry between the showery days allowed the greater part of the crop to be saved in average condition. The general testimony seems to be that the soaking wet has slightly deteriorated the quality, but it has swollen the grain, and so increased the quantity. In Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Wilts, and the Eastern Counties, as well as in some of the more favoured Midland districts, nearly the whole of the cereals are harvested. Wheat is about an average crop, and is fetching a fairly remunerative price; very fine quality, if it is a little scanty in quantity; oats are almost a fabulous crop, and all the roots are abundant and good. It is evident, therefore, that the farmers have this year a better chance of profit than they had for the past half dozen seasons. If the fine weather continues, the harvest in Ireland and Scotland will be got in under favourable conditions; and there will be a general improvement in the condition of the agricultural districts. The French harvest reports lately issued are somewhat more favourable than our own. The wheat crop is better all over France than it has been for many years. It is reported as bad only in one department, fair in eleven, good in forty-seven, and very good in twenty. But it is probable that the departments in which it is good are those which produce most cereals, while those in which it is only fair are predominantly grazing districts. This is certainly the case in the English returns. Forty-two reports give only twelve for wheat and fourteen for barley up to or above the average, while fifteen more give ninety per cent. and upwards of an average. But Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Wilts, Sussex, Somerset, Kent, Nottingham, Gloucester, Durham, and Cambridge are all over the average, while Berks, Beds, Bucks, Chester, Hants, Herts, and Hunts are all nearly up to the average. In Scotland the prospects of the yield are good, and fine weather will enable them to be realised. In Ireland the harvest is, on the whole, a propitious, though not a bountiful one, and those who best know the country say there are to be seen in all parts, except the bleak and desolate West, "the low beginnings of content." In Prussia and the Rhine provinces the harvest is below the average, but in all the rest of Germany and in Austria-Hungary there has not been so good a year since 1872. Further north and east, Russia and Turkey have at

Everybody understands the benefit which an improvement in the harvest confers upon the country. It needs no great acumen to enable a man to perceive that every extra bushel which an acre of land yields is just so much added to the general wealth. . The farmer whose land bears a good crop has no difficulty about his rent. There is no question at such times of rebates at quarter day; and hence the landowning classes get their full incomes. In such seasons, moreover, the farmer himself has more to spend. His out-lay is pretty much the same whatever the yield of his acres is; and a good harvest means a satisfactory return for his outlay. It puts him in spirits. He has money to spend on manufactured goods. He pays his trades-men's bills which have been getting into arrear. His wife and daughters replenish their wardrobes; he is himself able to spend something in the market town when he goe there. Thus everything is stimulated and quickened by a fresh movement of business. There is more money going and everybody is benefited.—Observer.

least a full average; but Spain, on the con-

trary, has suffered from drought, and is more

poorly off than any other European country. The United States have again reaped mar-

vellous abundance, and will have enormous

quantities to export. Europe as a whole will,

nowever, need less than it has done for many

previous years, and the Americans will have

to accept low prices for their produce or do a

greatly diminished trade.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The Rev. Dr. Bewick, who has just been nominated by the Pope to the Bishopric of Hexham and Newcastle, in succession to the late Bishop Chadwick, is about 58 years of age, and is a son of Mr. Bewick, of Minstermere, and a re-lative of Bewick, the engraver. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and served in the ministry successively at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at North Shields and Tynemouth. He was appointed a Canon of the Cathedral Chapter in 1865, and was promoted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity by the Holy see in 1875. He had been for 16 years Vicar-General to Bishop Chadwick, on whose decease he was chosen by the Chapter of Hexham to administer the affairs of the diocese during the vacancy of the Sec. It is said that Dr. Bewick was chosen by the votes of the clergy, and that his name was sent to Rome as dignissimus, so that his appointment is merely a confirmation and ratification of a we attack them better than they do when they is merely a confirmation and rati attack us the campaign will be a mere walk popular election in this country.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, SATURDAY.

The Queen, attended by Lady Southampton, walked cut yesterday morning, and honoured Mrs. Campbell with a visit at the manse. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phips. Viscount Lyons dined with the Queen and the Royal Family; the Earl of Kenmare had also the honour of being invited. The Queen continues to receive very good accounts of the health of the Duke of Connaught and likewise of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, and her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Conn aught. The Rev. Dr. Donald M'Leod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, arrived at the Castle yesterday, and had the honour, as well as Lord Lyons, of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. His Excellency Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., has left the Castle.

The Royal yacht Osborne left Portsmouth for Flushing in order to embark the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from the Continent.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left Thomas's Hotel for Westgate-on-

Earl and Countess Stanhope left Chevening, their place near Sevenoaks, on Friday even-ing for Constantinople, where they have gone for a few weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and

Balcarres have been entertaining the Prince and Princess Teano and a large party at Haig Hall, near Wigan, during the past week.

The marriage between the Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner will take place at the

Lady Brassey, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, was able to leave London on Friday last with her family for Normanhurst Court, Battle. Sir Thomas Brassey goes to Normanhurst early this week, on his return from the Admiralty tour of inspection.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. Dr. Carpenter issued the following report

on Saturday morning at nine o'clock:—

"The Archbishop has had a fairly good night, and his general condition continues satisfactory. It may be added that no second bulletin will be issued to-day. The neuralgic pains have disappeared. The patient vomited this morning, but not seriously."

No formal bulletin was issued from Addington on Saturday pight; but Dr. Carpentar

ton on Saturday night; but Dr. Carpenter visited his patient about eight o'clock, and stated that his Grace had further improved during the day. The drowsiness had not re-appeared, but, on the contrary, the Archbishop was very cheerful, and his mind was very clear. Dr. Carpenter called at Addington Park on Sunday morning, and afterwards issued the following bulletin:—"The Archbishop's condition remains much the same.' It appears, however, that his Grace was scarcely so comfortable on Sunday morning, and his physician therefore remained with him again on Sunday night. The Archbishop is able to take liquid nourishment freely.

No formal bulletin was issued on Sunday

night, but Dr. Carpenter stated that the unsided, and that although the Archbishop felt weak he was, on the whole, in a fairly satisfactory condition. The vomiting of Saturday morning had not been renewed. penter, however, deemed it expedient to remain the night at Addington Park.

THE DRAMA.

The Observer says:—For her first appearance on the London stage Miss Fanny Davenport chose on Saturday night an adaptation by Mr. James Mortimer of Diana de Lys, a play by Dumas the younger, which is comparatively little known in England. The choice was not on the whole a happy one. The drama is, it is true, by no means devoid of interest of the morbid kind. The adapter has done his work neatly enough, condensing with considerable skill the pages of dialogue which to English playgoers would seem inordinately long, and failing only to provide any satisfactory reason for his alteration of the denoue-ment. Moreover, the actress is in one or two scenes able to rouse and to hold sympathetic attention, whilst several of her supporters are seen to marked advantage. Yet must Diane, as Mr. Mortimer calls his version, be pronounced disappointing as a whole; and to the Diane of the occasion must much of the disappointment be traced. Diane de Lys, giddy, irresponsible creature that she is, ready sacrifice herself at one moment and to wrap herself in languid selfishness the next, should fascinate us against our will, in defiance of our judgment, and, above all, without discoverable effort. It was this that the late Mile. Desclée was able to accomplish with such consummate delicacy and ease when, a few years ago, she played in London the part created by Rose Cheri at the Gymnase in 1853. It is this that must be accomplished if the piece is not to miss its raison d'être and if the sympathy of the spectator is to be kept flowing in its intended channel. Now, Miss Fanny Daven-port's charms, like those of the Lady Jane in Patience, are of the massive order. On the stage of the little theatre in King Williams'reet she looks particularly tall, and she makes her presence the more impressive by donning such dresses and such jewellery as cause bewilderment where they do not produce envy. She is altogether on a scale, and is therefore scarcely to be blamed if her Diane is on a large scale too. The fine woman in gorgeous raiment may well adorn her own drawing-room in the society of her distinguished acquaintances, but she seems altogether out of place when attempting kittenish pranks in the work-room of an artist, ransacking his drawers, reading his letters, carrying off the gloves of his model, and finally leaving her ring behind her that he may trace her and scold her, and end by falling a victim to her wilful grace. Miss Davenport can act well and to the point, when she is asked to illustrate a wife's indignant rebellion against a husband who has never sought her love, and who commands where he ought to have entreated long years ago. She uses a pleasant voice with earnest emphasis; her attitudes of angry despair are natural and effective. There is plenty of real feeling, too, in her treatment of the bold situation at the end of the play where the heroine clasps in her arms the lover whom her husband has sworn to kill. But for the indication of the more subtle and more delicate traits of Diane's contradictory character, Miss Davenport is unfitted either by nature or by the art which she has acquired. The hearty welcome extended on Saturday to the American actress was, of course, shared the American actress was, of course, shared by Mr. Hermann Vezin, who played the small part of the vengeful husband with such eloquent decision as to force the sympathy of the spectators by gaining their respect. This was unfortunate for Mr. Plympton, who, as the sentimental rival of M. de Lys, was already handicapped in several ways. Mr. Plympton has evidently been told to repress his rather rude vigour of speech and gesture, and he does so very carefully. But this is not enough to secure for him the appearance and manner appropriate to a lover of Paul Aubry's order. The most satisfactory of the more important assumptions is the Madame Delaunay of Miss Sophie Eyre, an actress whose marked intel-

Boccaccio was chosen for the reopening of this theatre, on Saturday night. Von Suppe's lively music, with its droll parodies of Meyer-beer, and its wealth of dance-melodies, has lost no part of its popularity, and the work was welcomed with hearty applause by a large

Sophie Eyre, an actress whose marked intelligence and evident resolution to forget herself in her work augur extremely well for her

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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1882.

SATURDAY'S ENGAGEMENT.

Judged merely by the loss of life which

was suffered by the English troops in repulsing the attack of Arabi upon the camp

of Kassassin, the affair of Saturday was a skirmish of the most insignificant descrip-Military successes, however, are not to be always gauged by the extent of the casualties. We must have regard to results, and looked at in this light the fighting on Saturday was of considerable importance. It seemed hardly probable that, after their previous sharp defeat, the Egyptian troops would have been brought up again to act on the offensive. The fact that they have so advanced shows that the Egyptians are quick at recovering from the loss of morale involved in a decisive repulse, and that Arabi's influence over them is still very strong. But although they were ready to march out at his order, and to fire so long as their targets remained immoveable, they refused utterly to wait for the attack of our troops, and retired with so much haste that several of their guns fell into our hands. After this Sir Garnet Wolseley will be justified in treating the Egyptians as foes unworthy, even of contempt, in the field, though it is quite possible that he may find them formidable behind their entrenchments. A sheep driven in a corner will charge a dog, and as the Egyptians fought their guns well under the fire of our Fleet at Alexandria, they may do so again at Tel-el-Kebir. A few days will decide the question. By to-night the whole of the force with which Sir Garnet Wolselev intends to strike should be assembled at Kassassin. In his telegram he states that the troops who have pursued the Egyptians to within three miles of Tel-el-Kebir would fall back at their camp, from which we gather that he did not intend to allow his plans to be altered or hastened by the proofs which had just been afforded of the impotence of the Egyptians in the field. As he hoped to assemble his whole Army within fortyeight hours, it would have been an act of rashness to presume too much upon the moral depression which the enemy must have experienced on finding that even with the odds of four to one in their favour they could not stand; and to attack a formidable position like that of Tel-el-Kebir with a force wholly disproportioned to the magnitude of the work. It is probable that Wednesday is the day which Sir Garnet has fixed upon for the assault. This will give him three days for reconnoitring the enemy's entrenchments and deciding upon the best method of attack, and it will allow the troops who have come on from Ismailia twenty-four hours' rest. Starting before daybreak on Wednesday, our force would be in front of the entrenchments in plenty of time to do their work before nightfall. According to present appearances, that work will be far lighter and less serious than only a week since appeared probable. The Egyptians have evinced a lively horror of flank movements, and their sensitiveness as to their line of retreat is likely to be aroused by the action of the British Cavalry, who will in all likelihood sweep round and menace the railway in their rear. Should they fight obstinately, the proofs which have been given of the singular inaccuracy of their aim afford strong ground for hoping that our troops may cross the zone of fire and get to close quarters without suffering any extraordinary losses. There is a tendency to consider that with the fall of Tel-el-Kebir the war will practically come to an end. That resistance in the field on a large scale will terminate with the first heavy Egyptian defeat is likely, there will be much work for troops to do after this. The reports brought in by the officers who on Saturday deserted from their regiments before Alexandria show that there is a strong body of malcontents in Arabi's army, and a crushing disaster at Tel-el-Kebir will enable them to make their voices heard. It may be expected that the news would at once break up the force there, A portion might lay down their arms and submit, others would disperse to their homes. But there will remain the fanatical element, the men who have imbibed the wild teachings of the Ulema and Sheiks, and who believe that Islam is really in danger. This section of Arabi's followers may give infinite trouble, and do an enormous amount of mischief before they are finally scattered. They could provoke anti-Christian demonstrations and massacres in places where the fanatical spirit has hitherto slumbered. They could

tion.-Standard. The Daily News says: - Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatches and the telegrams of our Correspondent with him make it clear that the affair of Saturday morning, though it was unduly magnified by rumour at first into a general engagement, was in all probability the prelude to something of that kind. Arabi, who is not believed to be ill served in the matter of intelligence, may already have heard of the proclama-

destroy dams and canals and lay Egypt

under water; with the Desert beyond

them, and the Bedouins their allies, they

might retire to distant oases, to the con-

fines of Tripoli, or to the little known

region of the Upper Nile, and by raids

from these places harry the country, and

keep our troops constantly upon the move.

We may hope that this will not be the

case, and that a severe and decisive defeat

will take all the heart out of the insurrec-

tion against him, and pretty certainly knows that the difficulties which have delayed Sir Garnet Wolseley's advance are almost if not quite at an end. He must have done his utmost with the spade, and has convinced himself that it is time to do something with the rifle. Whether the advance from his lines was a premeditated attack or merely a reconnoissance in force does not much matter. Whatever was the intention of the Egyptians, they were met half-way by General Willis, and driven back with the loss of four guns and many men. They were doubtless encouraged to fight by the neighbourhood of their lines, the formidable armament of which is shown by the fact of their being able to shell not ineffectively at five thousand vards. On the other hand, an English 40-pounder, train-mounted as at Alexandria, came for the first time into operation, and the Egyptians seem to have resorted to a similar device. In fact, though the affair lasted a shorter time than either of the two chief previous skirmishes, it seems to have been sharper while it lasted (putting the cavalry charge of a fortnight ago out of question), and waged with more formidable weapons. Sir Garnet himself sent his despatch from 'three miles and a half west of Kassassin"-that is to say, from fully half-way between that place and Tel-el-Kebir, and he speaks of establishing his camp at Kassassin, telegraph and railway being in fair working order. This can only be preliminary to an advance, for Kassassin is not a place at which the General would propose permanently, or for any length of time, to keep the head-quarters of a considerable force. Another correspondent speaks of Sir Garnet having set out from Ismailia for Cairo, meaning that there is not likely to be any further pause in operations which have the capital as their objective

#### THE HARVEST AND THE FARMERS.

The beautiful autumn weather of the past ew days has revived the hopes for the harvest, which the heavy rain had again seriously checked. Every day of such drying wind and tempered sunshine is worth millions to the country. At the end of the week thousands of fields will have been cleared over which the farmers must have looked very despondently in the wet of last Tuesday evening. The getting in of the harvest is a long process in the United Kingdom. The crops ripen unequally, and there are not always hands ready to gather them in. All over the country a good beginning was made in the early weeks of August. Here and there fields were cleared by the end of the first week. In the forward parts of the country the wheat and barley were nearly gathered before the change in the weather in the middle of that month. It was no uncommon thing, in a railway journey from north to south on the route through the corn-growing districts, to see a cleared field in the same neighbourhood in which other fields were scarcely being yellow. The nature of the soil, the height above the sea level, the slope of the ground to north or south, the condition of the drainage, all seem to exert even greater influence on the ripening of the crops han differences of latitude. There were cleared fields in the plains of South Yorkshire before the reaping hook had been put in among hills just south of Guildford. crops thus easily gathered were secured in perfect condition. The yield has not turned out quite so good as was expected; but the quality is as perfect as a rapid ripening and speedy harvesting in dry weather could Then followed more chequered weather with more chequered results. Here and there some damage has been done by storms and floods, but, as a rule, the short intervals of dry between the showery days allowed the greater part of the crop to be saved in average condition. The general testimony seems to be that the soaking wet has slightly deteriorated the quality, but it has swollen the grain, and so increased the quantity. In Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex, Wilts, and the Eastern Counties, as well as in some of the more favoured Midland districts nearly the whole of the cereals are harvested Wheat is about an average crop, and is fetching a fairly remunerative price; barley is of very fine quality, if it is a little scanty in quantity; oats are almost a fabulous crop, and all the roots are abundant and good. is evident, therefore, that the farmers have this year a better chance of profit than they had for the past half dozen seasons If the fine continues, the harvest in Ireland and Scotland will be got in under favourable conditions; and there will be a general improvement in the condition of the agricultural districts. The French harvest reports lately issued are somewhat more favourable than our own. The wheat crop is better all over France than it has been for many years. It is reported as bad only in one department, fair in eleven, good in forty-seven, and very good in twenty. But it is probable that the departments in which it is good are those which produce most cereals, while those in which it is only fair are predominantly grazing districts. This is certainly the case in the English returns. Forty-two reports give only twelve for wheat and fourteen for barley up to or above the average, while fifteen more give ninety per cent. and upwards of an average. But Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Wilts, Sussex, Somerset, Kent, Nottingham, Gloucester, Durham, and Cambridge are all over the average, while Berks, Beds, Bucks, Chester, Hants, Herts, and Hunts are all nearly up to the average. In Scotland the prospects of the yield are good, and fine weather will enable them to be realised. In Ireland the harvest is, on the whole, a propitious, though not a bountiful one, and those who best know the country say there are to be seen in all parts, except the bleak and desolate West, "the low beginnings of content." In Prussia and the Rhine provinces the harvest is below the average, but in all the rest of Germany and in Austria-Hungary there has not been so good a year since 1872. Further north and east, Russia and Turkey have at least a full average; but Spain, on the contrary, has suffered from drought, and is more off than any other European country. The United States have again reaped marvellous abundance, and will have enormous quantities to export. Europe as a whole will, however, need less than it has done for many previous years, and the Americans will have to accept low prices for their produce or do

greatly diminished trade. Everybody understands the benefit which an improvement in the harvest confers upon the country. It needs no great acumen to enable a man to perceive that every extra bushel which an acre of land yields is just so much added to the general wealth. farmer whose land bears a good crop has no difficulty about his rent. There is no question at such times of rebates at quarter day; and hence the landowning classes get their full incomes. In such seasons, moreover, the farmer himself has more to spend. His outay is pretty much the same whatever the yield of his acres is; and a good harvest means a satisfactory return for his outlay. It puts him in spirits. He has money to spend on manufactured gools, He pays his trades-men's bills which have been getting into arrear. His wife and daughters replenish their wardrobes; he is himself able to spend something in the market town when he there. Thus everything is stimulated and quickened by a fresh movement of business. There is more money going and everybody is benefited .- Observer.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. HEAVY FIGHTING AT KASSASSIN.

DEFEAT OF THE EGYPTIANS. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondent at the

THE BATTLEFIELD BEFORE KASSASSIN.

Early this morning the alarm was given that the enemy was advancing in force. enough a long line of Egyptian soldiers, two or three deep, were marching down upon us from the west and north-west, their white uniforms gleaming in the horizontal rays of the rising sun. Far to the north the ridges were crowded with them, and on the south bank of the canal they were assembled in masses five or six deep. I could not detect where the artillery was posted, but as I crossed the railway to reach the plateau upon which our infantry were rapidly forming, the 40pounder, which we have mounted on a truck, helched forth its iron bolt. On looking to see where the gun was one could see the smoke of the locomotive bringing up a train full of reinforcements for Arabi, and observe that the shell burst near it to the right. Without delay two guns which the enemy had mounted unknown to us in his centre opened on the gun truck, and their shells fell, some into the camp itself, others near the railway, making neighbourhood of the gun particularly undesirable as a post of observation.

Nor was it much better on the hill towards our right. Here our troops, six battalions in all, were being drawn up in column of bat-talions, while the Royal Artillery drew up in the centre and the Bengal Lancers to the right. With these fine troops went the screw battery under the command of Major Free. I had hardly noted this when two batteries of the Royal Artillery began to shell the enemy, who replied at once-the puffs of smoke suddenly appearing on every point of vantage in his long line, while the shriek and whirr of exploding shells flying across our line began to be frequent. Most of the Egyptian missiles were aimed too high, but the direction was good. It was evident that the Egyptians anticipated easy work. In all probability our retiring yesterday encouraged them to come on to-day. They were roughly undeceived. The Royal Artillery fired rapidly and accurately, and bursting shells were seen to raise clouds of dust on the right among their masses. Most of these forward troops were black Soudan men. It is thus evident that Arabi is reserving his own countrymen for greater deeds. The number of prisoners taken and the wounded lying thickly about show how deadly was the fire of our guns. In the meantime I saw the long lines of the Household Cavalry creeping round to the right flank, General Willis having some fear of attack from the direction of Salahieh. They came on and wheeled round on the left flank of the Bengal Cavalry. The cannon smoke and the dust raised by bursting shells

veiled the operation from point to point.

The Marines and King's Rifle Corps on our left now commenced a sharp musketry com-bat with the enemy, and our black foes began without delay a precipitate retreat, and their example was followed by a large body of the enemy south of the Canal. shelled the Arab gunners on the ridge, and Captain Coffin and Lieutenant Money, with some of their gallant Royal Marines, promptly dashed in and seized two fine Krupps, which I found still too hot to touch without discomfort. The enemy now retired to their works, while the whole force advance I and halted just out of range. Sir Garnet Wolseley has just passed me, and the Guards are close behind him. It is now noon. The first shot was The infantry combat comme at 8. About six are killed, 40 wounded; but

none, I think, dangerously. SEPTEMBER 10. 4 40 P.M. It seems that the credit of suggesting the capture of the two Krupp guns yesterday should be assigned to Major Hart. This officer rode out in front of the marines during the advance, and remained nearly a minute and a half under a heavy fire, calmly serveying the condition of the battle at that point. He then returned to the Marines and them to make a rush for the guns, which was done by Lieutenant Money, with a small party, as I have already mentioned. I forgot to mention a perplexing incident which oc-curred towards the close of the action yesterday. While heavy firing was being kept up between the Marines and the force opposed to them, a body of the enemy's infantry amounting to, perhaps, 2,000 men, hurried along the south side of the railway embankment towards their intrenchments. At the same time, the King's Rifle Corps moved along the north side of the embankment, an I some even mounted it, without taking the least notice of the disorganised crowd so near them. I thought, in fact, the Egyptians were thought. except prisoners, one of them would fire and all were armed. It would certainly have easy to shell them. It does not appear, upon review of yesterday's battle, that Arabi s General showed want of tactical skill. His main idea was probably something like this: -If I show a front well to the north, the English will extend in a line in that direction, especially if I threaten them from Salahieh; and then I can send a column of attack upor such weak forces as may be let to guard the camp. If this was his reasoning, he was perjustified by results, although, owing to the inferior quality of the troops employed, the plan failed of success. Napoleon would have sent his best troops along the defile formed by the railway and the canal embankments, leading into the heart of the camp but the best troops of Arabi were wasted in the subordinate demonstration from Salahieh upon our right flank.

The column of attack formed behind the cover of the railway embankment had not the courage necessary for a steady advance upon our position, although the men were here ed, as I noticed first, before issuing from camp, in very dense lines. As for the troops which appeared for a short time on the hills upon our left flank, they did nothing whatever, and a battery of the 25-pounders established close to the bridge no sooner played upon them than they dispersed in confusion. The Rifles, I find, also captured a Krupp gun, making four taken yesterday from We learn from prisoners that Ali Pacha Fehmi led the attack, having eight regiments of 20,000 infantry at his disposal with 2,000 regular cavalry, some 3,000 Bedouins, and 62 guns. Toulba Pacha had to be at Salahieh with three regiments of infantry (or (,500) one regiment of cavalry, and 24 guns. Intrenchments have been thrown up each side of the railway and canal at Tel-el-Kebir, and there are many heavy guns in position there. The Canal is partly damaged. General Graham, on the whole, is to be congratulated, on resigning his command, upon the complete success with which he has carried Sir Garnet's plan, formed, I believe, before landing at Ismailia, of occupying and hold-Kassassin at all hazards, until the ing main body could be brought up. has been greatly assisted, doubtless. the cavalry division, but, on the other hand. much inconvenience has been caused by having to work troops, almost amounting to a division in number, with the staff of a brigade. Volunteer help, however, has not been

wanting.
On the first attack of the enemy on Kassassin, the marines were skilfully guided to their proper place in the line at the close of the march from Mahsameh by Major Terry, unattached, who had previously carried a message to the front line under a heavy fire. Yesterday I met Commissary-General Grat-tan riding gallantly through shell fire, with a message which he had volunteered to carry to General Willis, while Mr. Clark, Superin-

tendent of the Egyptian Telegraphs, nearly got an attack of sunstroke from serving as a volunteer with a bearer company, engaged in bringing in the wounded. I am happy to state on the authority of Dr. Troup, who performed most of the amputations, that the wounded are doing well, and many have been sent down to Ismailia. I am astonished to find we have only two deaths reported.

Another account of the battle is given by the correspondent of the Standard at the front, who, telegraphing on Saturday,

This morning all question as to the fighting qualities of the Egyptian troops has been set at rest. They attacked us with very great superiority of numbers, they obtained positions which enabled them to completely mand our camp, they were led by Arabi him-self, and yet they allowed themselves to be driven back without even a show of resistance, directly our men advanced against them. few hours will prove whether they will fight behind earthworks, but in the field they are simply contemptible. About six o'clock this morning our videttes, of the Bengal Lancers, stationed above the camp, were suddenly driven in by a large body of the enemy's The latter advanced, firing from horseback, as usual, and making no attempt to charge. I happened at the time to be on the high ground near the videttes, and could make out in the distance, through the misty morning air, a second and larger line of horsemen advancing, while across the Desert beyond the smoke of several trains coming up from Tel-el-Kebir could be seen, and it was evident that we were going to have something more serious than the usual morn ing exchange of long shots. Two of the videttes galloped off to camp to give warning of the approaching attack. There have been so many false alarms, and the troops have been so often called under arms in vain, that the men turned out listlessly and without any belief that this was more than the usual false alarm. In the meantime, from the sand hills we could see the enemy working quietly round our right flank, their intention plainly being to repeat their manœuvres upon the occasion of the last attack, and to enfilade our camp from the hills there, Kassassin lying in a saucer-like depression. Trooper after trooper was sent off at headlong gallop to Camp with the tidings, and General Graham was at last convinced of the necessity for speedy action. The Infantry and guns moved out from Camp not a moment too soon, for the enemy's Artillery had already taken its post on the crests of the sandhills, and some of the guns at once opened upon the moving column, while others concentrated fire upon the Camp itself. As some thirty guns opened fire simultaneously the scene was for a while lively. Shells came into Camp in numbers, exploding among the tents, throwing the dust high in the air. Horses and cattle, panic-struck at the sudden din broke picket ropes and fastenings, and careered wildly through the camp, while the Indian followers shouted and ran and tried in vain to arrest the stampede of the animals. At any other time the scene would have been laughable in the extreme, but every one's attention was fixed too much upon the front to take much notice of what was happening in Camp. As soon as our guns could take up ground, they opened upon the enemy's Artillery, and a hot duel between the batteries Moving out again towards the right. I found

the enemy steadily pressing back the 13th Bengal Lancers who had very smartly turned out at the first alarm to support their videttes. In front of the Lancers at a distance of two thousand yards were numerous battalions of white-coated Egyptian soldiery The enemy's front, extending f om their right, which was thrown across the Canal, to their extreme left, could not have been less than three miles. It was impossible not to give the enemy credit for skilful tactics, and it was not from any fault of the leaders that the attack was not successful. Indeed, for a quarter of an hour, the position of our force and Camp looked exceedingly critical. The Infantry were in imminent danger of being outflanked. The commanding positions were all in the enemy's hands, while line after line of his Cavalry and Infantry could be seen crossing the sand hills. The aspect of affairs, how-ever, changed as soon as we assumed the General Drury Lowe, with his Cavalry, rode out of Camp, and pushing far out, in turn threatened the enemy's left, and forced them to desist from continuing their flanking movement against us. Their Cavalry fell back, and now for over half an hour both sides rode out into the Desert, each endeavouring to get round the other, and occasionally halting while the light Artillery on both sides opened fire. In the meantime the enemy's Infantry had advanced on either side of the Canal and railway and down the slopes of the sandhills until within eight hundred yards, when they opened a continuous rifle fire. The 60th Rifles and of the sandhills until within the Marines advanced to meet the enemy coming on by the Canal and railway line the 84th Regiment pressed forward against them on the high ground. The roll of fire was now as heavy and incessant as would have been caused by two great armies in contention in the days before breechloaders, and over the steady rattle of musketry came the heavier boom of the guns, which kept up their duel without cessation, the shells shriek ing over the heads of the Infantry. Presently our Artillery-although inferior in the number their guns-seemed to obtain the upper hand by the superior accuracy of their aim and the fire of the enemy gradually slackened.
At about the same time our Infantry advance commenced in earnest. The three Regiments named pressed forward, and the rest of the The three Regiments Infantry moved on in support; the moment the movement fairly developed itself the enemy's Infantry gave way and began to fall back and the fight was virtually at an end. It was a singular collapse, for, as we have

since learned from a prisoner, eighteen battalions of the enemy were engaged, and their appearance, up to the moment when our Infantry advanced, was bold and resolute. Their fire was tremendous, and the wonder is where the bullets can have gone. Eighteen bat-talions, advantageously posted, and armed with breechloaders, should have committed tremendous destruction in the ranks of the ive Regiments upon whom they concentrated their fire, but in point of fact they did scarcely any harm, as we had only two men killed, result which is absolutely ridiculous in proportion to the number of men engaged and the weight of lead expended. Thus, what was likely to have been a pitched battle, with all the odds against us, was, in its consequences no more than a reconnoissance in force of the enemy, abandoned as soon as we took offensive. That it was not so meant we know from the prisoner; but it is clear that the Egyptians will not stand in the open, and that hey retreat the instant we take the offensive As the enemy retired, we tollowed, our Artilery occasionally playing upon them in the distance, to which their guns, at intervals Upon the first advance of our Egyptian artillery abandoned roops the three of their guns; two fell into the hands of the Marines, the third was captured by the 60th. When the enemy saw that the guns were taken, for an instant they halted and made a show of advancing, as if to endeavour to recapture them but a volley from the Marines dissipated the idea, and the retreat continued without further The Cavalry and Artillery opposed to General Lowe also retired, and at ten o'clock in the morning our troops were halted about four miles distant from Tel-el-Kebir. The are now reforming line, and have sent back to camp for breakfast. Thus has ended in fiasco what promised to be a serious engage-ment, and if the Egyptians do not fight when we attack them better than they do when they attack us the campaign will be a mere walk

over. Our casualties are, so far as is at present known, two or three killed, and about 50 wounded. Lieut. Purvis, of the Naval Brigade, commanding the forty-pounder gun in the train, had his foot carried away by a shell. Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Brigade of Guards are coming up. We do not know at present whether we shall remain here or fall back again to Kassassin until the whole force is concentrated there.

The Times' correspondent at Ismailia telegraphed on Saturday:-The Highland Brigade, which left here lass evening, have only advanced ten miles up to the present. To-day being extreme y hot, they have suffered terribly. There have been some fatal cases of sunstroke. Two men have already died; a few others are no' expected to live. Two hundred have fallen out of line during to-day's march. Many on arriving here have been sent back to the hospital. Ten more wounded Arabs arrived here to-day

The following telegram has been received from the War Office:—
From the General Commanding in Egypt to

the Secretary of State, War Office (ISMAILIA, Sept. 10) KASSASSIN, Sept. 9. Following is list of casual ies:-

KILLED. Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: 2,948 Private Snell; also 4,583 (Private M. Sweeney?) WOUNDED DANGEROUSLY. H.M.S. Penelope: Lieutenant Purvis.
Royal Horse Artillery: 3,690 Gunner Jervis.

Field Artillery: 14,186 Gunner Henry. Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: 2,514 (? 3,514) Private Burton. Marines: Private Dunn. WOUNDED.

Royal Rifles: Serjeant R. David, Privates T.
Conolly, T. Lavis, E. Burns, L. Horley
(? Hawley), A. Wilson, Serjeant E. Clefton.
York and Lancaster Regiment, 2d Battalion: Corporal B. Jackson, Privates G. Walsh, Royal Marines: Privates W. Pemberton, J.

Gracey, C. Adams, S. Shillipott, G. Durber, A. Haim, W. Upton, and Crawford. WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

East Surrey Regiment: Major A. Fitz-R. Royal Artillery: Gunners J. Wilson, M.

Chadwick, Serjeant H. Murdon.
Royal Rifles, 3d Battalion: T. E. Foxwell,
E. Coster, G. Collins, Smith, W. Young,
M. McKenna, T. Chapell, J. Marland,
S. Ellis, C. Crowte, H. Watts, Corporals Parry and (? O'Meara). and Lovett, Sergeant O'Mura

York and Lancashire, 2d Battalion: Private T. Craby. Royal Marines: Corporal Dobbs; Privates J.

Battersby, Death, McLeady, M. Wallace, R. Grim-haw, J. Williams, G. Smitherman, M. Wyatt, F. Williams, A. Wells, A. T. Elkin, S. Wooley, T. Johns, P. Guenn, and W. Carter. and W. Carter.

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SATURDAY. The Queen, attended by Lady Southampton, walked out yesterday morning, and honoured Mrs. Campbell with a visit at the manse. Her Majesty drove out in the after-noon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Harriet Phipps. Viscount Lyons dined with the Queen and the Royal Family; the Earl of Kenmare had also the honour of being good accounts of the health of the Duke of Connaught and likewise of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, and her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Conn aught. The Rev. Dr. Donald M'Leod, one of her Majesty's chaplains, arrived at the Castle yesterday, and had the honour, as well as Lord Lyons, of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. His Excellency Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., has left the Castle.

The Royal yacht Osborne left Portsmouth for Flushing in order to embark the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left Thomas's Hotel for Westgate-on-

Earl and Countess Stanhope left Chevening, their place near Sevenoaks, on Friday evening for Constantinople, where they have gone for a few weeks. The Earl and Countess of Crawford and

Balcarres have been entertaining the Prince and Princess Teano and a large party at Haig Hall, near Wigan, during the past week.

The marriage between the Earl of Durham and Miss Ethel Milner will take place at the

end of October. Lady Brassey, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, was able to leave London on Friday last with her family for Normanhurst Court, Battle. Sir Thomas Brassey goes to Normanhurst early this week, on his return from the Admiralty tour of inspection.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY Dr. Carpenter issued the following report

on Saturday morning at nine o'clock 'The Archbishop has had a fairly good night, and his general condition continues satisfactory. It may be added that no second bulletin will be issued to-day. The neuralgic pains have disappeared. The patient vomited this morning, but not seriously,

No fo mal bulletin was issued from Adding ton on Saturday night; but Dr. Carpenter visited his patient about eight o'clock, and stated that his Grace had further improved The drowsiness had r appeared, but, on the contrary, the Archbishor was very cheerful, and his mind was very clear. Dr. Carpenter called at Addington Park on Sunday morning, and afterwards issued the following bulletin :- "The Archbishop's condition remains much the same. It appears, however, that his Grace was scarcely so comfortable on Sunday morning, and his physician therefore remained with him again on Sunday night. The Archbishop is able to take liquid nourishment freely.

No formal bulletin was issued on Sunday night, but Dr. Carpenter stated that the uncomfortable condition of his Grace had subsided, and that although the Archbishop felt weak he was, on the whole, in a fairly satisfactory condition. The vomiting of Saturday morning had not been renewed. Dr. Carpenter, however, deemed it expedient to remain the night at Addington Park.

WHO SPOILS ENGLISH BOOKS ?- The paper of Mr. Henry Stevens on the novel question, Who spoils our English books?" was by far the brightest of the contributions to the enjoyment of the librarians at their Cambridge conference. He traced the progress of a book from the study to the circulating library, and laid the blame of all the badly written and badly printed productions on nine persons beginning with the author and ending with the consumer. Old paper, bad ink, bad setting up in type, and bad binding were assigned by him as four of the causes of the wretched appearance of the books of the pre-sent time. All of the persons implicated in the transaction, with the exception of the producer and the consumer (for in an assembly of librarians there is neither writer nor reader defended themselves stoutly. One gentleman the owner of a printing press, transferred large share of the blame to the shoulders of the "readers" of the press, and Mr. Stevens when reminded of the existence of that class, with cheerful alacrity cnlarged the list of guilty persons from nine to ten.—Pall Mall

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. As a sequel to the story of "The Little Pilgrim" appears in this month's number of Macmillan's Magazine under the title of "The Little Pilgrim goes up Higher," it may interest come possible to the control of the terest some people to know that the writer is

The Bishop of Natal, having completed one volume of his analysis of documents connected with the Zulu war, has made considerable progress with a second volume, which contains much information concerning the recent troubles in Zululand. The bishop's work is being set up at his private printing press at Bishopstowe.

The Athenxum says:—We understand that Mr. W Gunion Rutherford, author of "The New Phrynichus." and now a candidate for the Chair of Greek Literature at Edinburgh, has in the press an edition of the Greek fabulist Babrius. It forms the first of two vo-lumes to be entitled "Scriptores Fabularum Græci," and is an attempt to clear away, without any sacrifice of learning, the pedantic erudition which has hitherto obscured the merits of this simple and charming writer of choliambics. The text is based upon a new collation of the Athoan manuscript, and upon the recent discovery by Pius Knoell of the long missing Vatican codex, which contains some of the fables wanting in the mutilated

MS. from Mount Athos. Prof. Blackie's successor will be selected in October. Among the candidates, besides Mr. Rutherford, are Mr. Butcher, Dr. Donaldson (lately appointed to Prof. Blackie's old chair in Aberdeen), Mr. A. Goodwin, and Mr. J. E. Sandys. It is curious to observe, says the Athenxum, how many more candidates for Scotch chairs are now furnished by the English universities than in former days.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co, have in the press a new work by Phil. Robinson, author of "Noah's Ark," "In my Indian Garden," etc., the title of which will be "Sinners and Saints; a Tour across the States and round them, with three months among the Mor-

The entire site of the Roman villa, near Brading, has now become the property of Lady Oglander, and the various difficulties which existed as to the two freeholds are in consequence removed. The excavations going on are very promising in their results, and further discoveries are continually being made.

The new volume in the "English Men of Letters" series is Swift, by Mr. Leslie Ste-phen. This will be shortly followed by Macaulay, by Mr. J. Cotter Morison; Sterne, by Mr. H. D. Traill; and Sheridan, by Mrs.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons (Limited) are preparing for early publication "The Engish Municipal Code, or the Municipal Corporations Consolidation Act, 1882," with notes, references, statistical appendix, etc., by Messrs. J. W. Hume Williams and J. R. Somers Vine.

Mr. Swinburne, in company with Mr. Theo-

dore Watts, is now at Guernsey.

The Academy observes:—Mr. Tennyson's poem, "To Virgil," in the current number of the Nineteenth Century, is stated to be "written at the request of the Mantuans for the nine-teenth centenary of Virgil's death." Virgil died at Brundisium on September 21, 19 B.C., and lies buried between Naples and Puteoli. He was born at Andes, identified with the modern Pietola, a hamlet two miles from Mantua. The Mantovani do not propose to erect any permanent monument to him. programme of the anniversary consists of a rary compe shooting, and a cattle show.

shooting, and a cattle snow.

Mr. Furnivall has happily been able to arrange for the printing of Mr. Hu'h's unique
MS. of the French "Merlin." This MS. was
pointed out many years ago by the late Paulin Paris to Mr. Furnivall as unique, inasmuch as it contained the only known original of Malory's story of Balin and Balam and other incidents in the English "Morte Darthur." Mr. Furnivall induced the late Henry Huth to buy the MS. and have it copied. He procured the copy a short time ago from Mr. Huth's son, for M. Paulin Paris's son, Prof. Gaston Paris, who on appeal made to him, agreed to edit the MS. for the Old-French Text Society. Mr. Alfred H. Huth has now kindly deposited his unique MS. at the British Museum that the copy may be collated with it for printing; and we shall see, in 1884, we hope, this other of Sir Thomas Malory's originals made accessible to Arthur students.-

It is announced that the main object of the Geographical Society's African expedition, under Mr. Thomson, will be, after the examination of the region around Mounts Kenia and Kilimandjaro, the exploration of the east shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, of which we know scarcely anything, though it is conjectured that there is a smaller lake there.

The Council of the Parkes Museum have acquired new premises in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to which the collection will be removed from University College as soon as the necessary alterations have been com-pleted—probably by Christmas. The new building will consist of a central hall, a library, and corridors, all lighted from the top, and well suited for exhibition purposes. Meetings and lectures on matters connected with the health of the people will henceforward form a permanent feature of the institu-tion. Mr. Thomas Twining, of Twickenham, has given £100 towards the expenses of removal. The work of adapting the new house is being done under the direction of Mr. Mark H. Judge, the secretary and curator of the Museum.

The Academy mentions a discovery of great interest which has been made in Holland Two old manuscript lists have been found, each affixing the prices to several master-pieces of Dutch painting. The one is a cata-logue of a State lottery held at the Hague in the other is an inventory of the pictures bought by some unknown person about the middle of the eighteenth century, with the prices that he paid. For the lottery in 1649 Teniers' "Alchemist" was valued at 25 florins; a group of peasants by the same painter, also 25 florins; "A Great Battle," by Cuyp, at 25 florins; five other works by Cuyp, from 45 to 52 florins; a Jan van Goyen, 25 florins. In the middle of the eighteenth century the following prices were actually given:—A sea piece by Velde, 400 florins; "a battle piece by Wouvermans, 44 florins; "A Lady at her by Gabriel Metzu (measuring eight inches by seven inches and a half), 105 florins; "Peasants at Home," by Teniers, 70

All our readers, says the Athenxum, who have personal and artistic associations with Hastings will remember with regret that on the 29th ult. a high tide swept away all but six of the picturesque net and rope drying sheds, not "shops," under the East Cliff of that town, which have been the subjects of innumerable studies and sketches by painters since the first days of English landscape art, and have furnished materials to draughtsmen from Cozens to the tyros of the present, including especially J. J. Chalon, Turner, W. Hunt, Linnell, and David Cox. This is not the whole of the bad news we have from Hastings. The well-remembered profile of the East Cliff as seen from the esplanade, the dignity of which was almost architectural in its severity and beauty, has been irreparably injured by the paring away of its crown of rock and earth, an operation performed because it was assumed to be in a dangerous state. Incursions of 'Arry and 'Arriet have deprived Fairlight Glen of its purest charm and strewn the once beautiful place with greasy papers and broken bottles; bill-stickers have defiled the posts and walls with advertisements; the fern-gatherer and the excursionist have left but few fronds : Clive Vale has become the prey of building societies; and many of the trees about Fishponds have been

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1882.

THE ISSUE AT TEL-EL-KEBIR. The conflict which is about to open at Tel-el-Kebir commands, and deserves to command, the attention of the world. Even from a military point of view the battle is important enough; but the issues at stake are so enormous as altogether to obscure the interest excited by mere questions of strategy, artillery, and the like. From the point of view of numbers alone can the struggle be regarded as insignificant. Sir Garnet Wolseley has under his command at Kassassin about half an army corps; that is to say, not one-tenth of the number of soldiers captured by the Germans on the surrender of Metz. But, in estimating the importance of the decisive battles of history, mere numbers count for little. The three hundred of Thermopylæ, the three hundred and thirteen who fought the first battle of Islam at Bedr, the hundred and sixty-eight with whom Pizarro overthrew the Empire of the Incas, and the thousand Englishmen commanded by Clive at Plassey, have left a deeper impress on the history of man than most of the myriad armies of ancient or of modern times. The great issue at stake to-day is whether Europeans can be massacred out of Asia with impunity-Asia, of course, being taken to include Arab Africa. If Arabi were to inflict a decisive defeat upon Sir Garnet Wolseley -if, that is, he were to extinguish our rmy as we hope to extinguish his-that question would be held to be answered in the affirmative. Of course, we should be compelled at any cost, without even counting the cost, to prove that such a conclusion was mistaken; and that although the West may lose one battle, or lose ten, it is able to assert its superiority in strength to the East; but between our first defeat and our ultimate success Europeans would have to go through a period of storm and stress which as yet, happily, we can but dimly imagine. Even those who are most deeply convinced that the influence of the West upon the East has been one of almost unmixed evil might well shrink from the consequences of an idea flashing suddenly into the minds of Orientals everywhere that the hour has come when the intruding Westerns can with little risk be slaughtered out of Asia. Arabi has tried it, they will say in all the bazaars from Constantinople to Penang, and Arabi has succeeded. Why should not we? If the fellaheen of the Nile valley have only to cudgel to death a few colonists of all nationalities in order to rid their land of the locust horde of Europeans, and then are able to defy the picked forces of the avenging West, what is there to hinder the repetition of the operation throughout the entire East? Cudgels will not fail, nor men; nor are spades and arms of precision anywhere wanting to the multitudinous masses of natives, who everywhere long to rid themselves of our presence. The Egyptians, alike in numbers, in physique, and opportunities of defence, are but a feeble folk compared with the Tartars of Central Asia, the Chinese, the Malays, the millions with whom the Dutch rule in Java, the newly conquered subjects of France in Tonquin, to say nothing of the hundreds of millions of Asiatics whom we rule in India. The Egyptians, too, are not in arms against the direct rule of the West, but against the imperium in imperio which by capitulations, concessions, and treaties has gradually grown up wherever the Western trader has established himself in the Levant. However we may have blundered by mismanagement into a hateful position from which there was no escape but by a trial of strength, that test has now been applied, and disastrous indeed will be the consequences if the result should not be in our favour. Everywhere in the East, from Moroccothe furthest point to which Arab upheaval has spread itself westward-to remote ·Corea, Europeans are living and trading to-day under conditions of favour and of privilege which would be reversed tomorrow if Asia had strength to shake herself free of the all-encompassing web with which she has been overspun by the West. Even those who regard our Indian Empire as a mistake and much of our Oriental strade as little better than a crime may well recoil with dread from a sudden readjustment at the sword's point of the status quo established throughout the East. Arabi has challenged the domination of Europe over Asia in the country which is the meeting-place of the two Continents, and even a momentary success would encou-

objected that the Russians suffered re-

peated reverses at Plevna without any such

consequences resulting. But the reverse

at Plevna was only an incident in a cam-

paign simultaneously prosecuted in Asia,

which ultimately was crowned with com-

plete success. Even if the Russians had

been driven back across the frontier the

consequences would not have been soldis-

astrous as those which would ensue from

the failure of the English expedition.

Russia rightly or wrongly invaded Turkey

in order to readjust the status quo for the

benefit of the West at the expense of the

East. Her defeat would merely have re-

stored the existing arrangement. In Egypt

it is the East which is trying to modify the

status quo at the expense of the West, and

success in that enterprise would make

itself felt from the Treaty Ports of China

to the Desert of Sahara. Nor is this all.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. unequal antagonist of her northern enemy. The prestige of Europe would no doubt have suffered if the Turk had defeated the Muscovite, but the injury would be as nothing to that resulting from the defeat of such an empire as ours by a rabble of Egyptian mutineers. More than any other Power, England is in Asia the standardbearer of the civilization of the West. No Englishman can for a moment admit the poss bility of an ultimate defeat; but even a severe reverse-which, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, is never entirely out of the question when a fortified position is to be stormed by a force numerically inferior to the troops behind the earthworks-would revive hopes which a century of uninterrupted success has almost extinguished. It has been proved a thousand times that the East, armed with its own weapons, has no chance against the West. But who knows what wild dreams of ambition may be based upon the assumption that when once the East has mastered the weapons of the West the tables will be turned? Arabi is making the experiment. His success would revolutionize a continent, and for that very reason his success is impossible. That issue having once been raised, England has no alternative but to prosecute it to the end. The necessity is detestable enough; but will any one venture to say that it does not exist ?-Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CZAR AND HIS SUBJECTS. The Czar has gone forth among his people unguarded to celebrate the fete of his patron saint, St. Alexander Nevsky, and his appearance has called forth enthusiasm proportioned to the novelty of the spectacle and the hopes it is calculated to excite in the breast of every good citizen. Some little effort is needed to enable us to perceive the full meaning such an event must have for a Russian who loves his country. To such an one it is the lifting of a threatening cloud and the first dawning promise of a better day. The Czar's father was relentlessly pursued and at last cruelly murdered by conspirators. He himself has been in continual and imminent danger of death ever since he mounted the throne. If anything can be conceived approaching to the fulfilment of the comprenensive comminations of mediæval theology, it is such a life as the Czar has been doomed to live. Waking and sleeping, in all his goings out and comings in, he has been under the shadow of the sword. Wherever he turned he has seen the precautions taken to guard him against ever-present danger, and in his own private apartments he has repeatedly, it is said, found proofs that all ecautions had failed to exclude the agents of Nihilism. Whether he has now reason to think that the danger is lessened, or whether he has determined to behave as if life were for him no more uncertain than for another, it is not needful to inquire. In either case the change in his demeanour is one that every good subject must welcome. To be delivered from the fear of death is more than to be saved from the danger of it, and even if Nihilists have bated no jot of their determination to do evil, their power is indefinitely reduced by the Czar's determination to defy them. There is room to hope, however, that a real improvement has set in. Nihilism has undoubtedly been much less obtrusively active of late, and it belongs, we suspect. to that class of movements which are always at least as noisy as their real magnitude warrants. There is ever a tendency to exaggerate the powers of evil-doers, especially when they surround themselves with mystery; and it is perhaps useful to remember that a relatively small number of desperate men might have produced the phenomena we have witnessed. A foreigner might easily draw exceedingly erroneous conclusions from the fact that Mr. Gladstone walks about his own grounds under the care of policemen. The same measures that would suffice to guard against a formidable conspiracy must be taken to balk the designs of a handful of desperadoes when it is only a single life that is in question. Nihilism strikes here and there at individuals, but it has never made any serious attempt to assail the system of which they are representatives or instruments. That a vague discontent is widely felt among the Russians may be true enough, but we ought to be very cautious in ascribing to a whole people or to any considerable section of it, however dissatisfied with the world, anything like complicity in the abominable crimes of Nihilism. It may be doubted whether that philosophy is sound which assumes that widespread discontent finds expression in individual crime. By a figure of speech we say that a man of genius sums up his epoch, but it is dangerous to ascribe a similar power without any figure at all to every wretch who chooses to lay a train of gunpowder or explode a cartridge of dynamite. Addition to quantity does not give intensity in morals any more than in physics; and the discontent of a million good citizens is no more expressed in a murder than the heat of the Egyptian sun can express itself in a redhot bayonet. We may hope, therefore, that the wretches who have threatened the life of the Czar, and whom he now feels himself able to set at defiance, were, after all, a handful, and are now reduced in numbers and in audacity by the measures directed against them and by the reprobation of all classes of their countrymen. It is not by these miserable instruments that great political changes are effected, and though it would be affectation to pretend that Russia is exempt from the operation of forces that have convulsed most European nations during the last halfcentury, it is only fair to a great people rage in the Oriental mind a delusion and to our common humanity to assume fraught with terrible results. It may be

> THE EXECUTION OF HYNES.-Hynes, who was executed on Monday, made no statement confessing his guilt. It is stated that while Hynes was in gaol awaiting his trial two warders were found at midnight by the governor without their keys. They were instantly dismissed, a military guard was stationed in the goal, and the locks were all changed. At Kilrush on Monday many houses were entirely closed throughout the day, and signs of mourning were observed at Ennistymon, Miltown, Milbay, and Kilkee. At Kildysart a meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Shannon Hotel, when a vote of condolence with the Hynes family was unanimously passed. In various other towns in county Clare there were similar expressions

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

WAR SUMMARY. The Standard of Wednesday says:-The present moment is one of the most painful expectancy, not to say suspense, and the news of the next few hours will probably be of the most important character. It is quite clear that Sir Garnet Wolseley is on the point of joining issue with his whole strength, and possible, decide the campaign at one blow. Yesterday and the day previous have been occupied with indispensable prelimina-ries. On Monday the General in Chief explored the country to the south-west of Kassassin, beyond the railway and the Canal. At daylight yesterday he was in the saddle, and, accompanied by his divisional and other Generals, he reconnoitred to the front, five miles westward, no doubt to within full view of Tel-el-Kebir. He was back in camp by 7 a.m., and during the day the advanced guard was pushed forward four miles, while the Indian Infantry followed as far as a they where

couple of miles. Yesterday afternoon orders were issued for a general advance. The instructions are brief, but significant. No bugles or trumpets were to sound after sunset; at half-past six tents were to be struck and baggage piled ready for transport in rear of advancing columns. The troops were then to parade, each regiment in its appointed according to certain carefullyplanned arrangements, and to bivouac stood, awaiting further orders to march. Every man was to carry 100 rounds and two days' rations, including tea in water-bottles, two additional days' supply and 30 more rounds being provided for by the regimental transport. Some indications of the approaching operations may also be gathered from the dispositions made. The Some indications of Artillery, all but the two batteries of R.H.A., are massed together, six batteries, or 42 guns in all, under the command of Colonel Goodenough, and are clearly intended to open the action by bringing a concentrated fire upon the threatened point, and, by shaking the enemy's courage, prepare the way for an assault. The Naval Brigade, with the Gatlings and the 40-pounder on the truck, will co-operate so far as the direction of the advance coincides with the railway line. The two divisional battalions, the 46th Light Infantry and 60th Rifles, have been formed into an independent Brigade, under Colonel Ashburnham, of the 60th, and will act as light troops, "forming," says our correspondent, the pivot of the entire Army." Another small body, consisting of the 50th Regiment, the 19th Hussars, and two companies Royal Engineers, have been detailed to garrison the camp, a necessary precaution with the enemy in force at Salahieh, lifteen miles distant. It is to be hoped that this camp guard will remain steadfastly on the defensive, as we could ill afford a second Isandlwana in the present campaign. The Cavalry, with the llorse Artillery attached, will act independently under its own leader, who will, of course, be General Drury Lowe. Their lestination was kept a profound secret, but the reticence wisely imposed upon our Correspondent will not apply to us, and we may be permitted to hazard a conjecture as to the direction of their march, seeing that their impact will probably be felt by the enemy soon after these lines are read by the public. The valuable services already rendered by our cavalry in this campaign by dashing outflanking movements have been so generally acknowledged that we may take it as nearly certain that Drury Lowe has been ordered to strike at Zagazig, a large town and railway junction of much importance, little more than rapidly and brilliantly executed, could not but affect almost instantaneously the firmness of the garrison of Tel-el-Kebir, even if pered as an isolated operation. But it will, no doubt, be made in conjunction with frontal and flank attacks by the main body of infantry, upon whom the actual onslaught on Tel-el-Kebir will depend. The relative position of the several brigades has not been divulged for obvious reasons, and it is at present impossible to guess how the work will be divided amongst them. It may, however, be fairly surmised that as General Graham's command has had the lion's share of the fighting, the post of honour will be con-ceded to the Guards and Highlanders, all of whom have been so far condemned to inglorious inactivity by the fortune of war. So little is actually known at present of the plan and position of Arabi's entrenchments that it must be more or less guess work to indicate the probable direction of the attack. But Telcl-Kebir itself lies to the south, and the works between it and Kishlak will certainly not be the weakest in the whole line. On our side again, as our main channels of supply are along the railway and Canal, it is incumbent upon us to cover them as we advance. Hence it is a plausible suggestion that Wolseley will at first march the bulk of his force due westward, covered by Ashburnham's Light Brigade, and that at some point previously arranged, Graham, who is said to be in charge of the pontoons, as becomes an Engineer officer, will bridge the Canal and pass over to the southern side. While Graham swings round by a long detour till he threatens the enemy's right, the Guards, Highlanders, and Indian contingent will thrust into a gap which the concentrated fire of our field and other guns has made practic-able. Wolseley will thus hold the largest portion of his whole force compactly in hand about the centre, and can reinforce his front or left flank according as the varying chances of the fight may require. The long flanking movement of our cavalry cannot be expected to have a very decisive effect until the action is far advanced, but the moment must come when Drury Lowe's horsemen appear in the enemy's rear and contribute their share to the general attack. The issue of a general engagement on which vital interests depend must ever be a deeply anxious affair. should have no reasonable doubt as to the result of the great battle now imminent, if not already begun, were it not that evil fortune sometimes upsets the nicest calculations, and that there are some doubtful factors in the momentous problem which Wolseley is just now called upon to solve. The first is that the demeanour of the Egyptian troops when fighting behind earthworks is not positively known. Shelter may inspire them with the confidence they certainly lacked in the open field, and they may defend their position with a tenacity that may cost us dear. The second is the probable value and effect of their artillery fire when brought to bear against our attack. Although their field guns have been notoriously ill-served, they may do much better with those in position, and it is not un likely that their artillery will outnumber ours at the decisive point. Last of all, Arabi appears to have received reinforcements since Saturday. The appearance of new lines of tents along his position proves this, and it is now pretty certain that he has all but evathat really national aims will be prosecuated Kafr-Dowar, and is now in great cuted in a totally different manner.strength at Tel-el-Kebir. Nevertheless. without being betrayed into the overweening con-

> BEFORE THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR. The correspondent of the Standard at

fidence which so often preludes disaster, we

successful termination of the coming struggle.

the front, telegraphing from Kassassin Camp at noon, on Tuesday, says:-This morning Sir Garnet Wolseley and his Staff reconnoitred the enemy's position at daybreak. When the sun rose, the enemy's Cavalry came out and compelled them to So far all is quiet here. Press Corretire. respondents calling at head-quarters are informed that there is nothing to tell, but, as the regiments are all drawing their rations,

vance will commence this evening. We have but five days of reserve provisions here for the whole force; but it is understood that beyond Tel-el-Kebir the country is rich, and that the troops will be able to find subsistence. It is probable, however, that for very many miles round the country has been swept for the use of the enemy; still, it may be reasonably expected that with Tel-el-Kebir a large amount of provisions will fall into our The enemy's vedettes remain at

a long distance from our camp. Our own reconnoitring parties report that the Egpptians are working vigorously at their earthworks, and have apparently re-covered from their demoralisation on Saturday. A move will be welcomed by the troops for many reasons besides the intense discomforts already described. The camp is becoming more and more unhealthy, and diarrhoa prevails to a very disquieting extent. Dysentery is on the increase, and already a large number of men have been sent back to Ismailia.

There is a great deal of discussion in Camp with reference to the force at Salahieh. General Drury Lowe and the Cavalry believe that the force they encountered on the extreme right, five miles out in the desert, and drove in Tel-el-Kebir, had come from Salahieh; but the question is an open one. From what I saw early in the morning, I believe that the Salahieh troops were, at the commencement of the action, close to our right flank, but that they fell back before our Cavalry went out, and were only first seen by the latter when both had reached the vicinity of the extreme left of Tel-el-Kebir. It is probable that a small force will be left to observe Salahieh during our attack on the enemy's position. Our pontoons are now all at the front, and will enable General Graham to cross or recross the Canal at will, and be of material assistance towards turning the Egyptian lines. The 87th arrived this morning, and have bivouacked. Our stay here is so short, that little has been done to arrange the Camp, which remains strangely mixed up. The Guards, Highlanders, and if susehold Cavalry are encamped in the respective brigade order, but the other regiments have settled down anywhere, on any vacant piece of ground which presented itself see by the Standard of August 28 that an error has crept into my despatch of the previous day, by which an injustice is done to the Scots Fusilier Guards, in regard to the number of men who fell out on the march from Ismailia and the general condition of the Brigade. During that very trying march only four men of the Scots Guards fell out, and they subsequently returned to the ranks. So far from desiring to say anything disparaging to the Battalion, I do not believe that a finer body of

As anticipated, the force marches to-night o attack the enemy. All tents are to be struck by half-past six, and all baggage piled up along the railway, opposite the camps of the respective corps, ready for transport in the rear of the army. When their work is completed the regiments will form up and march to the ground pointed out for them, when they will halt and bivouac until final orders for the march are given. After sunset no bugle calls are to be sounded until sunrise. Each soldier carries a hundred rounds of ammunition and two days' rations, with the exception of meat. The water bottles will be filled with tea. In the regimental transport two days' full rations and thirty rounds of reserve ammunition per man wil be carried. The transport is ordered to follow the Army on the north bank of the Canal. The Naval Brigade is attached to the fortypounder on the truck, and will of course advance by the line of railway as far as possible. A 1, D 1, I 1, A 2, H 1, C 3, I 3 Batteries of the Royal Artillery will be formed into one Artillery Brigade, under the command of General Goodenough, who will thereby be enabled to concentrate the fire of forty-two guns upon any given point of the enemy's line. The two Horse Artillery Batteries are attached to the Cavalry, who will make long detours under separate commands. We are requested not to telegraph the direction in which these bodies will move. The 46th Regiment and the 60th Rifles will constitute the 4th Brigade of the Second Division, under Ashburnham. They will form the pivot of the entire Army. As I write all in camp are busy at work packing baggage and preparing to carry out the above order. A deep sense of relief pervades the entire force that the end of the weary period of inactivity and intense discomfort is at an end. After their previous experience of the enemy's fighting powers none have the slightest doubt as to the result of the action; but it is felt that the Egyptians may show a very different front behind the intrenchments to that which they did in the open, and that in that event the attack upon so strong a position, defended by greatly superior numbers, is, after all, a formidable undertaking. There is but little excitement the movement having been anticipated for

The Times publishes the following despatches:—

KASSASSIN, TUESDAY. The troops have remained quietly in camp all day, but at sunset will march with three days' rations, leaving sufficient force here to guard the station against any attack. You

may expect stirring news soon. ISMAILIA, TUESDAY, 8.20 A.M. Five of the worst cases of wounded in the last action have been brought into the hospital, including Lieutenant Purvis. man was obliged to have both legs ampu-tated. All are doing very well. The Royal Engineers have completed the branch line of railway leading from the end of the Sweet-water Canal to the Railway Station thereby affording a most convenient and expeditious means of conveying transport on trucks from the water's edge straight to the front without the trouble of unloading. The scene near the waterside is one of the greatest activity. Numbers of men are at work erecting a large shed to stow the more perishable of the Commissariat stores and unloading lighters and loading trucks. The demand for labour appears to have brought many Maltese and Greeks, who doubt less know English enough to avail themselves of the liberal wages given by us. The blame of the collision between the Postal launch and the torpedo boat appears to attach to the former, which had her starboard stove in and sank. No lives were lost. The torpedo boat, which was running with despatches from Port Said to Ismailia, though her bows were much damaged, did not sink, because of her wateright compartment forward.

PORT SAID, TUESDAY, 3 P.M. The Rohilla, with the remainder of the Royal Sussex Regiment, arrived from Cyprus, and proceeded to Ismailia at noon yesterday. In consequence of occasional attacks having been made on the boats in the Canal, it is supposed by prowling Bedouins, the Seahorse is now patrolling the Canal between here and Kantara, armed with Gatlings, and the Tourmaline is still stationed at Kantara. Amethyst has just arrived with carts and other transport material. I hear from an official source that a torpedo boat from the Hecla with a supply of gun-cotton has just pro-ceeded up the Freshwater Canal from Ismailia to blow up the dams made by the Egyptians, and boats from hired transports are following it to bring down the wounded after the expected action.

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY. The four prisoners previously alluded to consist of an Egyptian captain and three lieutenants, one an Egyptian, one a Kurd, and one a Circassian. They state that they were placed on half-pay after the disturb-ances of last September because they showed hostility to the movement. They were re-called to the ranks recently, and formed part the general belief in the camp is that the ad- of a regiment which is very lukewarm in

Arabi's cause. This regiment is stationed a little south of Mandara, together with Arabi's original regiment and a regiment of cavalry. Arabi's regiment, considering themselves compromised, are faithful to Arabi and prevent others from leaving, which they would other-wise do. The captain pointed out the exact position of the regiments and gave information about the Aboukir forts. He states that the count of provisions, a train arriving every day from Rosetta carrying supplies,

and that they seemed also well provided with money. The prisoners were taken to the Palace, and were interrogated by the Minister of War, and afterwards by the Khedive. doubt is expressed as to the truth of their story. They repeated the fictions circulated by Arabi, such as that the French have taken Cyprus, the Russians India, and that England is in the last extremity. They had, however, heard of Arabi having received two defeats.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, dated 11th September, at Suez, reporting that news had been received through Towara Bedouins tending to show that Messrs Palmer, Charrington, and Gill were safe in the hands of Bedouins in Arabia a few days ago; further, that Lieutenant-Colonel Warren hoped to receive a reply from Professor Palmer as to the best method of releasing the party in about fourteen days.

KEEL-HAULING AT ALEXANDRIA. A telegram received at the War Office from Sir E. Malet, dated Alexandria, September 9, gives the following account of the case o keel-hauling recently reported :- "Three Arab porters returning from a looting expedition fell out, and two of them endeavoured to murder the third. The two men were sentenced by the court-martial to be keel-hauled in accordance with Article 2 of the Egyptian Naval Code; both men are alive. Khedive has given orders that no sentences to keel-hauling shall be passed for the future.

The Alexandria correspondent of the

Morning Advertiser who witnessed the spec-

tacle, says that he tried to write a description of the most horrible sight, but it was so revoltingly cruel, so barbarous, so infamously brutal, that he at first gave it up. "Still, it is right that the people of England should know what sort of people even the friendly Egyptians are." The correspondent heard that two sailors, one a fireman from the Khedive's yacht, were to be keel-hauled on board the Mehemet Ali, for one of those "unmentionable crimes, which, by the way, do not take a place as crimes in most Ottoman countries;" and he witnessed their punishcountries ; ' ment from the steamer Sumatra. were brought on deck at noon, and their sentence was read out before the assembled crew. The tackle, consisting of two ropes running from leading blocks made fast to the main stay, and passed under the keel of the ship, was prepared and attached to the culprits' bodies. The crew were then divided, half of them put to each rope, and the two wretches, being led to the side, were shoved overboard. They both screamed as they fell in the water, and as the distance from the gangway to the surface was quite fourteen feet, they must have been more or less hurt. But this was only the beginning of their miseries. men on one side hauled taut the rope underneath the ship, and then the order to "walk away" was given. The band played a solemn tune, something like the "Carnival of in movement, except the tune was changed, and stamp, stamp, stamp went the men. We saw the two wretches go under, and then the only movement was the ropes going through their blocks, one side paying out, the other coming in, but slowly. We had no measurement of the ship, but as the rope acted directly-that is, there were no moving blocks-the distance around the bottom was exactly that covered by the men as they walked the deck drawing the rope behind them. Thus we were able to make some estimate of distance, and we calculated it at fifty feet from surface to surface. Presently the two victims appeared on the other side. They were hauled quite out of the water, and the rope by which they were hoisted was made fast and coiled up ready to pay out again. An officer—probably a doctor—went down and examined them. The one upon whom the strain of the rope had fallen was apparently lifeless. His face was turned towards us; it was bleeding and torn; his clothes were hanging in shreds, and his hands were dripping with blood. His eyes were open, but they seemed to be filled with blood. The

upon the poor devils like nails. The other man seemed to be conscious. His back, as he hung in the air, was towards us, but he moved his head, we thought, and apparently to beg for mercy. Evidently the officer reported them still alive, for when he had come on deck again the two men were lowered into the water, and the crew manning the rope that led up from the other side marched away with it, and once more the victims disappeared. From the time they went under the surface of the water until they reappeared on the other side of the ship was just twenty-four seconds. It seemed to us to have been an hour. The first frightful journey had terminated by their being scratched and torn; at the end of the second they were mutilated. The nose of one wretch was torn almost away, one ear gone, and the shreds of the clothing he had worn clung to him only where they were held by his bonds. He was blocd, literally from head to foot. His companion's condition was equally horrible. This time they were hoisted up to the rail and swung on board. Then we could see something of the action of this barbarous punishment, for they were not held off the side, but were scraped up along the ship, striking against the ringbolts, the chains, and every cruel obstruction until they swung in free over the deck. Then they were lowered down and released. They were both unconscious, probably even then dead. It may be hoped they were. Death must have been a welcome release."

ship's bottom, covered with barnacles, rasped

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen went out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice went out riding, attended by Miss Bauer. The Rev. Canon Connor and the Rev. A. Campbell had the honour of being included in the royal dinner party last

The Duke and Duchess of Albany, arriving in the yacht Lively on the Fife shore of the Firth of Forth on Monday afternoon, were received at the harbour of West Wemyss by Master Rosslyn Wemyss, one of the midshipmen who accompanied the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on their cruise in the Bacchante. Immediately on landing the Royal party drove to Wemyss Castle, and during the afternoon the Duke and Duchess planted two fir trees in the flower-garden of the castle in commemoration of their visit. They re-embarked in the evening, and proceeded to Largo Bay, where the Lively cast anchor for the night and returned to Wemyss Bay on Tuesday morning. The Royal party did not land, however, on this occasion, but received on board the yacht Mrs. Wemyss, Miss Wemyss, Masters Hugo and Rosslyn Wemyss, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzclarence, Miss E. Paget, and Mr. Cecil Paget They afterwards sailed up the Firth of Forth on a short cruise, and returned to Wemyss

Castle in the afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Grosvenor House on Tuesday morning from Cliveden. The Duke shortly afterwards left for Doncaster.

The Duke and Duchess d'Alba have lef Thomas's Hotel for the Château de Dane Belgium.

Earl Granville arrived at his house on Carlton House-terrace on Tuesday evening from Walmer Castle.

The following company assembled at Nostell Priory, Wakefield, for the Doncaster races: The Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Rosslyn and Mis Maynerd, Lord and Lady De Clifford, Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill, Lady William Poulett, Lord Harlech, Hon. Miss Orsmby Gore, Lord Langford, Lord Henry Vane Tempest, Hon. Mr. Gerard, Hon. H. Tyrwhitt, Count Kinsky, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Captain Wynne Finch, Mr. Scudamore

Stanhope, and Mr. Thomas Hare.

The death is announced of Lady Louisa
Jane Wardlaw-Ramsay, the widow of Mr.
Robert Balfour Wardlaw-Ramsay, of Whitehill, near Edinburgh, and Tillicoultry, Clack-mannanshire. The deceased lady, the third daughter of the late Field-Marshal George, eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B. etc., by his union with Lady Susan Montagu, third daughter of William, fifth Duke of Manchester, was born on July 29, 1819, and married on June 4, 1841, Mr. Robert Balfour Wardlaw-Ramsay, of Whitehill, who was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and who only died a few weeks since.

Lady Baxter, widow of Sir David Baxter,

Bart., died on Monday night at Kilmaron Castle, her seat in Fifeshire. Her ladyship was a daughter of Mr. Robert Montgomery, of Barrahill, Ayrshire, and was married to the late Sir David Baxter in 1833, who was made a baronet in 1863 by Lord Palmerston in consideration of his generous conduct to the people of Dundee in presenting them with the Baxter Park. Sir David died in 1872, leaving Lady Baxter life-rented in his Fifeshire estates, consisting of Kilmaron, Balgarvie, Pittencrieff, and Myrecarnie. These estates now fall to the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, On Tuesday morning Dr. Carpenter issued the following bulletin:—"The Archbishop has not slept quite so well, and is rather weak this morning, but he takes his nourishment very fairly, and is not worse." The purport of this report has been telegraphed to the Queen at Balmoral. Dr. Carpenter, who again stayed at Addington last night, reported at nine o'clock that the Archbishop had passed a satisfactory day. It is, however, understood that his Grace is scarcely so well, owing to weakness.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "THE WORLD.") General Graham owed his appointment principally to the recommendation of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He was well known to Mr. Childers, but he was better known to "our only general." Yet Graham did not belong to the "Ashanti ring;" he had not accompanied Wolseley in any of his successful expeditions in recent years; but the two had served together in the Crimea. Graham was then the senior and superior officer; Sir Garnet, a young subaltern of the 90th who was anxious for staff employment, had been attached to the Royal Engineers in the capacity of an assistant engineer, and Grahan was his chief. It is greatly to Sir Garnet's credit that, when Fortune smiled upon him, and he had given Graham the go-by in pro-

motion and position, he should still remem

his former commanding officer, and be glad

of a chance of bringing him to the front, How curious is time's whirligig, and the changes it brings! In 1882 Wolseley is on the high road to a peerage, and possibly to a field-marshal's baton. About 1854 he was eating out his heart in a surveyor's office in Dublin, a youth of good lineage condemned to an uninteresting career, and waiting almost hopelessly for the commission which arrived at length, and gave him the opening he has since turned to so good an account. But it was the knowledge he gained as a youngster in Dublin which got him his first step up to the ladder, and qualified him to act as an assistant engineer.

A good deal has been said about the difficulty in working the line of railway from Ismailia to the front, and people are blaming the Royal Engineers in consequence. But it must be said in favour of that most useful corps that the railway company had not arrived when the breakdown occurred. Indeed. it was one of the last to leave England; and, by some strange fatality, it was despatched in about the slowest of all the transport ships chartered. Somehow the Sappers seem to have been forgotten altogether. The nomination of the commanding Royal Engineer was also one of the last made. Fortunately it was a good appointment. Colonel Nugent is one of the best and most practical officers

in the corps. What we want is a permanent railway corps. The Royal Engineers, good as they are, cannot do everything, and it is in the nature of things that they should suffer from the usual drawbacks of Jacks-of-all-trades. What with telegraphs, balloons, torpedoes, telephones, photography, and a dozen other scientific appliances, the Sappers have as much as they can well manage. What is wanted as regards military railway organisation is a corps from the great English linesa traffic superintendent, guards, engine-drivers, platelayers, and pointsmen. Had there been a lien upon a certain number to serve if required—and it would surely be easy to arrange this-we should have heard very little about the inefficiency of the Egyptian

train service. I hear that it is intended to send Sandhurst cadets to Ezypt to fill up the gaps which may be created among the officers. Four cadets are to receive commissions in each of the regiments now on active service. This is the old Crimean system over again, is the use of our reserve of officers?

Every one, I have no doubt, remembers the last flash of Swift's mighty intellect before it sank for ever into darkness:—

"Here stands a proof of Irish sense, Here Irish wit is seen; When nothing's left that's worth defence They build a magazine."

Has not Ireland furnished us within the last week another proof of this same sense and wit? Mr. Gray, being hard and fast in prison at Dublin, is presented with the freedom of six other towns by those marvellous country-

A sudden chill, caught by falling asleep in a railway-carriage in a draught, has carried off poor Captain Hartopp very quickly, to the great grief of his many friends. The chill turned to pleurisy, and though two days after the attack he was thought to have rallied, he gradually succumbed. No gallanter man ever crossed a country or put a leg over a horse. When on Lord Spencer's staff ere he went to India he was marvellously popular in Meath. "The Captain," as they called him, could do anything. The ana of "the Captain," or "the Chicken" would fill a volume. He was staying at Sackville-street Club, Dublin, when

staying at Sackville-street Club, Dublin, when taken ill, and there he died.

Lady Edith Feilding is not the first of her kin circle to "pass into the quiet life." Her first cousin, Miss Berkeley of Spetchley, has preceded her to a novitiate of the Sisters of Charity in the Rue du Bac, the first part of which probation may be passed in England, but the second necessarily at the Paris generalate of the Order, whence so many thousands of devoted sisters have found their way later to the battlefields and cholera-wards and later to the battlefields and cholera-wards and

fever haunts in all parts of the world. Sportsmen who have been out on the moors in the Highlands have already sent a number of "trophies" to Inverness for preservation. From Dunrobin Castle came a beautifully-proportioned stag's head, shot by Sir Henry Green, Bart.; Sir John Carden, Bart., has sent one from Jura with eleven times; two

EDITION. MORNING

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# PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13-14, 1882.

THE BRITISH VICTORY.

The Cabinet which was called together on Wednesday met to receive the news of one of the most brilliant victories that have rewarded British valour in recent days, and the Ministers might congratulate themselves on an event which places beyond doubt the complete success of the policy which, with the full assent and confidence of the country, they have pursued with respect to the rebellion in Egypt. Sir Garnet Wolseley on Wednesday morning delivered the decisive blow to which all we have heretofore done in Egypt is merely the prelude. It is impossible to conceive an operation more successful and executed in a more masterly manner. The intrenchments in which Arabi put his trust, and which were in truth formidable enough to justify some confidence, were carried with brilliant courage by the British troops. The proudly laconic message of the Roman general may be used by Sir Garnet Wolseley with full and unquestionable right. From the time our soldiers left their bivouac until the Egyptians were in panic-stricken flight, there was not a moment's pause in the onward movement. In the end the battle was won in the good old-fashioned English style, at the point of the bayonet. Sir Garnet Wolseley adapted his tactics to the enemy he had to contend with. The Egyptians have no particular objection to rifle or even to artillery fire at long ranges. At fifteen hundred yards they show sufficient courage, and with a breastwork in front of them they are almost as good soldiers as one need wish. But at close quarters their soldierly qualities disappear. They have never been able to stand the onset of British troops, whether mounted or on foot. The whole problem, therefore, was to get our men to close quarters with the smallest possible loss, and the way to do this was to start before dawn. Our troops had to run the gauntlet of the enemy's fire for about a mile; though it appears to have done no mischief until the greater part of that distance was passed. By the time the foe had sufficiently recovered from their confusion and surprise to use their weapons with anything like precision our men were too close to be stopped by anything they could do. When they saw our soldiers on their parapets notwithstanding the hail of bullets they had been discharging, they gave up the struggle at once, and defeat instantly became total rout. The enemy have been closely followed up in their retreat, and Zagazig has been seized by a forced march which puts us in possession of five engines and a quantity of rolling stock. We shall probably have to wait a little longer for minuter details of the fight, but the story cannot be a long one or present many novel features. There is no impropriety in saying now what it would have been indiscreet to mention at an earlier date, that the whole plan of the campaign, as hitherto carried out, was settled by Sir Garnet Wolseley with the concurrence of his superiors and the hearty acquiescence of his chief advisers before he left England. There never was any question at all about the Canal being the basis of operations. Not only did he lay down the general plan of the campaign, but the time to be occupied in the different stages of the undertaking was calculated with a minute accuracy which events have fully verified. Before leaving England he put his finger apon Tel-el-Kebir, saying that there Arabi would make his stand, and that we should attack him on the 15th of September. It looks a remarkably good guess, but it was really the result of accurate knowledge and careful calculation. We mention the circumstance to show that a great deal which to the outside observer seems chance is really foreseen, planned, and allowed for. Of course no man's calculations are of the slightest use unless he can rely upon his data. Sir Garnet Wolseley assumed a very high degree of efficiency in the marine transport both from this country and from India, and his confidence was fully justified. He assumed a certain high standard of endurance for the troops under his command, and again events have verified his calculations. Our immense naval and maritime resources have enabled us to carry out co-ordinated transport movements from the extremities of our wast empire with a regularity and precision to which no other nation could attain; and our young soldiers have proved themselves, as their commander expected, fully equal to the maintenance of the reputation achieved by their predecessors. Another point is worth mentioning, as it covers a great deal of hasty though superficially plausible criticism. On the day he left Alexandria for Aboukir Sir Garnet Wolseley wrote, "I shall make for Kassassin Lock at once to get water." In view of this preconceived design to push ahead, his statement that he outran his transport becomes the literal expression of fact instead of the euphemistic phrase some were inclined to think it. The thing had to be done rapidly, and he made up his mind to do it rapidly, with full knowledge of what the determination involved. The Canal had to be seized at once; and the Canal once seized Kassassin had to be reached with all the possible celerity in order to save the water supply. Critics sitting at ease in their arm chairs propounded the theoretically admirable principle that you should never begin a thing until you are in a position to carry it right through in a complete and orderly manner. Sir Garnet Wolseley more wisely decided that to carry the thing through is the great point; he saw that it had to be done rapidly or not at all; calculated that the stuff at his disposal was strong enough to stand the strain; and then quite deliberately went ahead of his transport. He has achieved a success which renders all apology for his methods superfluous. None would be more eager than himself to remind the

particular, belongs a high meed of praise for the indefatigable energy he has displayed in relieving Sir Garnet Wolseley of a mountain of drudgery connected with the organization and direction of the expedition.—Times.

The Standard says :- The chief merit of this gratifying triumph is doubtless to be ascribed to the indomitable pluck of the British soldier and his regimental officers, and no one would be readier to make this acknowledgment, we feel quite sure, than Sir Garnet Wolseley. Evidently, with such troops, a General ought to be able to go anywhere, and do anything. But it is clear at the same time that the arrangements of the Commander were of the most skilful character, and that the comparatively small loss of life with which success was achieved is to be attributed in no small measure to the judicious strategy of the victorious General. He describes how his Cavalry and Horse Artillery swept round the enemy's flanks while the attack in front was being made with inconceivable dash, and, as he says, 'all went at them straight." No wonder that guns, trains, and supplies were all captured, that the enemy "ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms,' and that Arabi, who was to raise the Standard of the Prophet throughout the East, galloped in dismay from the field. His army is practically annihilated. Two or three thousand of the enemy are lying dead on the battlefield, and the sand traversed in disorderly retreat. There will probably be several thousand prisoners, whilst those who have escaped death or capture are timorous fugitives whose one thought is to get beyond the reach of foe or friend, discard their uniform, and never hear the roar of cannon or the crack of rifle again. Retreat, in the technical and just sense of the term, there appears to have been none. It was a shapeless and incoherent sauve qui peut. The Canal has been cut in some places; but the railway is intact, showing that Arabi was either taken utterly by surprise, or that discomfiture came upon him so unexpectedly that time was not given him even to perform the ordinary operations to which a defeated force resorts in order to embarrass and delay the victor. It is idle to suppose that he, or any other leader, will ever be able to rally to his standard the troops that on Wednesday morning at daybreak heard the British cheer and tasted the British bayonet. Most of them, no doubt, were at Tel-el-Kebir against their will; but never again, willingly or unwillingly, will they be brought to face a European foe. In one sense, the resistance they have offered to our troops is disappointing, for it has fallen considerably short of what even the most sanguine expected. But, if the resistance was inadequate, the blow has been as crushing as could possibly be de sired. It would be invidious to name any Regiment or any Division, where all the troops engaged seem to have done their duty in a spirit, as Sir Garnet says, of emulation. Their gallantry, and the genius of their Commander, are warmly appreciated by a grateful people.

The Daily Telegraph says :- This battle of Tel-el-Kebir may safely be regarded as practically final. The broken levies of Arabi will never make any serious head again, if, indeed, they stand together where. This appears to be the immediate conclusion of the General himself, since he has despatched his cavalry at once towards Belbeis, and the Indian contingent in the direction of Zagazig, whither it is being followed by the Highland Brigade. These two points and Benha-el-Asl, "the City of Honey," are the next three important spots now, viewed strategicallythough we anticipate little more difficulty for our victorious forces, as they will be out of the desert now, and can command the Sweetwater Canal, and reach the Nile itself, with little fear either of opposition or of failing supplies. From Belbeis the road will probably be open to Cairo, where this victory will animate all loyal Egyptians, and by Zagazig and Benha the way will be open to cut off the retreat of the garrison at Kafr - el - Dowar, which will quite possibly disperse upon hearing the news of Wednesday's overthrow. It seems a pity, in the presence of these events, that the sea should have been admitted into Marcotis, especially since it has burst the embankment and flooded the wrong area. This, however, can be repaired if needful, and it is towards Cairo, not Alexandria, that attention must be turned, until we hear that British troops have entered at the Bab-el-Azab, and that the beautiful Arab city is safe from its "patriots." But what has been begun so well will, no doubt, be as skilfully finished; and the last relics of the violent usurpation of Arabi and his fellow-rebels swept away. The political question will then arise; but for to-day it is enough to congratulate her Majesty's Government and the country on the splendid success which has rewarded British intervention in Egypt-a success which, with all deductions and reservations, sheds lustre upon the Imperial arms; and success which confers upon the nation rights and prerogatives, bought with valiant blood, and not to be hereafter frittered away by any sentimental theories or envious diplomacy.

ABURGLAR's SUGGESTIONS .- Aburglar write to us complaining of the bad taste of several letters which have lately appeared in the daily papers suggesting that householders should arm themselves and their servants with revolvers and shoot unauthorized persons who may be found upon their premises at night Such a proceeding, he urges, will not only be a breach of the law, but may lead to innumerable accidents; there being no more dangerous practice than that of placing firearms in the hands of those unaccustomed to the use of such weapons. There is, moreover, he maintains, no necessity for householders to arm themselves as proposed. Burglars have no wish to destroy human life-if not interfered with. The inmates of a house entered by a burglar have no cause to fear cither insult or injury if they preserve their presence of mind. Their safest course is to lie flat on their faces until the burglar or burglars have packed up such articles as they intend to remove and have taken their departure. The present outery against burglars is, our correspondent asserts, impertinent and unjust. It arises from mistaken notions as to the right of owners of property to claim exclusive possession of it. The establishment of a Jewel and Plate Court, with powers to effect a compromise between householders as head of the expedition, that success is largely due to the exceedingly able and zealous manner in which he has been assisted by his staff. To Sir John Adye, in

# CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR-

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY SCATTERED.

OCCUPATION OF ZAGAZIG.

Details of the capture of Arabi's stronghold by the British forces are now to hand. The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wol-

ISMAILIA, 13th. Struck camp at Kassassin Lock yesterday evening. After bivouacked on the high ridge above camp till 1.30 this morning. Then advanced upon the very extensive and very strongly fortified position held by Arabi with 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, with 70 guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. My force was about 11,000 bayonets. 2,000 sabres, and 60 guns. To have attacked so strong a position by daylight with the troops I could place in line would have entailed very great loss. I resolved, therefore, to attack before daybreak, doing the six miles that intervened between my camp and the enemy's position in the dark. The cavalry and two batteries Horse Artillery on my right had orders to sweep round enemy's line at daylight. On left Cavalry, First Division, Second Brigade, under General Graham, leading, supported by Guards, under Duke of Connaught. On their left seven batteries of Artillery, 42 guns in line, with supporting Then the second division Highland Brigade leading Indian Contingent south of Canal, with Naval Brigade on railway in intervals. Great emulation evinced by regiments to be first in the enemy's works. All went at them straight, the Royal Irish Regiment particularly distinguishing itself by its dash, and the manner in which it closed with the enemy. All his works and camps now in our possession. I do not yet know how many guns have been captured, but it is a consider

Several trains captured. Immense quantities of supplies and stores. Enemy ran away in thousands, throwing away their arms when overtaken by our Cavalry. Their loss has been very great. General Willis is very slightly wounded. Colonel Richardson (Duke of Cornwall's Regiment), severely wounded. Of the Highland Light Infantry Majors Colville, Underwood, and Somerville, killed; Lieutenant Edwards, wounded. Colonel Stirling, Dr. Canning, Armourer Sergeant Snelling, of Coldstreams, wounded. Colonel Bal-four wounded in leg, and Colour Sergeant Holmes killed in Grenadiers. Lieutenant McReilly, Black Watch, killed. Captains Coventry, Cumberland and Fox wounded Captain Hutton, Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Alison, wounded. Further particulars later on. Conduct of troops everything that could be wished. Cavalry now on march to Belbeis. Indian contingent on its way to Zagazig, and will be followed this evening by Highland Brigade. Arabi escaped on horse-back in direction of Zagazig. The Cameron Highlanders. - Lieutenants Blackburn and Malcolm wounded, and Lieut. Macdougall (attached to same regiment) also wounded. Canal has been cut in some places. Railway

The following telegram has been re-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B. V.C., at Zagazig, dated Ismailia, 13th

" Made a forced march after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir and occupied Zagazig with Empress's troops at 4.15 p.m. Seized five trains with engines. Governor came in. People submissive.'

The correspondent of the "Central News" at the front sends the following despatches :-

BEFORE TEL-EL-KEBIR, SEPT. 13, 4.45 A.M. The General has arrived on the ground The artillery opened fire before the enemy was aware of our presence. The Infantry im-mediately pressed forward, deploying and opening fire from sheltered positions. this moment the battle is raging fiercely, so far as firing is concerned, but our men have

not yet come to close quarters with the rebels. BEFORE TEL-EL-KEBIR, SEPT. 13, 9.0 A.M. The great battle is practically over. The rebels discovered our men when about a mile from his works, and opened a heavy rifle fire. Our men paused for a moment on the line of sand hills to watch the jets of fire from the enemy's works, and then, with a gallant rush they were among the rebels. Our men, acting on the General's orders, reserved their fire, and went in with the bayonet. The slaughter for a time was very great. The rebels could not stand it; they broke and fled, pursued hotly by our men. I followed the Royal Irish Regiment into the trenches before one fort. It was filled with Arabi's followers dead and dying. Our men in their advance crept up to two hundred yards, and then with a ringing British cheer cleared the trenches of the enemy with a determination no troops could withstand. I galloped on with our men over the enemy's works until we were fairly through them, when I turned and galloped back to the wires to send you this message. The Indians and the Highlanders were. I could see, hotly pushing the rebels on the south. On the north our men have cut off the retreat of a large number. Several thousands have been taken prisoners. Fully two thousand of the rebels have been slain. Our own loss up to this time I should compute at 200 killed. The enemy is in full retreat. Forty guns have been captured in the works, but the Cavalry are pressing on the routed foe, and more prisoners and guns will be captured. Tel-el-Kebir, Sept. 13, 9.30 A.M.

The rebels first fire was very wild. Our sudden attack disconcerted them, and their fire went over our heads. The artillerymen in the pits soon got to work, but shot and shell went very wide of their mark. With daylight the enemy's fire improved, and fell on our men like a hailstorm. but not a second did our men stop. Our covering parties lying down, fired at the enemy, while those in the front pressed on. General Graham's brigade worked with a gallantry nothing could surpass. Their cheer resembled a wild yell, above the din of the musketry, as they charged the steep slopes and many trenches. I could scarcely help a feeling of pity for the terror-stricken Egyptians. Many hid away in corners of the works, and others fled at their utmost speed, throwing everything from them. However our work was not yet ended. The large inner redoubt on Arabi's left, well manned and armed, still remained intact. But the British troops were not to be denied. With another brillant rush they were among the enemy, bayoneting the gunners at their guns, an capturing the heavy artillery stationed there

Thus we captured the key of the position. In fifteen minutes from the first rush we were masters of the position. The rattle of the enemy's musketry died away, while our men forsook the bayonet for the firearm, and picked off any of the rebels who still showed fight in their retreat. On the south the enemy stood a few minutes longer-perhaps a quarter of an hour; but the appearance of our Cavalry on his right flank soon hastened his movements. In a few minutes one rushing stream of fugitives was making for Zagazig, flying out of all their entrenchments. A little later, Macpherson's brigade burst upon the flying foe from the south, and the rout was complete. The Artillery, coming up at the gallop, unlimbered, and sent their shot and shell after the rebels, adding to the confusion. Cavalry had got right round the enemy's flanks before the fight began; and my previous estimate of rebels captured is under rather than over the mark. The Egyptian losses are also greater than I first mentioned; while in taking the other redoubts more guns have themselves comfortable in the abandoned fallen into our hands. It is believed the bulk Egyptian tents, and are preparing to snatch a

of the rebel force will be captured, and that the death blow has been given to Arabi. All the work was done by our troops in the first line of attack. The principal fortifications had been carried by the time the Guards and Fourth Brigade came up. Both men and the officers behaved splendidly.

A fuller description of the battle is given by the Standard correspondent who, telegraphing from the Camp of Tel-el-Kebir,

on Wednesday, says:—

CAMP OF TEL-EL-KEBIR, WEDNESDAY. The most complete success has attended our attack upon the enemy's position, and not only has Tel-el-Kebir fallen into our hands, but the Egyptian Army has ceased to exist. When I despatched my telegram yesterday evening the troops were all at work striking and rolling up tents, packing baggage, and carrying everything to the side of the railway. That duty finished, they fell in. The first move was a short one, being only the sand hills above the camp. There arms were piled, and the men lay down on the sand, or sat and chatted quietly over the coming fight. At one o'clock the word was passed round, and they again fell in. Never did a body of fourteen thousand men get under arms more quietly; the very orders appeared to be given in lowered tones, and almost noiselessly the dark columns moved off, their footfalls being deadened by the sand. The silence broken only by the occasional clash of steel, the certainty that the great struggle would commence with the dawn, and the expectation that at any moment we might be challenged by the Bedouin horsemen far out in the plain in front of the enemy, all combined to make it an impressive march, and one which none who shared in it will ever forget. There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch, and to allow the transport waggons, whose wheels crunched over the sandy plains with a noise which to our ears seemed strangely loud, to keep up with Ou our right was Graham's Brigade, which has already done good service by twice repelling the assaults of the enemy upon this camp. Next to them came the Guards' Brigade, which was, when the action began, to act in support of that of Graham. Between these and the Canal moved the forty-two guns of the Royal Artillery, under General Goodenough. On the railway itself the Naval Brigade advanced with the 40-pounder on a truck. South of the Canal the Highland Brigade led the advance, followed by the Indian troops in support. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery had started due north to make a long detour, and to come down upon the enemy's line of retreat. By early dawn the troops had arrived within a thousand yards of the enemy's lines, and halted there for a short time to enable the fighting line to be formed, and other preparations to be made. A perfect silence still reigned over the plain, and it was difficult to credit the fact that some fourteen thousand men lay in a semicircle round the enemy's lines, ready to dash forward at a signal at the low sand heaps in front, behind which twice as many men slumbered, unsuspicious of their presence. As is usual in a movement carried out in the darkness, many detached parties altogether lost their way. I was with the Mounted Police, and for a while we completely lost the rest of the force, and moved hither and thither at daybreak

nearly stumbled into the enemy's

The attack began on our left, and nothing could be imagined finer than the advance of the Highland Brigade. The 74th were next to the Canal; next to them were the Cameronians; the Gordon Highlanders continued the line, with the Black Watch upon their flank. The 46th and the 60th formed the second line. Swiftly and silently the Highlanders moved forward to the attack. word was spoken, no shot fired until within three hundred yards of the enemy's earthworks, nor up to that time did a sound in the Egyptian lines betoken that they were aware of the presence of their assailants. suddenly a terrific fire flashed along the line of sand heaps, and a storm of bullets whizzed over the heads of the advancing troops. A wild cheer broke from the Highlanders in response, the pipes struck shrilly up, bayonets were fixed, and at the double, this splendid body of men dashed forward. The first line of entrenchments was carried, the enemy offering scarce any resistance, but from line of entrenchments behind which in the still dim light could be scarcely seen, a burst of musketry broke out. For few minutes the Highlanders poured in a heavy fire in exchange; but it was probably as in-nocuous as that of the unseen enemy, whose bullets whistled harmlessly overhead. The delay in the advance was but a short one. Soon the order was given, and the Brigade again went rapidly forward. Soon a portion of the force had passed between the enemy's redoubts and opened a flanking fire upon him. This was too much for the Egyptians, who at once took to their heels and fairly ran, suffering, as the crowded masses rushed across the open, very heavily from our fire, being literally mown down by hundreds. Meanwhile, the fighting had begun upon the other flank. The Horse Artillery shelled the enemy's extreme left. Here the Egyptians seemed more prepared than they had been on their right, and for a time kept up a steady fire. The 18th Royal Irish were sent to turn the enemy's left, under the guidance of Major Hart, who accompanied them as staff officer, and, at the word, dashed at the trenches, and carried them at the bayonet's point, so turning the flank of the defenders of the position. Next to the 18th came the 87th, and next to them the 84th, the Guards being close up behind in support. These regiments advanced by regular rushes. For a short time the enemy clung to his line of entrenchments; but his fire was singularly ineffective, and our troops got fairly into the trenches in front of them. Then the enemy fought stoutly for a few moments, and the combat was hand to hand. Major Hart shot one man as he was trying to wrest his revolver from his hand, and this even after the trench had been turned by our advance on their flank. Then, as our troops poured in, the Egyptians fled as rapidly as those upon the other side of the Canal had done before the Highlanders. The fight was now practically over, the only further danger arising from the bullets of our own troops, who were firing in all directions upon the flying enemy, as with

loud cheers our whole line advanced in pursuit. The Egyptians did not preserve the slightest semblance of order, but fled in a confused rabble at the top of their speed. As we descended the hill leading down to Tel-el-Kebir Station we captured the standing camp, with immense stores of forage and provisions. At the station were two trains, which were filled with fugitives, and these managed to get away before our troops came up. Another engine, however, on the point of starting, was blown up by one of our shells. The victorious line of troops advanced cheering across the enemy's camp, and halted at the station, where Sir Garnet Wolseley soon after arrived. Immediately afterwards General Drury Lowe, with his staff, rode up, having cut across the line of retreat of the flying enemy. A good many of them had been killed by our rifle and artillery fire, but immense numbers, throwing their arms away, delivered themselves up as prisoners. How many of these have been aken I cannot at present say, but certainly far more than we shall be able to dispose of. On the bridge of the Canal the General dictated his orders to General Macpherson General Lowe. The former General was ordered to move at once with the Indian Brigade on Zagazig, the latter to continue the work of the total dispersion of the enemy. As I write, the troops are cheering their Brigadiers, Alison and Graham, who rode into the trenches at their head. The Highlanders and Guards are making themselves comfortable in the abandoned

present unknown, but are not heavy. Those of the enemy are very large indeed. Reschid Pacha and Scunad Pacha are both wounded. Forty guns are believed to be captured. Major Colville and Lieutenant Somerville, of the 74th, are, I hear, killed. Captain Keppel, Lieutenant Medwood, Captain Cumberland, and Lieutenant Gordon Cary are among the wounded. The last-named killed three Egyptian officers who set upon him with his claymore. Colonel Richardson, of the 46th, was wounded in the mouth, as with his regiment he dashed over the entrenchments. In the course of a brief ride I counted three hundred Egyptian dead. I hear that Drury Lowe, with the Cavalry, is to advance through Belbeis towards Cairo. Arabi barely escaped our Cavalry, galloping off alone on a thoroughbred arab. The British wounded are being well cared for, and will be sent down

Subjoined is the account of the battle as given by the correspondent of the Times:-ISMAILIA, WEDNESDAY.
Tel-el-Kebir was carried this morning with

a rush at daybreak. The first shot was fired at five o'clock. The position was taken in twenty minutes, we having surprised the enemy by a night march. The defeated army is now in full retreat, pursued by our cavalry

TEL-EL-KEBIR, WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M. The earthworks, laboriously dug by Arabi's soldiers, were quite insufficient to check good troops such as those which were sent forward to day. The works are certainly of immense extent, the ditch is about four feet square and the parapet appears up to about six feet eight inches; but the work juts out so abruptly into the plateau surrounding, that at almost any point it is possible to enfilled the enemy. A number of wounded Egyptians were still lying at mid-day in the ditch, but are being brought in and attended to. Their surprise must have been complete this morning. Breakfasts are left spread in some tents, and some wretches lie dead in the midst of food and cooking utensils. Several shammed death, and I saw one young Nubian revived in a marvellous way. The soldiers are careful to ascertain the fact of death before passing recumbent Arabs. "I went to help one man, and he fired after me," said an indignant sergeant this morning. The last dropping shots have ceased, and Arabi has escaped, it is said, by a train that we saw steaming away. Sir Garnet is in possession of the rebel camp, with 60 or 70 tents, some of vast proportion and elabo-rately ornamented, of at least 100 railway carriages and stock, some more Krupps, hundreds of prisoners, but no locomotive engines. Last night I left Kassassin at about half-past 11, and at 1, reached the bivouac established during the evening on the sandhills to the west. At the top the soldiers lay sleeping heavily in ordered ranks. There was no moon, and thus, almost within cannon shot, the two armies were resting peacefully, the one side dreaming probably little of the terrible scene of the awakening, when, their rest at length rudely disturbed, they awake to see swiftly advancing upon them from every side an endless line of the dreaded red-coats broken with the even more fearful blue of the Marines. On the right was General Graham at the head of his brigade, sword in hand; behind came the Guards, of whose excellent hehaviour under fire I was an admiring witness; and far on the left broke the Highlanders, the Marines, the Royal Irish, the Irish Fusiliers, and the York and Lancaster like successive waves, into the redoubt. The Egyptians were panic-stricken they crouched and threw themselves down, and multitudes fled across their fortified plateau now strewn with their mangled bodies, or through this luxurious station filled with camels and bales of cloth, fresh fruit, and stores of every description. The cavalry are after them, but the infantry are resting and refreshing themselves. There are not so many hodies as one would expect, and the fact that so few rifles were thrown away leads me to fear a prolongation of useless resistance Troops are being sent both to Zagazig and Belbeis, and the termination of the campaign is, perhaps, in sight. Numbers of trucks which I examined this morning were filled with gunpowder, shells, and dynamite. Colonel Richardson is wounded in the face, but not dangerously; Lieutenant Brooks, Gordon Highlanders, killed; Mr. M'Kenzie, Cameron Highlanders, wounded.

REJOICINGS IN ALEXANDRIA AND GIBRALTAR.

Alexandria telegraphed on Wednesday

The Correspondent of the Standard at evening:-The telegram announcing the capture of Tel-el-Kebir has been received here with great enthusiasm by foreigners as well as by the British colony. Upon the news becoming known at the Bourse here this morning great acclamations were raised, and a considerable number of Europeans gathered round the International Tribunal in the Grand Square where the telegram was posted up, and which is an English military station, cheered the soldiers on guard there, and raised shouts of "Vive l'Angleterre." This afternoon the Khedive's military band of native Marines was stationed before the International Tribunal and played alternately, "God save the "God bless the Prince of Wales," and the Khedive's Hymn. Large crowds of Europeans, and many natives were present, and there was much cheering and acclamation by the Europeans. Subsequently a pro-cession of Europeans, with placards "God save the Queen," "Viva Inghilterra," and "Viva Wolseley," promenaded the streets with music, and great enthusiasm was displayed, especially by the Greek colony, At he Palace the news of the British victory was likewise received with lively satisfaction, and a member of the Khedive's Ministry remarked to me that the English victory at Telel-Kebir was a very heavy reproof to the Sultan, who, had he at the proper time pro-claimed Arabi a rebel, might have prevented all this effusion of blood. It is hoped that the British Government will at once declare to the Porte that the time for landing Turkish troops in Egypt has irrevocably gone by. There is hardly a man here but believes that complications would result from the landing of Turkish troops. The axiom that nothing succeeds like success was very strikingly illustrated to-day, and seeing the crowds of foreigners cheering lustily to-day before the Tribunal, one could not but remember how bitterly and constantly these same foreigners have for the last six weeks been carping at at English action in Egypt. The preparations being considered complete for letting the sea into Lake Marcotis, Admiral Dowell this morning fired the charge blasting away the last portion of the sea bank. It was a fine sight as the sea rushed surging and foaming through the gap torn in the bank into the cutting. Unfortunately, the outlet towards the lake proved insufficient to carry away the mass of water which poured in through the opening. The consequence was the water rose rapidly, and carried away a portion of the wall built by the sailors of the Inconstant to deflect it into the eastern section of the lake. Instead, therefore, of passing under the railway embankment in the course marked out for it, it poured into the western section of the lake, thus defeating altogether the objects of the undertaking. The cutting will therefore require damming up again until the necessary repairs and alterations are made. The plans furnished to the military authorities by Mahmoud Fehmi confirm the account in my Sunday telegram of the Egyptian positions at Kindji Osman. They consist of three series of intrenched lines and redoubts,

at about four kilometres apart, stretching back

to Kafr Dowar. They are for the most part armed with nine and fifteen centimetre Krupp

guns. The number of those of the larger

few hours' repose. Our casualties are at | size is, however, small in proportion to that of the lighter pieces. General Harman and Staff are expected

here by the French steamer from Marseilles The correspondent of the same paper at Gibraltar telegraphed on Wednesday

The news of Sir Garnet Wolseley's victory was posted at the commercial library and read to the public. It was received with cheers. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. A Te Deum was sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The principal clubs and hotels are decorated with flags. The military bands will play to-night with official sanction. The hired transport Batavia arrived here at eight o'clock last night with wounded. She left for England at 3.20 this morning.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. Lieut.-General Willis (slightly wounded) was present with General Havelock's field force in the actions of Oonao and Busseerut Gunge on July 29, 1857; commanded the 84th Regiment in the actions of Buseerut Gunge on Aug. 15, Beorheake Chowkee on Aug. 12, at Bithoor on Aug. 14, at Mungawar on Sept. 21, at Alumbagh on Sept. 23, and the relief of Lucknow on the 25th (wounded in left knee and right thigh); commanded the right column at the storming of the Hirsi Khannah on Nov. 16, and was thanked in division orders by Gen. Havelock. He was with General Outram's force at the Alumbagh from Nov. 26, 1857, to March 9, 1858; commanded the 48th up to Jan. 24; was present at the fall of Lucknow; accompanied General Lugard's force, and wan present at the relief of Azimghur; proceeded with Brigadier Douglas's column in pursuit of the rebel chief Koer Sing, and was present in the actions of April 17 and April 20. He was mentioned in despatches, made a C.B., received the Brevet rank of Major and Lieut. Colonel, was awarded the medal with two clasps, and was granted a year's service for Lucknow.

Lieut.-Colonel William Stewart Richardson (severely wounded) was commanding the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th) of the 4th Brigade. He entered the army as ensign November 23, 1852, and was gazetted as lieutenant-colonel on July 1, 1881. He served with the Saugor Field Force in the 43rd Light Infantry during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; marched through Central India from Bangalore to Calpee in 1858, a distance of 1,300 miles, during the hottest season of the year; present at the surrender of Kirwee; commanded a detachment of the 43d at the siege of Kirwee, when surrounded by 4,000 rebels, in December, 1858; also commanded a detachment of the 43d when engaged against the rebels in the Balabet Jungles under Feroze Shah, on August 26, 1859. He was mentioned in despatches for both actions by Gen. Whitlock, and received

Major Colville (killed), of the 74th Highland Light Infantry (2d Battalion), was an ensign on March 9, 1860, became lieutenant on July 19, 1864, captain on Feb. 4, 1871, and major on July 1, 1881. Lieut. J. G. M'Neil (killed), of the Black

Watch (42d Regiment), joined the army o Jan. 28, 1882, and became lieutenant o Jan. 28, 188 July 29 last. Major and Lieut.-Col. Balfour (wounded) of the Grenadier Guards, became ensign and

lieutenant on Jan. 26, 1865, lieutenant and captain on June 16, 1868, captain and lieutenant-colonel on Jan. 19, 1876, and major and lieutenant-colonel on April 1, 1882. Capt. Hutton (wounded) was Aide-de-Camp to Sir A. Alison, and distinguished himsel

during the South African War, where he organised the Mounted Infantry, which were used for the first time in that campaign. Lieut. Somervell (killed) joined the army or

Colonel W. Stirling C.B. (wounded), served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55, including the affairs of Bulganac and M'Kenzie's farm, the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and the repulse of the sortie on October 26, 1854. He received the medal with four clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Turkish medal. He served as Brigade Major of Artillery with the Rajpootana field force at the capture of Kotah on March 30, 1858, for which he received the medal and the rank of Brevet Major. He also served with the expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Sinho, the action near Tangchow, and the surrender of Pekin, after which he was awarded the medal with clasp.
Captain Cumberland (wounded), of the 42d Highlanders (Black Watch), served with that

regiment in the Ashantee war in 1874, and was severely wounded in the right arm at the battle of Amooful (medal and clasp).
Captain Fox (wounded), of the 42d Highlanders, entered the army as ensign on Dec. 22, 1863, was made lieutenant on June 9,

1865, and captain on June 10, 1871. Lieutenant Blackburn (wounded), of the Cameron Highlanders, entered the army on Aug. 13, 1870, and became lieutenant on June

Lieutenant Malcolm (wounded) of the Cameron Highlanders, became lieutenant on Sept. 29, 1880.

The Royal Irish Regiment (18th), specially mentioned by Sir Garnet Wolseley, bears already as badges the Sphinx, the Dragon, the Harp and Crown, and the Lion of Nassau, with the legend, "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium;" and the following names on its colours: Blenheim, Ramilies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, Egypt, China, Pegu, Sevastopol, New Zealand, and Afghanistan 1879-80.

THE NEWS IN THE COUNTRY. The decisive news from Tel-el-Kebir, though fully anticipated as inevitable, gave unbounded satisfaction in Liverpool. From morning till late on Wednesday evening every scrap of in-telligence published was eagerly sought after, and the sale of the evening papers was enormous. The effect on the cotton market was to unsettle Egyptian cotton, and since noon there were no transactions in the article. Balmoral cheer after cheer was raised for Sir Garnet and the British soldiers, and General Ponsonby expressed the Queen's gratitude for the strong display of loyalty. Bonfires were lit, and the dark hills round Lochnagar and Balmoral presented a striking appearance. The Duke of Albany expressed much pleasure at the intelligence from Egypt. Telegrams announcing that the attack on Tel-el-Kebir had commenced were posted at the newspaper offices in Newbury early on Wednesday n ing, creating intense excitement, and the receipt of further news as to the brilliant success of the British arms caused the greatest possible satisfaction. The demand for the evening papers was immense, and the victory was the all-engrossing theme of conversation. At Portsmouth Police Court on Wednesday the chairman of the bench (Captain M'Coy) remarked: "In a garrison town like like this, from which so many of our brave soldiers and sailors have lately embarked for the seat of war, I cannot hesitate to mention the terms of a telegram which I have before me." Having read the telegram announcing the British victory in Egypt, Captain M'Coy continued: "Whilst expressing our gratification at the victory, we cannot but feel most acutely for the bitter pain the sad loss of life, necessarily occasioned, must bring to many homes in the country." The receipt of the news of the victory in Egypt was the occasion of much enthusiasm in Margate on Wednesday evening. There were upwards of 3,000 persons on the jetty, and on the news being publicly read there were loud cheers, frequently repeated. The band played "Rule Britannia," "God Savo the Queen"—which was given five times—and other patriotic pieces.

Mr. P. S. Macliver, M.P., addressing the

annual demonstration of the Plymouth Liberal Association on Wednesday, alluding to the Egyptian war, pointed out that it was to be MORNING EDITION.

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# reat-Britain.

J. SEPTEMBER 14-15, 1882.

THE WAR.

vents follow each other with such rapidity in Egypt that it may concluded the end is nearly at ter the bold attack upon Tel-elits gallant capture at the point yonet, the rebel opposition has collapsed. Submission and

is the order of the day. The ess of our victory was at once y its effect upon the garrison of at Kafr Dowar. Overtures were Thursday morning on behalf of nandant to give up the works, roof of the sincerity of the surne dam obstructing the Mah-Canal was cut, and the water Alexandria at once improved, to ov of the inhabitants of that city. the day our troops entered and ssion of the lines, and Sir Evelyn le out to meet the Rebel Chiefs, agreed to lay down their arms. occupation of entrenchments I so long defied us is obviously eatest importance, in view of perations. It opens up direct ation between Sir Evelyn Wood tarnet Wolseley, and restores to his base on the Mediterranean. esent aspect of affairs is, happily, a continuance of the war. There no idea of prolonging resistance

The news of Arabi's defeat—an

too unmistakeable to be exay-produced an extraordinary in the Egyptian capital, and was the beginning of a revival 1 sense. To the populace it was know that the reign of anarchy while the authorities were only to cast in their lot with the order. Suleiman Effendi, Comof the Citadel, at once took steps to suppress any tumult, but er of the masses did not lie that eanwhile the Notables and miliifs prepared to return to their e, and after meeting in consulespatched a deputation to the , which reached Kafr Dowar on y morning. It was no doubt owing to their attitude that the commanding the lines came to the conclusion that the game was and that unconditional surrender 3 only card he could safely play. though nominally at large, is v a prisoner in Cairo. He may or t be immediately captured, but his ved usurpation is over, and no ae begins to regret the part he yed. The tide of our advance now be checked. The Cavalry were eis the evening of the fight, and ve pushed on at once towards Cairo, d by Sir Garnet in person, who is bt anxious to reach the objective f the campaign. Zagazig is occu-y a strong force. The Highlanders ceinforced the Indian contingent and probably the rest of the army ake that populous and well-provided head-quarters. The time of scard short supply is now happily ended r troops. The large quantities of taken at Tel-el-Kebir will have at elieved our Commissariat, and the sion of the railway, with the caprolling stock, will remove all transifficulties for the future. The dis-

now occupied are among the richest Egypt, and it will be odd if they t be easily made to purvey to the tence of our troops. Further details engagement at Tel-el-Kebir warrant nclusion that success was not too gained. The entrenchments were eat strength, extending some four the épaulements of solid earth ed with wattles. Bastions had constructed at intervals, mounting guns, and the whole was ded by other works affording ng fire. Nor was the resistance ly overcome. The charge of the land Brigade was brilliant and dened, but at points they were stoutly sed. Here and there the Egyptians ined firm, and were bayonetted just e they stood. Entrenchment behind enchment was carried in turn, always ie bayonet, and everywhere when opion was vigorous the slaughter was t. Fortunately for our men the enemy's was generally ill-directed, and its ts were therefore almost insignificant. should have lost terribly had the ting being a little more straight. As

as, our casualties were extraordinarily

Il compared to those of the enemy

ere the Egyptians lay dead in

dreds, only a few bodies of our men e to be seen. The havoc, too, was mly accomplished without artillery fire. attack was so sudden and its success so prompt that there was but little time for our guns to come into play. The enemy succumbed to bullet and bayonet, proving that the struggle, while it lasted, was hand to hand. Only when the retreat commenced did our shell and shrapnel begin to tell. The fact that in places a stout show of resistance was made is satisfactory, as proving that our victory was not won from a thoroughly contemptible foe, while the manner in which it was achieved bears testimony to the permanence of the fine old qualities of the British infantry. There was happily not a hitch nor a contretemps anywhere. Every precaution had been taken, even to the due defence of the deserted camp at Kas- lone's nose to spite one's face .- Globe.

Colonel Nugent, R.E., and the precautions taken were by no means unnecessary. The Bedouins, it appears, descended upon the camp some thousands strong soon after the action was over, ignorant no doubt of the result of the fight, and expecting to find the place an easy prey. But the 50th, one of the oldest and finest regiments in the whole force, turned out promptly, and drove off the Irregulars with loss. These Bedouins promise to be the one remaining thorn in our side. They are reported to be hanging around Ismailia in great numbers, waiting for a chance of thieving without fear of reprisals. One of the first steps taken by Sir Garnet will, no doubt, be some effective measures to put down these reckless marauders with a strong hand. The last news received describes Sir Garnet Wolseley's triumphant entry into Cairo, which he reached, it is said, by rail, accompanied by a chosen escort. The report, upon which too much reliance cannot be placed, goes on to say that he was received by acclamation, and is the idol of the populace; while Arabi, but a few hours previously, was greeted by ignominy and reproach. Whether or not this important information be substantiated, there can be little doubt but that the British General is master of the situation, and that the more active phases of the campaign are almost at an end .- Stan-

THE REORGANISATION OF EGYPT.

The task we have before us in the reorganization of the Egyptian system is not so clear and so easy that we should refuse in advance to listen to any counsels from abroad. To suppose that it would be possible for any country to accomplish the work England has to do in Egypt without some consideration for the opinions, the feelings, and the interests of other European Powers is an absurdity of which no public man of any experience-not even Lord Salisbury himself in his wildest mood-could possibly be guilty. Certainly, if the kind of policy which some of Mr Gladstone's uninvited counsellors would seem to have in their minds were the policy which Mr. Gladstone would be likely to adopt, then indeed it might be as well to begin at once with that defiance of all Europe and of all common-sense which would have to come in any case before long. Those who complacently suggest that Egypt should at once be turned into another India may naturally enough be of opinion that the snapping of our fingers in the face of the world would be a fitting prelude to such an undertaking. But those who are confident, as we are that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will prove to the world the sincerity of their desire to secure the due development of Egyptian national feeling, as well as of her material prosperity, will hardly admit that the policy of England ju to be such as that which unthinking advisers recommend. Such advice, it is well to recollect, comes from voices which have not been hitherto particularly friendly to her Majesty's present advisers, or to any part of their public conduct. The Government will require time and thought in order to lay down the lines of that policy which is to reorganise Egypt and put her in the way of self-development and prosperity. Their task is to secure the interests of England against danger and interference in the future, and it is their conviction, as it is ours, that this can best be done by making Egypt a peaceful, orderly, and prospering country. Even the worst enemies of the Government will admit that they have shown no want of firmness and of resolve in their conduct thus far with regard to Egypt. No one can seriously suppose, whatever some may profess to believe, that Ministers are likely to allow the fruits of their success to be blighted by malevolent foreign influence. Even their opponents ought to have confidence enough in them to believe that much. Why under such conditions the Government should be invited to shout superfluous defiance to all the world is a question not easy to answer. Even the intoxication of success would hardly excuse such a course, supposing there were any possibility of its being taken. England has won a great victory, but England had won many great victories before. The success has been glorious, but none of us ever felt one moment of doubt that the success would come. Nothing has occurred which would be likely to alter in the least degree the general plans of the Government, and we may feel perfectly assured that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will work out their policy without the slightest regard for the advice of unsolicited counsellors, who do not seem able to see the difference between statesmanlike resolve and mock-heroic bluster .- Daily News.

BOYGOTTING ON THE RACECOURSE.—The rage for Boycotting has reached a curious pitch when a populace is found ready to rob itself of a day's sport for the sole purpose of spiting one of those who were desirous of showing it. It is announced from Limerick that the horse races at that place could not be held on Wednesday in consequence of the unruly attitude assumed by the Nationalist party and the threatening letters received by the Race Committee and some of the owners of horses which had been entered to run. This is certainly a manifestation of ill-feeling which the greatest enemy of Ireland could hardly have anticipated, and which will sur-prise even those who made most allowance for the spitefulness of the malcontents. In ordinary times, when there is a feeling of discontent or even sedition in any land, the last institutions to be affected by it are those which are designed for the amusement and recreation of the people. "Panem et Circenses"—cakes, ale, and games—are good things with which men do not quarrel as a rule upon political grounds, or until they have exhausted all other means of testifying their hatred for the powers that be. But in the present behaviour of the disaffected Irish. every one must recognise a malignity of purpose and steady determination to make themselves obnoxious, which augurs very ill for the "work of pacification" which Mr. Gladstone's supporters have just been claiming as a feather in the cap of their party. It is of no use to pretend that the Boycotting of the Limerick races was a protest against Saxon luxury or an interference with Saxon amusefor no part of the spectators on an Irish racecourse are better pleased with the sport than the Irish. The explanation seems to be that the mob of malcontents determined to coerce the committee into refusing an entry offered by Major Clifford Lloyd, and on the committee declining to obey their behests, hailed the opportunity of doing mischief, in spite of the fact that they would themselves be the principal sufferers. Perhaps they may discover before long the truth of the old adage which comments upon the folly of "biting off

THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS.

SCENES ON THE LATE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Times publishes the following despatches from its correspondents in

Egypt:-ISMAILIA, SEPT. 14, 11 A.M. The rebel army is completely dispersed. The Highland Brigade has gone forward to occupy Benha, on the main line from Alexandria to Cairo. The cavalry left last night for Belbeis and Cairo. The Guards Brigade is going there to-day. All serious resistance may be considered ended. Sir Garnet Wolseley has proceeded to Cairo to-day. Last night the main body encamped at the village of Tel-el-Kebir, which is about a mile in the rear of the lines. The slaughter of the enemy in the trenches yesterday was appalling Their loss there is estimated at a thousand besides about 1,000 cut down by the cavalry and shot as they retreated. I counted 50 dead and dying in 25 yards of trench, all huddled together. It is difficult yet to state our loss exactly, but I think 60 are killed and 300 wounded. We suffered heavily among officers. Many narrow escapes were experienced. Captain Sandwith, Royal Marine Light Infantry, had a bullet through his helmet. A bullet also struck the revolver-case of an officer of the Coldstream Guards, which saved his life. The enemy were pursued for several miles past the trenches, those that resisted being either shot or bayonetted. The Marines, the York and Lancaster and the Royal Irish Regiments, after carrying the extreme right of the position, hotly pursued the enemy as far as the village of Tel-el-Kebir. General Macpherson, with the Indian contingent, pushed forward to Zagazig, which they occupied at 4 in the afternoon.

11 30 A.M. News has just arrived that Belbeis is occupied by our cavalry. As soon as the news of Tel-el-Kebir was known yesterday at Ismailia, a train was sent forward at once with the Commissariat, arriving at Tel-el-Kebir at 9 o'clock. Although the enemy's lines extended from the Canal bank across the railway for four miles northward, the railway was not blocked by any embankment as a Tel-el-Mahuta, thus leaving a clear line to Zagazig. This shows that our overwhelming attack was unexpected. I saw two of Arabi's colonels lying dead inside the trenche to the right. I had a conversation with a captain and three lieutenants, prisoners. They told me 26,000 men had held the trenches. Arabi lately visited them daily, had been there the day before, and left at night for Zagazig. When asked, "Why did you fight for Arabi?" they answered, "Because we were afraid. If we had shown any hesitation, he would have had us shot. When asked again, "But why did you not rise in a body?" They answered, "Because we wanted some man to lead us." Already there are signs of the natives returning to

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 14. The Commandant at Kafrdawar has sent in to Sherif Pacha to say that the rebel forces will surrender. Zagazig and Belbeis were occupied without opposition. The troops are marching on Benha. During the last two months the Ras-el-Tin Palace, inhabited by the Khedive, has been a pleasing and almo deserted spot, to which one could retire and doze uninterruptedly, except for the murmur of many officials, struggling hard to master English by the aid of Ollendorf. Consuls-General, correspondents, and Europeans, returning from Europe, disturbed at rare intervals the monotony, but of the native classes not one was to be seen, except the one who was specially employed to offer a daily morning prayer on the steps of the Palace. A stranger arriving would have felt that Tewfik was deserted utterly by his own people and surrounded only by strangers. This morning, had I known nothing of yesterday's events, the sight at the Palace would have told me them. In all the rooms and corridors were natives, bursting with loyalty, cringing to every European who entered, trying to embrace any one who recognised them, battling get their names inscribed in the of visitors, and loudly thanking book God for the defeat of that traitor Arabi. These are the men who prayed the Khedive to reinstate his Minister of War; these are the men in whom English visionaries see "village Hampdens," who are the voice of the nation, who wish the Turk driven from their soil, and desire to be governed by a pure-minded patriot like Arabi. Among these men, whom I have heard extolling Arabi, there is not one who would refuse to-day to

pull the rope which hanged him. nublic Let us hear no more of native opinion in Egypt. Raouf Pacha and Butros Pacha Gali, the former ex-Governor of Soudan, the latter a Copt, sub-Minister of Justice under Arabi, who has been latterly hostile to him, have arrived at Kafrdawar from Cairo, and sent letters in to Khairi Pacha, to say that Cairo surrenders and the inhabitants are devoted to Tewfik. Ali Roubeh, commander of troops at Meks, a great scoundrel and devoted friend of Arabi, countersigns a second letter from them, adding that Kafr Dawar is also willing to surrender; that they have released the water, and will hand over all material. We can see three large white flags flying over earthworks and pickets. A certain Shellabi Bey from Kaliub engages to arrest Arabi. Orders have been given to stop the entry of the sea into Lake Marcotis. I accompanied Captain Slade with a flag of truce to King Osman earthworks to receive Butros Pacha Gali and Raouf Pacha. Our orders from General Wood were not to advance more than half a mile beyond Millaha Junction, Having interpreted these orders with as much accuracy as Captain Slade's anxiety to approach the enemy would permit of, we sent forward an Egyptian officer to inform the Pachas that we were waiting to escort them. The said officer declined to proceed without the flag of truce, and, as Captain Slade objected to remain without one, we were compelled to improvise another out

of a pockethandkerchief.

While we were waiting anxiously for the return of our messenger, we observed a flag of truce appearing from our left. proved to be a native officer in charge of the enemy's advanced picket, who was friendly and entered into conversation. He stated that he was quite ignorant of what had happened yesterday, and on being in-formed that Arabi had been defeated, and the greater part of his army taken he gave vent to the somewhat prisoners. startling expression, "Thank God." On our asking an explanation, he stated in the most natural manner possible that it implied an end to the war, and that was all he wanted. Being further asked why he was fighting, he said because he had been ordered to, but the English and Egyptians always were and would be friends. Being asked if he knew why the flag of truce was flying, he said, Asked why he carried one, he said because he saw them generally flying, and thought it was a good thing to do as others did. then entered into general curses of Arabi. We asked him whether the garrison had lost many men. He replied that none had been killed by shell, and he seemed to have a low opinion of shells generally. An officer now came up from the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and asked our business. Captain Slade explained the object, and requested the presence of the Pachas. The officer seemed or pretended to be equally ignorant of all negotiations, confirmed the other's report as to the effect of our shells, and was complimented by us on the accuracy of his fire, as he was an artillery officer. He then left to call the Pachas. Just after he left Generals Wood and Harman rode up, the latter having only

sassin. This was effectually seen to by THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT. | arrived this morning. After receiving a report of what had passed and waiting impatiently for some time, General Wood, forgetting the prudence he had recommended to others, rode straight for the enemy's lines, always preceded by the flag of truce and followed by the rest

Soon the towering earthworks, covered with natives, were straight ahead of us, and for the first time we found ourselves face to face with the works which had so excited our curiosity through the glass. In front of the works, which were fully 30ft. high, was a broad moat well filled with muddy water, and the front was steep and soft enough to baffle the amateur climber, even had there been no guns visible from behind the embrasures. There was, however, nothing hostile, except the earthworks. The people crowded out to us with smiling faces, clustering round us with a familiarity which was promptly checked by the soldiers with naboots. One wretched little beggar could not avoid gently scratching the General's knee, and asking for backsheesh, a proceeding which seemed to excite the indignation of the native soldiery and the amusement of ours. Presently appeared a quantity of luggage, borne by servants, and then on horses, Raouf and Butros Gali Pachas. Salutations were exchanged, and it was ascertained that the many-lived Toulba, still in nominal command, had escaped to Cairo. The General explained to Butros Gali that while they would be conducted to the Khedive in accordance with their request, hostilities were not to be considered as over, and that Toulba Pacha, if desirous of surrendering his command, must do so by proceeding to Benha and surrendering to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as Commander-in-Chief. Orders were then given to return, the acting Commandant was again warned that the flag of truce did not imply cessation of hostilities. and the party returned. At the same time, the generally friendly attitude of the garrison, who, however, seemed in very good condi-tion, showed that they considered the farce played out, and were anxious to return to their normal condition. The Bedouins alone held aloof, and regarded us with unfriendly eyes. The earthworks, though formidable in front and on the right flank, were not inaccessible from the left, and appear to be quite unprotected in the rear.

The correspondent thus describes the appearance of the field after the battle:-Tel-el-Kebir, Wednesday Afternoon.

I have just returned after riding right round the enemy's position. Their loss has been extremely heavy; indeed, it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in a battle which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments, bound together by wattles, some four miles from flank to flank. At intervals are bastions mounting guns, and protected in front by successive series of deep trenches. At right angles to the extreme left of the position a deep trench extends for two miles to the rear, behind which is an entrenchment forming a defence of the front line from an attack on the flank. Towards the canal on the right very strong works and natural irregularities of the ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost a great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of the line was, however, avoided; our attacks were directed towards the flanks. All who accompanied the Highland Brigade were enthusiastic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to the first trench, and to carry it by bayonet, without firing a shot. This order was literally executed. After their conduct on preceding occasions, it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their post, and were bayonetted where they As soon as this trench was won, the Highlanders were assailed from strong inner lines commanding the trench which they had carried; but, cheering loudly, they pressed forward, carrying one redoubt after another, shooting and bayonetting the foc as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again, and cleared the enemy from before them.

At some of these bastions the resistance, although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the rapidity of our advance, and defending themselves to the last. At these points the enemy lie dead in hundreds, while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, lying face downwards, as if shot in the act of charging. But few of them were hit in their advance towards the first trenches; it was after these were carried that the greater part of their casualties occurred. A few feet only in front of one of the bastions six men of the 74th were lying, heads and bayonets pointed forward, while just in front of them, shot through the head, was the body of young Lieutenant Hume Somerville, who was evidently leading them on when a volley laid them all low. Had the Egyptian fire been in any way accurate our losses must have been tremendous. As it is, they are marvellously slight when the nature of the works carried and the number of their defenders are taken into consideration. So far as we know at present, there are nine officers killed and from 30 to 40 men, and about 150 wounded. As for the Egyptian loss no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made; but including what have been accounted for by the Cavalry, it cannot be short of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand. In several places I counted from thirty to fifty lying in heaps, and they lay where the 42d getting in flank enfiladed the lines they were holding against an attack in The dead extended for over a mile behind the position, as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel-el-Kebir presents a terrible and ghastly sight. There was but little time for the Artillery to come into play, and it was only in completing the disorganisation of the retreating army that they were of much service. The Egyptians who fell from shell and shrapnel bore but a small proportion to those killed by bullets and bayonets. The Chief of the Commissariat is a prisoner. He states that rations were issued the day before for eighteen thousand regular troops and seven thousand irregulars.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. (From the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State, War Office.

Following is a list of the casualties received up to now:-ROYAL ARTHLERY .- Killed-Gunner Judge. Wounded severely-Gunners Downan and Watson, and Driver Gaggard. Wounded slightly-Drivers Joyce, Creswell, and White. 8-1 ROYAL ARTILLERY .- Wounded slightly -Sergeant Cook; Gunners Kelsey, Beel,

and Flatt. GRENADIER GUARDS. - Killed - Sergeant Holmes. Wounded severely—Licut.-Colonel R. F. Balfour, Corporals Shepherd and Churchouse, Privates Bartles (?) Smith, Winnett, Keavors (? Kearns), Welsh, Collett.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS .- Wounded slightly Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sterling. Wounded severely-Drummer Canning, Private Barrett, Corporal Smith. Wounded slightly - Armourer-Sergeant Snelling, Privates Cochrane,

Sabin (? Savin), and Hatchet. Scots Guards .- Wounded slightly-Corporals Webster and Geddes; Privates Gun Gunn) and Proctor. ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.-Killed-Captain C. N. Jones, Connaught Rangers, attached, and Corporal Devine. Wounded severely— Lieutenants A. G. Chichester and Drummond-Wolff, Royal Fusiliers, attached; Colour-

Sorgeant Savage; Sorgeant Darmougly (? Darmody); Privates Ryan, Loohy, Stans, Malone,

Woodall, Shein (? Sheehan), Conolly, Sexton, Maher, Neill, Lines, Fleming, and Cannon. CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY. — Wounded severely—Colonel W. S. Richardson, Sergeant Pearce, Corporal Clark, Bandsman Robinson,

and Privates Gilroy and O'Shea.

ROYAL MARINES. — Killed — Major H. H Strong, Captain J. C. Wardell, Sergeant Jones, Privates Castle, Bathe, and Ellis. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant E. L. McCausland; Sergeant Moore; Privates Rogers, Thirksish, Smith, Parker, Armstrong, House, Markey, Markey, Cas Strong, House, Cas Strong, Linear Lands, Markey, Cas Strong, Linear Lands, Lan Medley, Baster, Williams, Gee, Skeeny, Floyd Godfrey, Grancer, Roberts, Buckley, Heather-ville, Warren, Salvage, Rutter, Webster, Day Power, Burke, Richards, Wilson, Murray, Nicholson, Dunn, Beldham, Ewight, Jordan, Wilkins, Hutton, Wragg, Harrison, Bur-bridge, Killion, Kennedy, Burke, Lee, Teene, Cullen, Heap, Hawes, McCarthy, Burrows,

Bugbe, Challenge.
Royal Rifles. — Wounded — Sergeant
Beliv (?); Privates Moore, Dowling, Holden, Cooper, Hawkins, Dalton, Nunn, Howley Coleman, Grey, Garrett, Spearing, Fidler Palmer, Harwood, Mansbridge, Wills, Stock bill (? Stockill) and Riley.

YORK AND LANGASTER REGIMENTS.—Wounded —Colour-Sergeant Flynn, Privates Spinks, T. Spinks, Wilson, Kely (? Kelly), Vaughan, Ball, Grantham, Navy (? Navey), Feeney, Sharper (? Sharpe), and Howe.

ROYAL BUSH FUSHLERS, Willed—Sergeant

King, Privates McCan (? McCann), McCall. Wounded-Sergeants Brown, Walketts (?), Doyle, Corels (?), Byrne, Falay (?); Privates M. Brady, P. Brady, Murphy, Fleany (?), King, Johnston, Connor, Mahoney, Langang (?), Langhran (?), Coway (?), Reynolds, Borne (? Burne), Reilly, Fakey, Fitzgerald, Ingram, Stuart, Kelly, Ryan, Chambers, Had (?), and Kuting (? Keating.)

Captain Hutton was reported wounded by mistake; his horse was shot under him. I am happy to be able to state that the accounts of Lieutenant Rawson's condition are slightly more favourable. (The following has been received from the principal medical officer at Kassassin.) At Tel-el-Kebir, 15 wounded officers, 245 wounded men. All wounded removed from field to field hospital on canal bank, where appliances and comforts were in abundance from this hospital. All wounded were towed down canal, most comfortable, to Kassassin in boats, where ice was plentifully laid in; some wounds very severe, but all doing as well as could be expected. All treated antiseptically; the antiseptics sent will

THE QUEEN AND THE CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The following official telegram has been received from Balmoral :-" The Queen was much gratified at receiving yesterday the an-nouncement of the great victory of her troops at Tel-el-Kebir, as well as the special men-tion made by Sir G. Wolseley of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and the admirable manner in which his Royal Highness led his Brigade to the attack."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Southampton, General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, drove to Ballater yesterday afternoon to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who arrived the station at Honour of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's) was present at the station. triumphal arch had been erected at the bridge at Balmoral, where the Royal party were met by the ladies and gentlemen and the servants of the household, as well as the tenantry and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lady M. Browne, Viscount Castlerosse, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Rev. A. and Mrs. Campbell, and the Rev. Canon Connor had the honour of receiving invitations. The Duchess of Connaught, attended by the Hon. Horatio Stopford, joined the procession in a carriage at the bridge. The Queen's Highland servants escorted the royal car-riage, preceded by her Majesty's pipers. On arriving at the Castle Dr. Profeit, the Queen' Commissioner, proposed "The Health of the Duke of Connaught and the Victorious Army in Egypt," and "The Queen" were also A bonfire was lit in the evening on drunk Craig Gowan to celebrate the victory. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught attended by the ladies and gentlemen and many members of the Royal household, were

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Queen of the Hellenes, and by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited the Tower of London on Thursday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses and he were received by Major-General Milman, and were conducted by him over the Towar.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of the Hellenes on Thursday. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster

arrived at Eaton Hall on Tuesday evening. and are expected to remain there for a short time before proceeding to the north. The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and

Ladies Russell left town on Thursday for Norris Castle, Cowes. Viscount Clifden has been among guests during the week of the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall.

The marriage of Lord de Freyne Marie Georgiana, only daughter of Mr. Richard Westbrook Lamb, of West Denton, Northumberland, will take place, says the Post, at the end of the month. Lady Harlech and Hon. Miss Ormsby-Gore have arrived at Brogyntyn, Oswestry, from

the Continent. The Earl of Minto has arrived at Claridge' Hotel from Minto House, Hawick.

LOSS OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR. Lloyd's agent at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, telegraphed on Thursday evening that "the British man-of-war is ashore and full of water; crew landed; materials being landed." Phanix is a screw sloop of 1,130 tons and carries six guns. She was on the North American and West Indies Station, and was in charge of Commander Hubert H. Grenfell. who was commissioned at Devonport in April

DEATH OF SIR JAMES ALDERSON. - The British Medical Journal announces with regret the death of Sir James Alderson, D.C.L., F.R.S., ex-President of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was over eighty years of age, and had retired from active professional life for some years. The deceased was knighted in 1869, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1870. Sir James was the son of Dr. John Alderson of Hull. He was Sixth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1822, and became Fellow of Pembroke College.

THE LEIGESTER BURGLARS.-The two men William Shepperd and Henry Marrs, who were captured at Leicester the other day, are undoubtedly notorious characters and part of a gang of burglars operating at various centres. The man Shepperd has already been clearly identified as the perpetrator of several burglaries in Derbyshire, including a very daring one at the Three Horse Shoes Inn, Derby-road, Ilkeston, on the 5th inst., when the house was entered and the wood of the till chiselled away until a drawer was forced open and the cash carried off. As at Leicester, a window was opened by a hole being bored with a powerful gimlet one inch in cir-cumference, and through this a piece of copper

wire with a loop at the end was passed so that the loop went over the fastener, which was then drawn back. At Ilkeston, as at Leicester, the perpetrators left boots, a coat, and a hat behind on being disturbed. Both men are well got up, and look like commercial travellers. The police have discovered that their method is for one of the gang to take a furnished house, so that they can move from place to place quickly, two women follow, and then the second man arrives to begin opera-tions in the district. The gimlet found upon Shepperd is a very keen one, and would hore hole in the thickest window sash in less than a minute. The copper wire and the gimlet used at Leicester and at Ilkeston were exactly the same, and the men have also been clearly identified as having been seen on the spot. Inquiries are being made as to a number of other burglaries in various parts of the country for which these men are wanted. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM EGYPT.

-The Indian troopship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday with wounded and invalids from the seat of war and also from Malta and Gibraltar. She left Ismailia with her first detachment, but her draft is but a small one, consisting of 10 officers and 60 men, and 18 soldiers' wives, with 40 children. Among the passengers is the trooper belongng to the Household Cavalry who cut an Egyptian completely in halves with a blow from his sabre. The man in question being dismounted, was attacked by three Egyptians; two were driven off, but the remaining one managed to wound the Englishman, which so roused his ire that he slashed fiercely at his foe and severed his trunk. The sabre, which is bent back and has a half turn in it like a corkscrew, was shown in the saloon on board. The man comes home on account of his wounds. Sir Garnet having sent for him, told him that he thought he had fairly done his share of the campaign. Another of the passengers was a Marine, being sent home under open arrest for being found sleeping at his post after a twenty-four hours' march. When, however, off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday night, the man's clothes were found on one of the decks, but the owner was missing, and on a search being made is was discovered that a life buoy had also been taken, so that there is little doubt he made his escape. It is not known whether he had any friends or not on the look-out for him, but nothing has as yet been heard of the missing man. Those on board the Euphrates state that the vessel was never more crowded than when she recently took troops and stores from Alexandria to Ismailia. Then, not only were all the decks literally erammed, but hay and other stores were heaped in the tops, the bulwarks were covered with war material, and round the masts perfect viler of stores were heaped. Such a perfect piles of stores were heaped. Such a sight, it is said, was never before seen on board a troopship.

SIR WILERID LAWSON ON THE WAR.—Sir Wilfred Lawson delivered an address on the Egyptian question at Aspatria, Cumberland, on Tuesday evening. He contended that it was not a military faction merely that we were at war with, but the whole Egyptian nation, bested up by the whole Mahammedan world. backed up by the whole Mahommedan world. What were the reasons given why the people of England should support this attack on Egypt? Some people talked about "British interests," and others of the anarchy which existed before we went there. We should never have heard of the anarchy if it had not been that we wanted to get the interests steadily paid on our bonds. British interests, forsooth! Lord Derby had declared that the greatest of British interests was peace, and if we were at war now for British interests, we were at war for something greater than the greatest, which seemed impossible. were our allies in this glorious enterprise? The Turks were the only people we could get to help us. No respectable nation would touch us with the tongs. They all forsook us and fled. Who had we at home? We had a certain class of people who were very active a few years ago when the Tories were in and when Mr. Gladstone was in Opposition and making speeches in favour of peace. These persons got the name of the 'Jingoes," and these people used to go and break up peace meetings, shout, and bellow, and stamp, and sing "Rule Britannia;" and when they had done they used to adjourn to Mr. Gladstone's house and break his windows. These were the sort of people who came and they tried to do at broke up their meeting as Glasgow and Edinburgh the other nightmedical students, and patriots of that sort. Our Tory friends were now crying "Go it Gladstone. Pitch into the Egyptians. Send out more troops; more ironclads. Annex the country. Put down Arabi." They did that because they knew that every shot fired in Egypt played havoc in the ranks of freedom at home, that every fresh massacre of Egyptians told to us every day did something to disentegrate the great Liberal party at home. MR. LEATHAM'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERN-

MENT.—Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., was present at an inaugural meeting connected with the opening of a Liberal club at Salford, near Huddersfield on Tuesday evening, and in supporting a resolution of confidence in the Government, said:—He had so often depre-cated armed intervention in the affairs of foreign nations that there might naturally be some curiosity as to what he had now to say about intervention. If the war in Egypt resembled the war in Afghanistan or the Transvaal, or even that in Zululand; if it had been one of aggression and aggrandizement, he should say now precisely what he had said of them. It was not until British subjects had been foully massacred under the very guns of a fleet powerful enough to have blown the city of Alexandria to atoms; not until, in spite of every denial and pledge, fortifications were being heaped up for the destruction and injury of the fleet, that the Government consented to strike the first blow. Then came the bombardment, and the rest logically followed. So long as our commerce penetrated to every part of the world it was essential that the strong arm of British protection should go with it; and so long as we had India-and India was one of the chief markets for the proceeds of our industry—it was essential that the great highway should be kept free and open; and free and open it could only be so long as there was a friendly Government in existence upon the banks of the Suez Canal. A military insurrection which had deposed our faithful friend the Khedive and substituted for him a bloodthirsty incendiary had jeopardized the very existence of that great highway. We had gone to Egypt to re-establish a Government which should keep order upon the banks of the Suez Canal, and to restore to an industrious population their former prosperity. The universal belief of Europe had been accorded to us, and that was no mean testimony to the candour and veracity of our Ministry. Had the Marquis of Salisbury, or some other Bombastes Furioso, taken the matter in hand, there would have been a European war. New Hotel.-In our advertising columns

it will be observed, that there is to be shortly opened a new hotel in the immediate neighthourhood of Liverpool. This new Hotel will be known as "Seafield House." It is situated within five minutes' drive from the Waterloo Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Line of Railway, and fronts the entrance to the Mersey, about opposite New Brighton. Under the able management of Mr. Nau, for many years connected with the Hydropathic Establishment at Moffat, there is every probability that this new hotel will be an attraction to strangers visiting Liverpool, and a source of substantial profit to the spirited gentlemen who have instituted its construction.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO SEAT OF WAR. The following General Order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge:—The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief directs that no officer of the Auxiliary Forces, or of the Re-

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# A Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14-15, 1882,

THE WAR.

Great events follow each other with such startling rapidity in Egypt that it may fairly be concluded the end is nearly at hand. After the bold attack upon Tel-el-Kebir and its gallant capture at the point of the bayonet, the rebel opposition has practically collapsed. Submission and surrender is the order of the day. The completeness of our victory was at once apparent by its effect upon the garrison of the lines at Kafr Dowar. Overtures were made on Thursday morning on behalf of the Commandant to give up the works, and as a proof of the sincerity of the surrender, the dam obstructing the Mahmoudieh Canal was cut, and the water supply of Alexandria at once improved, to the great joy of the inhabitants of that city. Later in the day our troops entered and took possession of the lines, and Sir Evelyn Wood rode out to meet the Rebel Chiefs, who had agreed to lay down their arms. This easy occupation of entrenchments which had so long defied us is obviously of the greatest importance, in view of further operations. It opens up direct communication between Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Garnet Wolseley, and restores to the latter his base on the Mediterranean. But the present aspect of affairs is, happily, all against a continuance of the war. There is clearly no idea of prolonging resistance at Cairo. The news of Arabi's defeat-an overthrow too unmistakeable to be explained away-produced an extraordinary sensation in the Egyptian capital, and seemingly was the beginning of a revival of common sense. To the populace it was a relief to know that the reign of anarchy while the authorities too ready to cast in their lot with the cause of order. Suleiman Effendi, Commandant of the Citadel, at once took vigorous steps to suppress any tumult, but the temper of the masses did not lie that way. Meanwhile the Notables and military Chiefs prepared to return to their allegiance, and after meeting in consultation despatched a deputation to the Khedive, which reached Kafr Dowar on Thursday morning. It was no doubt mainly owing to their attitude that the General commanding the lines came to the prudent conclusion that the game was over, and that unconditional surrender was the only card he could safely play. Arabi, though nominally at large, is virtually a prisoner in Cairo. He may or may not be immediately captured, but his short-lived usurpation is over, and no doubt he begins to regret the part he has played. The tide of our advance cannot now be checked. The Cavalry were in Belbeis the evening of the fight, and will have pushed on at once towards Cairo, followed by Sir Garnet in person, who is no doubt anxious to reach the objective point of the campaign. Zagazig is occupied by a strong force. The Highlanders have reinforced the Indian contingent there, and probably the rest of the army will make that populous and well-provided city its head-quarters. The time of scarcity and short supply is now happily ended for our troops. The large quantities of stores taken at Tel-el-Kebir will have at once relieved our Commissariat, and the possession of the railway, with the captured rolling stock, will remove all transport difficulties for the future. The districts now occupied are among the richest in all Egypt, and it will be odd if they cannot be easily made to purvey to the subsistence of our troops. Further details of the engagement at Tel-el-Kebir warrant the conclusion that success was not too easily gained. The entrenchments were of great strength, extending some four miles, the épaulements of solid earth rivetted with wattles. Bastions had been constructed at intervals, mounting heavy guns, and the whole was defended by other works affording fianking fire. Nor was the resistance readily overcome. The charge of the Highland Brigade was brilliant and determined, but at points they were stoutly Here and there the Egyptians remained firm, and were bayonetted just where they stood. Entrenchment behind entrenchment was carried in turn, always by the bayonet, and everywhere when opposition was vigorous the slaughter was great. Fortunately for our men the enemy's fire was generally ill-directed, and its effects were therefore almost insignificant. We should have lost terribly had the shooting being a little more straight. As it was, our casualties were extraordinarily small compared to those of the enemy. Where the Egyptians lay dead in hundreds, only a few bodies of our men were to be seen. The havoc, too, was mainly accomplished without artillery fire. The attack was so sudden and its success so prompt that there was but little time for our guns to come into play. The enemy succumbed to bullet and bayonet, proving that the struggle, while it lasted, was hand to hand. Only when the retreat commenced did our shell and shrapnel begin to tell. The fact that in places a stout show of resistance was made is satisfactory, as proving that our victory was not won from a thoroughly contemptible foe, while the manner in which it was achieved bears testimony to the permanence of the fine old qualities of the British infantry. There was happily not a

hitch nor a contretemps anywhere. Every

precaution had been taken, even to the

due defence of the deserted camp at Kas- one's nose to spite one's face. - Globe.

sassin. This was effectually seen to by Colonel Nugent, R.E., and the precautions taken were by no means unnecessary The Bedouins, it appears, descended upon the camp some thousands strong soon after the action was over, ignorant no doubt of the result of the fight, and expecting to find the place an easy prey. But the 50th, one of the oldest and finest regiments in the whole force, turned out promptly, and drove off the Irregulars with loss. These Bedouins promise to be the one remaining thorn in our side. They are reported to be hanging around Ismailia in great numbers, waiting for a chance of thieving without fear of reprisals. One of the first steps taken by Sir Garnet will. no doubt, be some effective measures to put down these reckless marauders with a strong hand. The last news received describes Sir Garnet Wolseley's triumphant entry into Cairo, which he reached, it is said by rail, accompanied by a chosen escort. The report, upon which too much re-liance cannot be placed, goes on to say that he was received by acclamation, and is the idol of the populace; while Arabi, but a few hours previously, was greeted by ignominy and reproach. Whether or not this important information be substantiated, there can be little doubt but that the British General is master of the situation. and that the more active phases of the campaign are almost at an end .- Stan-

THE REORGANISATION OF EGYPT.

The task we have before us in the reorganization of the Egyptian system is not so clear and so easy that we should refuse in advance to listen to any counsels from abroad. To suppose that it would be possible for any country to accomplish the work England has to do in Egypt without some consideration for the opinions, the feelings, and the interests of other European Powers is an absurdity of which no public man of any experience-not even Lord Salisbury himself in his wildest mood-could possibly be guilty. Certainly if the kind of policy which some of Mr. Gladstone's uninvited counsellors would seem to have in their minds were the policy which Mr. Gladstone would be likely to adopt, then indeed it might be as well to begin at once with that defiance of all Europe and of all common-sense which would have to come in any case before long. Those who complacently suggest Egypt should at once be turned into another India may naturally enough be of opinion that the snapping of our fingers in the face of the world would be a fitting prelude to such an undertaking. But those who are confident, as we are, that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will prove to the world the sincerity of their desire to secure the due development of Egyptian national feeling, as well as of her material prosperity, will hardly admit that the policy of England just now ought to be such as that which unthinking ad-Such advice, it is well to recollect, comes from voices which have not been hitherto particularly friendly to her Majesty's present advisers, or to any part of their public conduct. The Government will require time and thought in order to lay down the lines of that policy which is to reorganise Egypt and put her in the way of self-development and prosperity. Their task is to secure the interests of England against danger and interference in the future, and it is their conviction, as it is ours, that this can best be done by making Egypt a peaceorderly, and prospering country. Even the worst enemies of the Government will admit that they have shown no want of firmness and of resolve in their conduct thus far with regard to Egypt. No one can seriously suppose, whatever some may profess to believe, that Ministers are likely to allow the fruits of their success to be blighted by malevolent foreign influence. Even their opponents ought to have confidence enough in them to believe that much. Why under such conditions the Government should be invited to shout superfluous defiance to all the world is a question not easy to answer. Even the intoxication of success would hardly excuse such a course, supposing there were any possibility of its being taken. England has won a great victory, but England had won many great victories before. The success has been glorious, but none of us ever felt one moment of doubt that the success would come. Nothing has occurred which would be likely to alter in the least degree the general plans of the Government, and we may feel perfectly assured that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will work out their policy without the slightest regard for the advice of unsolicited counsellors, who do not seem able to see the difference between statesmanlike resolve and mock-heroic bluster .- Daily News.

BOYCOTTING ON THE RACECOURSE.-The rage for Boycotting has reached a curious when a populace is found ready to rob itself of a day's sport for the sole purpose of spiting one of those who were desirous of showing it. It is announced from Limerick that the horse races at that place could not be held on Wednesday in consequence of the unruly attitude assumed by the Nationalist party and the threatening letters received by the Race Committee and some of the owners of horses which had been entered to run. This is certainly a manifestation of ill-feeling which the greatest enemy of Ireland could hardly have anticipated, and which will surprise even those who made most allowance for the spitefulness of the malcontents. In ordinary times, when there is a feeling of discontent or even sedition in any land, the last institutions to be affected by it are those which are designed for the amusement and recreation of the people. "Panem et Circenses"—cakes, ale, and games—are good things with which men do not quarrel as a rule upon political grounds, or until they have exhausted all other means of testifying their hatred for the powers that be. But in the present behaviour of the disaffected Irish every one must recognise a malignity of purpose and steady determination to make themselves obnoxious, which augurs very ill for the "work of pacification" which Mr. Gladstone's supporters have just been claiming as a feather in the cap of their party. It is of no use to pretend that the Boycotting of the Limerick races was a protest against Saxon luxury or an interference with Saxon amusefor no part of the spectators on an Irish racecourse are better pleased with the sport than the Irish. The explanation seems to be that the mob of malcontents determined to coerce the committee into refusing an entry offered by Major Clifford Lloyd, and on the committee declining to obey their behests, hailed the opportunity of doing mischief, in spite of the fact that they would themselves be the principal sufferers. Perhaps they may discover before long the truth of the old adage which comments upon the folly of "biting off

SCENES ON THE LATE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Times publishes the following lespatches from its correspondents in

ISMAILIA. SEPT. 14. 11 A.M. The rebel army is completely dispersed. The Highland Brigade has gone forward to occupy Benha, on the main line from Alexandria to Cairo. The cavalry left last night for Belbeis and Cairo. The Guards Brigade is going there to-day. All serious resistance may be considered ended. Sir Garnet Wolseley has proceeded to Cairo to-day. Last seley has proceeded to Cairo to-day. night the main body encamped at the village of Tel-el-Kebir, which is about a mile in the rear of the lines. The slaughter of the enemy in the trenches yesterday was appalling Their loss there is estimated at a thousand besides about 1,000 cut down by the cavalry and shot as they retreated. I counted 50 dead and dying in 25 yards of trench, all huddled together. It is difficult yet to state our loss but I think 60 are killed and 300 We suffered heavily among officers. Many narrow escapes were experienced. Captain Sandwith, Royal Marine Light Infantry, had a bullet through his helmet. bullet also struck the revolver-case of an officer of the Coldstream Guards, which saved his life. The enemy were pursued for several miles past the trenches, those that resisted being either shot or bayonetted. The Marines, the York and Lancaster and the Royal Irish Regiments, after carrying the extreme right of the position, hotly pursued the enemy as far as the village of Tel-el-Kebir. General Macpherson, with the Indian contingent, pushed forward to Zagazig, which they occupied at 4 in the afternoon.

News has just arrived that Belbeis is occupied by our cavalry. As soon as the news of Tel-el-Kebir was known yesterday at Ismailia, a train was sent forward at once with the Commissariat, arriving at Tel-el-Kebir at 9 o'clock. Although the enemy's lines ex-tended from the Canal bank across the railway for four miles northward, the railway was not blocked by any embankment as at Tel-el-Mahuta, thus leaving a clear line to Zagazig. This shows that our overwhelming attack was unexpected. I saw two of Arabi's colonels lying dead inside the trenches to the right. I had a conversation with a captain and three lieutenants, prisoners. They told me 26,000 men had held the trenches. Arabi lately visited them daily, had been there the day before, and left at night for Zagazig. When asked, "Why did you fight for Arabi?" they answered, "Be-cause we were afraid. If we had shown any When asked again, "But why did you not rise in a body?" They answered, "Because we wanted some man to lead us." Already there are signs of the natives returning to

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 14. The Commandant at Kafrdowar has sent in to Sherif Pacha to say that the rebel forces will surrender. Zagazig and Belbeis were occupied without opposition. The troops are marching on Benha. During the last two months the Ras-el-Tin Palace, inhabited by the Khedive, has been a pleasing and almost doze uninterruptedly, except for the murmur of many officials, struggling hard to master English by the aid of Ollendorf. Consuls-General, correspondents, and Europeans, re-turning from Europe, disturbed at rare intervals the monotony, but of the native classes not one was to be seen, except the one who was specially employed to offer a daily morning prayer on the steps of the Palace. A nger arriving would have felt that Tewfik was deserted utterly by his own people and surrounded only by strangers. This morning, had I known nothing of yesterday's events, the sight at the Palace would have told me them. In all the rooms and corridors were natives, bursting with loyalty, cringing to every European who entered, trying to embrace any one who recognised them, battling to get their names inscribed in the book of visitors, and loudly thanking God for the defeat of that traitor Arabi. These are the men who prayed the Khedive to reinstate his Minister of War: these are the men in whom English visionaries see "village Hampdens," who are the voice of the nation, who wish the Turk driven from their soil, and desire to be governed by a pure-minded patriot like Arabi. Among these nen, whom I have heard extolling Arabi, there is not one who would refuse to-day to pull the rope which hanged him.

Let us hear no more of native public opinion in Egypt. Raouf Pacha and Butros Pacha Gali, the former ex-Governor of Sou-dan, the latter a Copt, sub-Minister of Justice under Arabi, who has been latterly hostile to him, have arrived at Kafrdawar from Cairo. and sent letters in to Khairi Pacha, to say that Cairo surrenders and the inhabitants are devoted to Tewfik. Ali Roubeh, commander of troops at Meks, a great scoundrel and devoted friend of Arabi, countersigns a second letter from them, adding that Kafr Dowar is also willing to surrender; that they have released the water, and will hand over all material. We can see three large white flags flying over earthworks and pickets. A certain Shellabi Bey from Kaliub engages to arrest Arabi. Orders have been given to stop the entry of the sea into Lake Marcotis. I accompanied Captain Slade with a flag of truce to King Osman earthworks to receive Butros Pacha Gali and Raouf Pacha. Our orders from General Wood were not to advance more than half a mile beyond Millaha Junction. Having interpreted these orders with as much accuracy as Captain Slade's anxiety to approach the enemy would permit of, we sent forward an Egyptian officer to inform the Pachas that we were waiting to escort them. The said officer declined to proceed without the flag of truce, and, as Captain Slade objected to remain without one, we were compelled to improvise another out

of a pockethandkerchief.

While we were waiting anxiously for the return of our messenger, we observed a flag of truce appearing from our left. This proved to be a native officer in charge of the nemy's advanced picket, who was and entered into conversation. He stated that he was quite ignorant of what had happened yesterday, and on being in-formed that Arabi had been defeated, and the greater part of his army taken prisoners, he gave vent to the somewhat startling expression, "Thank God," On our asking an explanation, he stated in the most natural manner possible that it implied an end to the war, and that was all he wanted. Being further asked why he was fighting, he said because he had been ordered to, but the English and Egyptians always were and would be friends. Being asked if he knew why the flag of truce was flying, he said, "No." Asked why he carried one, he said because he saw them generally flying, and thought it was a good thing to do as others did. He then entered into general curses of Arabi. We asked him whether the garrison had lost many He replied that none had been killed by shell, and he seemed to have a low opinion of shells generally. An officer now came up from the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, and asked our business. Captain Slade explained the object, and requested the presence of the Pachas. The officer seemed or pretended to be equally ignorant of all negotiations, confirmed the other's report as to the effect of our shells, and was complimented by us on the accuracy of his fire, as he was an artillery officer. He then left to call the Pachas. Just after he left Generals Wood and Harman rode up, the latter having only

THE CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

arrived this morning. After receiving a report of what had passed and waiting impatiently for some time, General Wood, forgetting the prudence he had recommended to others, rode straight for the enemy's lines, always preceded by the form of the commendation of the process and followed by the rest by the flag of truce and followed by the rest

of the party. Soon the towering earthworks, covered with natives, were straight ahead of us, and for the first time we found ourselves face to face with the works which had so excited our curiosity through the glass. In front of the works, which were fully 30ft. high, was a broad moat well filled with muddy water, and the front was steep and soft enough to baffle the amateur climber, even had there been no guns visible from behind the embrasures. There was, however, nothing hostile, except the earthworks. The people crowded out to us with smiling faces, clustering round us with a familiarity which was promptly checked by the soldiers with naboots. One wretched little beggar could not avoid gently scratching the General's knee, and asking for backsheesh a proceeding which seemed to excite the in-dignation of the native soldiery and the amusement of ours. Presently appeared a quantity of luggage, borne by servants, and then on horses, Raouf and Butros Gali Pachas. Salutations were exchanged, and it was ascertained that the many-lived Toulba still in nominal command, had escaped to Cairo. The General explained to Butros Gali that while they would be conducted to the Khedive in accordance with their request, hostilities were not to be considered as over and that Toulba Pacha, if desirous of surrendering his command, must do so by proceeding to Benha and surrendering to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as Commander-in-Chief. Orders were then given to return, the acting Commandant was again warned that the flag of truce did not imply cessation of hostilities, and the party returned. At the same time, the generally friendly attitude of the garrison however, seemed in very good condition, showed that they considered the farce played out, and were anxious to return to their normal condition. The Bedouins alone held aloof, and regarded us with unfriendly The earthworks, though formidable in front and on the right flank, were not inaccessible from the left, and appear to be quite unprotected in the rear.

The correspondent thus describes the appearance of the field after the battle:-

TEL-EL-KEBIR, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. I have just returned after riding right round the enemy's position. Their loss has been extremely heavy; indeed, it is difficult to understand how so great a number of men have been killed in a battle which lasted but a brief hour. The enemy's position consisted of lines of solid entrenchments, bound together by wattles, some four miles from flank to flank. At intervals are bastions mounting guns, and protected in front by successive series of deep trenches. At right angles to the extreme left of the position a deep trench extends for two miles to the rear, behind which is an entrenchment forming a defence of the front line from an attack on the flank. Towards the canal on the right very strong works and natural irregularities of the ground constituted a very formidable position, which would have cost a great expenditure of life had it been attacked in front. This part of the line was, however, avoided; our attacks were directed towards the flanks. All who ac-companied the Highland Brigade were enthusiastic at the brilliant character of their advance. Their orders were to march up to bayonet, without firing a shot. This order was literally executed. After their conduct This order on preceding occasions, it was expected that the Egyptians would not stop to oppose a determined rush, but hundreds remained firm at their post, and were bayonetted where they stood. As soon as this trench was won, the Highlanders were assailed from strong inner lines commanding the trench which they had carried; but, cheering loudly, they pressed forward, carrying one redoubt after another, shooting and bayonetting the foe as they ran. At one point only was the advance checked for a moment, but the first line was reinforced from behind, and with another cheer they swept on again, and cleared the enemy from before them.

At some of these bastions the resistance, although unavailing, was desperate, the Egyptians being caught as in a trap by the rapidity of our advance, and defending themselves to the last. At these points the enemy lie dead in hundreds, while only here and there a Highlander lies stretched among them, lying face downwards, as if shot in the act of charging. But few of them were hit in their advance towards the first trenches; it was after these were carried that the greater part of their casualties occurred. A few feet only in front of one of the bastions six men of the 74th were lying, heads and bayonets pointed forward, while just in front of them, shot through the head, was the body of young Lieutenant Hume Somerville, who was evidently leading them on when a volley laid them all low. Had the Egyptian fire been in any way accurate our losses must have been tremendous. As it is, they are marvellously slight when the nature of the works carried and the number of their defenders are taken into consideration. So far as we know at present, there are nine officers killed and from 30 to 40 men, and about 150 wounded. As for the Egyptian loss no computation approaching accuracy has yet been made; but including what have been accounted for by the Cavalry, it cannot be short of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand In several places I counted from thirty to fifty lying in heaps, and they lay in rows where the 42d getting in flank enfiladed the lines they were holding against an attack in front. The dead extended for over a mile behind the position, as our pursuing troops fired after the mass of fugitives. Altogether the field of Tel-el-Kebir presents a terrible and ghastly sight. There was but little time for the Artillery to come into play, and was only in completing the disorganisation of the retreating army that they were of much service. The Egyptians who fell from shell and shrapnel bore but a small proportion to those killed by bullets and bayonets. Chief of the Commissariat is a prisoner. He states that rations were issued the day before for eighteen thousand regular troops and seven thousand irregulars.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. From the General Officer Commanding in Egypt to the Secretary of State, War Office.

Following is a list of the casualties received p to now:

ROYAL ARTILLERY.-Killed-Gunner Judge Wounded severely—Gunners Downan and Watson, and Driver Gaggard. Wounded ightly—Drivers Joyce, Creswell, and White 8-1 ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Wounded slightly Sergeant Cook; Gunners Kelsey, Beel GRENADIER GUARDS. - Killed - Sergean

Holmes. Wounded severely-Lieut.-Colone R. F. Balfour, Corporals Shepherd and Churchouse, Privates Bartles (?) Smith, Winnett, Keavors (? Kearns), Welsh, Collett.
COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Wounded slightly— Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sterling. Wounder severely-Drummer Canning, Private Barrett Corporal Smith. Wounded slightly - Ar mourer-Sergeant Snelling, Privates Cochrane

Sabin (? Savin), and Hatchet.
Scots Guands.—Wounded slightly—Cororals Webster and Geddes; Privates Gun Gunn) and Proctor. ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.-Killed-Captain

C. N. Jones, Connaught Rangers, attached, and Corporal Devine. Wounded severely— Lieutenants A. G. Chichester and Drummond-Wolff, Royal Fusiliers, attached; Colour-Sergeant Savage; Sergeant Darmougly (? Darmody); Privates Ryan, Loohy, Stans, Malone,

Woodall, Shein (? Sheehan), Conolly, Sexton, Maher, Neill, Lines, Fleming, and Cannon. CORNWALL LIGHT INFANTRY. — Wounded severely-Colonel W. S. Richardson, Sergeant Pearce, Corporal Clark, Bandsman Robinson

and Privates Gilroy and O'Shea.

ROYAL MARINES. — Killed — Major H. H. Strong, Captain J. C. Wardell, Sergeant Jones, Privates Castle, Bathe, and Ellis. Wounded slightly—Lieutenant E. L. McCausland; Sergeant Moore; Privates Rogers, Thirksish, Smith, Parker, Armstrong, House Medley, Baster, Williams, Gee, Skeeny, Floyd Godfrey, Grancer, Roberts, Buckley, Heather ville, Warren, Salvage, Rutter, Webster, Day Power, Burke, Richards, Wilson, Murray Nicholson, Dunn, Beldham, Ewight, Jordan, Wilkins, Hutton, Wragg, Harrison, Burbridge, Killion, Kennedy, Burke, Lee, Teene, Cullen, Heap, Hawes, McCarthy, Burrows, Bugbe, Challenge.

ROYAL RIFLES. - Wounded - Sergean Beliv (?); Privates Moore, Dowling, Holden Cooper, Hawkins, Dalton, Nunn, Howley Coleman, Grey, Garrett, Spearing, Fidler Palmer, Harwood, Mansbridge, Wills, Stock

bill (? Stockill) and Riley.
YORK AND LANGASTER REGIMENTS.—Wounded -Colour-Sergeant Flynn, Privates Spinks, T. Spinks, Wilson, Kely (? Kelly), Vaughan, Ball, Grantham, Navy (? Navey), Feeney, Sharper (? Sharpe), and Howe.
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.—Killed—Sergeant

King, Privates McCan (? McCann), McCall. Wounded—Sergeants Brown, Walketts (?), Doyle, Corels (?), Byrne, Falay (?); Privates M. Brady, P. Brady, Murphy, Fleany (?), King, Johnston, Connor, Mahoney, Langang (?), Langhran (?), Coway (?), Reynolds, Borne (? Burne), Reilly, Fakey, Fitzgerald, Ingram, Stuart, Kelly, Ryan, Chambers, Had (?), and Kuting (? Keating.)

Captain Hutton was reported wounded by mistake; his horse was shot under him. am happy to be able to state that the accounts of Lieutenant Rawson's condition are slightly more favourable. (The following has been received from the principal medical officer at Kassassin.) At Tel-el-Kebir, 15 wounded officers, 245 wounded men. All wounded re-moved from field to field hospital on cana bank, where appliances and comforts were in abundance from this hospital. All wounded were towed down canal, most comfortable, to Kassassin in boats, where ice was plentifull laid in; some wounds very severe, but all doing as well as could be expected. All treated antiseptically; the antiseptics sent will

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.
The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Southampton,
General Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, drove to Ballater yesterday afternoon to meet their Royal Highnesse the Duke and Duchess of Albany, who arrived at the station at four o'clock. A Guard of Honour of the Seaforth Highlanders (the Duke of Albany's) was present at the station. A triumphal arch had been erected at the bridge at Balmoral, where the Royal party were met by the ladies and gentlemen and the servants of the household, as well as the tenantry and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lady M. Browne, Viscount Castle-rosse, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Rev. A. and Mrs. Campbell, and the Rev. Canon Connor had the honour of receiving invitations. The Duchess of Con-naught, attended by the Hon Horstin Stopford, joined the procession in a carriage at the bridge. The Queen's Highland servants escorted the royal car-riage, preceded by her Majesty's pipers. On arriving at the Castle Dr. Profeit, the Queen' Commissioner, proposed "The Health of the Duke of Connaught and the Victorious Army in Egypt," and "The Queen" were also A bonfire was lit in the evening on Craig Gowan to celebrate the victory. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught attended by the ladies and gentlemen and many members of the Royal household, were

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accom panied by the Queen of the Hellenes, and by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited the Tower of London on Thursday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses and her Majesty were received by Major-General Milman, and were conducted by him over the Tower.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of the Hellenes on Thursday.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster arrived at Eaton Hall on Tuesday evening, and are expected to remain there for a short

time before proceeding to the north.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell left town on Thursday for

Norris Castle, Cowes. Viscount Clifden has been among guests during the week of the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe at Wortley Hall.

The marriage of Lord de Freyne and
Marie Georgiana, only daughter of Mr. Richard Westbrook Lamb, of West Denton Northumberland, will take place, says the Post, at the end of the month. Lady Harlech and Hon. Miss Ormsby-Gore

have arrived at Brogyntyn, Oswestry, from the Continent.

The Earl of Minto has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Minto House, Hawick.

LOSS OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR. Lloyd's agent at Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, telegraphed on Thursday evening that "the British man-of-war Phanix is ashore and full of water; crew landed; materials being landed." The Phanix is a screw sloop of 1,130 tons and carries six guns. She was on the North American and Wast Indias Station and was carries six guns. She was on the North American and West Indies Station, and was in charge of Commander Hubert H. Grenfell who was commissioned at Devonport in April

DEATH OF SIR JAMES ALDERSON. - The British Medical Journal announces with regre the death of Sir James Alderson, D.C.L. F.R.S., ex-President of the Royal College o Physicians of London. He was over eighty vears of age, and had retired from active pro fessional life for some years. The deceased was knighted in 1869, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the Univer sity of Oxford in 1870. Sir James was the son of Dr. John Alderson of Hull. He was Sixth Wrangler at Cambridge in 1822, and became Fellow of Pembroke College.

New Hotel .- In our advertising column it will be observed, that there is to be shortly opened a new hotel in the immediate neigh-bourhood of Liverpool. This new Hotel will be known as "Seafield House." ated within five minutes' drive from the Waterloo Station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Line of Railway, and fronts the entrance to the Mersey, about opposite New Brighton. Under the able management of Mr. Nau, for many years connected with the Hydropathic Establishment at Mostat, there is every probability that this new hotel will be an attraction to strangers visiting Liverpool, and a source of substantial profit to the spirited gentlemen who have instituted its

construction. THE SALMON-FISHING SEASON ON THE TWEED -The season for taking salmon with the ne in the Tweed closed on Thursday. It has not been on the whole a very good one. The spring fishing was good, but after the middle of July all kinds of fish became scarce Salmon have been above, but grilse and trout very much below the average, and prices have been higher than usual throughout the season. The prospects for the remainder of the rod-fishing season are poor.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN DUBLIN. An accident, resulting in the loss of four ves, occurred at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin on Thursday. One of the flying but-tresses, which added strength and grace to the building, suddenly gave way and fell with terrific force into Cannon-street. One of two women who were passing had her head knocked off. It was picked up and put on a tray. The body remained under the fallen buttress. The Dean of St. Patrick had a narrow escape. Besides the woman already mentioned two children, one woman and a man were killed. The death of another child was hourly expected. A later message explains that excavations were being made round the building to provide a chamber for the new heating apparatus. On Thursday morning heating apparatus. On Thursday morning some workmen were engaged in underpinning the buttress, and immediately it gave way. The crash was terrible. A portion of the flying buttress fell through the chancel roof over the organ, but the arching proved strong enough to sustain the weight, and thus the organ escaped destruction. It is believed that all the workmen escaped. When the bodies were discovered they were almost past identification. For the past two months the cathedral has been in the hands of contractors for

for drainage purposes, and the foundations are exposed.

THE FUTURE OF YACHTING.

The racing season is now over, and we

cannot say that we look back to it with much

has been in the hands of contractors for drainage, heating, and tiling. Round the walls is a moat, in some places six feet deep,

cannot say that we look back to it with much pleasure or satisfaction. That there have been plenty of prizes sailed for is true, but that there has been much genuine sport is not quite so certain. The money and cups offered by the various clubs and regatta committees amount in value to a very large sum, probably to £5,000 or £6,000, and this has been nearly all won by less than a dozen yeseen nearly all won by less than a dozen vessels. It may fairly be argued that these dozen yacht have rightly won the money, because they are faster in their respective classes than the others; and no doubt this would be perfectly satisfactory excepting for the fact that their being so, and taking all the prizes, has prevented other vessels starting, and has thus nearly put a stop to racing. Of course it is very gratifying to see such splendid vessels as, Miranda, Samana, Erycina, Lorna, An-nasena, Freda, Amethea, Verve, Buttercup, etc., leaving everything of their tonnage, or rather let us say of their rig or class, far astern, but it becomes very monotonous to the owners of second-rate yachts having con-stantly to admire their sterns, and by degrees they decline this not very exciting sport, and towards the latter part of the season the racing becomes little better season the racing becomes little than a succession of "walks-over." will agree with us in wishing there were more yachts more equally matched to compete together, but how this happy state of affairs is to be brought about is a question that none appear to be able to answer. So long as our measurement rules necessitate the use of lead ballast outside, the expense of building, handling, and maintaining racing yachts will continue to be so enormous that but few yachting men will care to join in the sport. But the means by which this expense is to be checked has not yet been discovered, unless indeed rule for measure-ment be devised which really takes tonnage and actual size into consideration. no intention at present of opening the muchvexed question of measurement, but we have ion in saving that so is not taken as a factor in some way or other, no measurement rule is likely to class Vessels fairly at their real size. Our present rule is one of classification, not of tonnage measurement, and that under it splendid vessels with speed, weatherliness, good sea-going quali-ties, and grand accommodation, have been produced, is no proof that it is a fair one for racing purposes. It is quite certain that during the last ten years yachts built under length and beam rules have increased in cost at a rate out of all proportion to the improvement made in the qualities most sought after in a yacht, and, as we have said, we ascribe this to the unlimited depth allowed which permits long narrow vessels to be built. These yachts must have ballast low down to give them stability enough to stand up to the large area enough to stand up to the large area of canvas necessary to drive them through the the large area water. Such vessels are costly to build and expensive to maintain, their only advantage being that they are able to race at a tonnage ridiculously less than what their actual size is. The life of successful racers seldom exceeds three or four years, after which, as a rule, they join the fleet of cruisers, and their market value falls at one drop to something like 100 per cent. Here, therefore, is another reason why few people care to build racing yachts. Formerly yachts when done with for pleasure were used as pilot or fishing boats, but we doubt if modern racers are exactly suited for such purposes, and we are inclined to think that breaking-up must be their ultimate fate. For the purpose they are intended and for the rules under which they are to race, it would be difficult to improve on the present racer, but we cannot think naval architecture has benefited much from yacht designing of late years. Speed is the object to be gained, and as with unlimited depth this is most easily gained by length, form is apt to be sacrificed or neglected. This, however, is not so much what we would call attention to now as is the fatal injury that is being done to sport by the enormous and ever increasing ex-penses connected with building and sailing a racing vessel. We are not afraid that racing will die out, as we hear so many say it will, but we believe that if the cost was more reasonable we should see ten vessels racing for every one that races now, and thus we would have genuine sport and real racing instead of a series of processions and sail overs. Assuming that it is outside ballast which is the principal cost of this expense, it would seem that the simplest way of reducing it would be by either restricting or prohibiting its use, or by making a rule of measurement which would render it unnecessary. In either case we would probably be gainers so far as naval architecture is con-cerned, and we think there is little doubt that our racing fleet would be greatly increased. We hear much of cruisers' races for the future, and we certainly agree with those who advocate them in hoping they will become more common than they have been formerly. But we trust that it will not be at the expense of genuine racing; for, however interesting cruisers' racing may be, it can never possess the charm nor afford the sport that real racing does, and is no more to be compared to it than a hack race is to the Derby. Now that the season is over, we trust yachtsmen will take this very important question of "ways and means" into consideration, and that ere long some means of checking it may be devised .- Land and Water.

THE SPEAKER AND THE NEWS FROM EGYPT. -Addressing the cottagers on his estate at Glynde on Wednesday, before distributing prizes won at the village flower-show, the speaker said he was quite sure that Englishman present would be glad to hear that intelligence had arrived that morning of a successful victory over the Egyptian troops -so successful a victory that he hoped it might lead to a termination—a speedy termination—of the contest. It had been reported that no less than forty guns had been taken, and that a considerable number of prisoners had also fallen into our hands. We rejoiced always at the success of the bluejackets and of the red-jackets whenever they might be fighting our battles and doing their might be lighting our patties and doing their duty to their Queen and country; but what we should enjoy most of all would be an early termination to this war by the overthrow of the usurper who had robbed the Egyptian people of their liberty.

MORNING EDITION.

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EGYPT.

THE RIDE TO CAIRO.

SUBMISSION OF THE REBELS.

make in two marches. His force comprised

the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, three regi-

the Sweetwater Canal, near Habash. They

came to a little bridge over a creek that gave

to be thrown down and the guns dragged over

by hand. At Belbeis the infantry had a slight

o'clock on Thursday afternoon, we rested for an hour, then deployed to left to approach by

from the city. The inhabitants, who evidently

expected us, came out to meet us with white

barracks, which we found crammed with sol-

diers. The keys of the town were delivered up by Ibrahim Bey, Prefect of Police, who in-formed us that midshipman De Chair was well

and still at Abdin Palace, and that Arabi and

Toulba Paches had proffered to surrender.

They were brought into General Lowe's pre-

sence, and surrendered their swords to him.

Both appeared nervous, especially Toulba. Captain Lawrence and Captain Watson took

possession of the Citadel, which was occupied

by 6,000 infantry. Not a shot was fired. I

left Cairo this morning for Tel-el-Kebir to get my message off, facilities at Cairo being

small. I partly rode, partly walked. I was fired at four times, but the shots missed. I

met many Bedouins and fugitives, and passed

The Standard has received the following

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 15, 5.0 P.M.

Upon his arrival General Macpherson

despatches from its correspondents in

General Macpherson, with the Indian Cavalry, made a splendid march from Tel-el-

Kebir, via Belbeis and along the embankment

of the Canal, to Cairo, fifty miles, in thirty

went to Arabi's house, and sur ounded it with

cavalry. The intargent leader, accompanied

by his second in command, came out and sur-

rendered himself, saying, "I am Arabi Pacha, and this is Toulba Pacha." The citadel, bar-

racks, police stations, and all other public

buildings are in our possession. Mahmoud Pacha Samy, the late rebel Prime Minister,

and Colonel Suleiman Bey, who was implicated

in the burning of Alexandria, have escaped,

but the Khedive has telegraphed orders to the

provincial Governors holding them responsible

for their arrest as soon as their presence

is known. Arabi Pacha has written to the

Khedive, asking his pardon, and admitting

that he has committed a great crime. Yacoub

Pacha the rebel Under Secretary of War

has been ordered to proceed from Cairo to

Kafr Dowar. The proposals for the surrender

of the troops brought in yesterday from Kafr Dowar only mentioned the forces under Ali

Pacha Rubi, in command of that place and at

Mareotis. Nothing was said about the troops

at Aboukir, and accordingly the Mounted In-

fantry were sent out this morning by the

General in that direction to ascertain the atti-

tude of the rebels. There was no sign of

vedettes on the sandhills, or of infantry in the

shelter trenches whence yesterday morning

they received us with such a sharp fire. Ad-

vancing towards Mendara, the villagers came

out with a white flag, and received us with many protestations of devotion and loyalty.

Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien rode out to the

martello tower, which the Condor shelled on

Sunday, and then came upon the first detach-

ment of Egyptian troops, who received him with all possible marks of submission. The

only sign of hostility was shown by some Be-

douins, who kept hovering near with guns

ready to fire, but their Sheik evidently

thought prudence the better part of valour, and although one of them let off his gun by

accident, no harm occurred to the bold little

party. Clearly the Aboukir force has no in-

tention of continuing an isolated struggle. Captain Slade, A.D.C. to Sir Evelyn Wood,

went out at five o'clock this morning, by order

of the General, to insist upon the immediate removal of the earthwork across the railway

and the repair of the line. Upon entering the

line of redoubts nearest to our position he was received with great distinction, a guard

of honour turning out to present arms, and

the soldiers standing at attention on the para-

pets. A chair was brought out from a tent for him to partake of coffee and cigarettes.

From the disappointment evinced when he

said he must ride back to the General it was

evident that he had been mistaken for Sir Evelyn Wood. Captain Slade says that the

most perfect order reigned in the enemy's

tillery, with their limbers, were being drawn

up in order behind the earthworks. The

camp was pitched with great exactness and regularity. The soldiers were apparently well in hand, and perfect discipline seemed to

prevail. The Naval Detachment which have worked the heavy battery by the Ramleh

Waterworks are ordered to return to their

ships at five this evening. Much disappoint-

ment is felt by officers and men that, after

having borne the brunt of the hard work since

we occupied Ramleh, they should thus be

hurried off on board ship, and deprived of the satisfaction of sharing in the honour of occupying the position of the

enemy, whom they have done more to keep in check than any other corps now here. The same thing has happened before,

and it is a pity that a little more attention is

ter of Finance goes to the capital on Sunday

next. Lady Strangford arrived here to-day

She was received on board by Salem Pacha

and landed in the Khedive's steam launch

She is staying at the Hotel Abbat, and this

afternoon, accompanied by Salem Pacha, she

Ali Pacha Rubi has retured to Kafr Dowar.

and will go down to Benha or Cairo to sign and hand over an unconditional capitulation to

General Wolseley in person. There is, therefore, as yet no date fixed for the rebels

to evacuate their positions round Alexandria.

but it will probably be on Sunday. According

to the arrangements as at present settled

our troops will be drawn up in two sections,

the one along the Canal near Anto-niadi's garden, the other across the ground

under the Ramleh Waterworks. The rebels

will march out in two columns, laying down

their arms as they pass our lines. The sol-

diers and the officers of lower rank will probably be stripped of their uniform coats,

listinctions and badges, and will be forthwith

dismissed to their native villages. General

Wood's brigade has just received orders to

proceed to Cairo as soon as the line is

opened, when Alexandria will again become

the base of the Army of Occupation. The news that they are to go on to the capital has

visited the native hospital.

Two splendid batteries of Horse Ar-

The soldiers were apparently

hundreds of dead and dying.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1882.

REFORMS IN EGYPT. The Saturday Review thinks that there are certain broad lines upon which any wisely planned reform must be constructed. The experiment of an imperfect kind of Parliament, already tried, was not very encouraging; and the Notables appeared to be equally powerful in crippling legitimate authority and powerless in preventing military usurpation. Egypt, like other countries, must pay her debts; but the exorbitant claims which have been already put forward for compensation for losses suffered during the late troubles will have to be treated somewhat cavalierly. The invidious and unjust exemption of foreigners from taxation should be removed; but, so far from meeting the clamour for expelling these foreigners from Government appointments, their number will probably have to be increased. There are few things more noteworthy in the late outbreak than the apparent inability of all the higher Egyptian officials to oppose the slightest resistance to the military party: Nor is the instantaneous desertion of Arabi by all his partisans an evidence of fitness for self-government in the nation. The most important alteration, however, as has been foreseen for a long time, will be the suppression, or at least

the entire reconstruction, of the Egyptian army. A gendarmerie comprised mainly of Europeans, and officered by them, with a properly organized native police similarly controlled, is all that Egypt can require. Into minor details it would be premature The Spectator doubts the resistance of

Europe to any plan of settlement which the British Government may propose and defend with vigour. The rooted idea of European statesmen is that conquest confers rights only to be disputed when the enforcing of those rights is dangerous to any Power, no Power except ourselves care one straw about the population, and every Power regards Turkey as a dead State, to be distributed by European decree whenever Europe can agree to pronounce one. Therefore, though France may murmur and Russia sneer and Italy grow wrathful, there is no serious danger of European resistance to any reasonable proposal. Nor will any such proposal irritate the British conestituencies. They are not greedy to annex Egypt, or eager to retire from Egypt, or attached to any one medium plan; but they are not hostile to annexation, or irritated by the thought of retirement, or indisposed to any working compromise. They think the work had to be done, they think it has been well done, and they will accept any scheme for the future which Mr. Gladstone and the Ministry may deliberately support. Nevertheless, the difficulties of the Ministry must be great. They stand committed, not to cut the knot in the simplest and the most beneficial way, by a direct annexation, and to discover some plan which shall leave to Egypt a native Government, place that Government above the danger of insurrec-Mion, and enable Great Britain to insist on good internal administration. Those are the three avowed objects, and the sincere objects, of the Ministry; and to reconcile them all-to reconcile, that is, Egyptian autonomy with Egyptian good government and both with the permanent ascendency of Great Britain at Cairo. which we must have, or we have fought an vain and shall have to fight again every

ten years-is a problem which might per-

plex the mest acute statesman in Europe.

The Economist conceives that the resistance upon general grounds to the British proposals, whatever they are, will not be very serious, while the resistance on special grounds will be that of isolated Powers, and may be overcome by a consent of Europe. Russia may desire to inflict a disappointment such as she suffered at San Stefano; but that is not a desire shared by other Powers, nor felt so strongly by herself that she will run risks for its fulfilment. France may be jewlous of influence in Egypt and on the Canal, but the jealousy is confined to herself, and is sentimental rather than interested. Italy does not wish to break with England, does not claim Egypt, and is much more concerned about Tripoli, which is weakened to her advantage by the separation from the general body of the Turkish Empire, which must follow any assertion of permanent ascendancy in Egypt, either by Great Britain or by collective Europe. And finally, Germany, which from her immense and ready strength has always the last word, occupies precisely the position Prince Bismarck approves, that of an arbiter who can speak roughly, because he cannot even be suspected of personal interest. It is nothing to Germany who rules in Egypt, or how Egypt is ruled; and Prince Bismarck's inclination, it is notorious, is, that England should rule, so that she may have less excuse for acting in the final settlement of the East. There emains, of course, Turkey, but Turkey is n of likely to offer serious opposition. The Sultan, who is a man of some resource, will accept accomplished facts, declare that England has only fulfilled his wishes, and support her claim in Egypt to very little theoretical and very great practical

The Statist says that in some quarters it seems to be thought that what we have now to do is to stand aside and allow the Powers, which declined to spend sixpence

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. advantages may be extracted from its efficient performance. On the ether hand, it is assumed that the only alternative course is for England arrogantly to defy Europe, and assert her right to do exactly as she pleases. Neither of these views is correct. We have acted in Egypt not only upon our own behalf, but on behalf of the general well-being. We shall have to go on with the work, only the preparatory stage of which has yet been carried out, for precisely the same reason. Suppose that we now march out of Egypt, in accordance with the high-and-dry theory of non-intervention, what is to happen? Is it not plain that the Turks will walk in, and that the latter state of Egypt will be worse than the first? Or if the Powers be supposed capable of restraining the Turks by diplomatic pressure, the reconstruction of Egypt is as far off as ever. If, therefore, that anarchy which we went to Egypt to terminate is not to supervene in a worse form than before, there must be proper arrangements, backed by efficient authority for keeping the Khedive on his feet.

THE FATE OF ARABI AND HIS

FOLLOWERS. The leaders of the rebellion, are now, says the Times, in our hands. If their guilt were to be measured by the misery and ruin they have caused in Egypt, it is plain that they deserve no mercy. But Arabi and his accomplices and creatures are, it may plausibly be argued, political offenders, and must be treated as such, and not as common criminals. It is difficult to admit the plea, since Arabi's first offence, from which all the disasters of Egypt have flowed, was that of military insubordination. As far as England is concerned in their fate, she can afford to be magnanimous and to put aside all feeling of vindictiveness. One thing, however, is beyond all question indispensable. If the lives of Arabi and his immediate followers are spared, they must be put once for all out of the way of doing further harm. They must not be allowed to remain in Egypt, nor to seek a restless and mischievous exile within any of the African dominions of the Sultan. Least of all can they be permitted to retire to Constantinople, there to become the centre of interminable and impalpable intrigues. Not only must Arabi be rendered incapable of further mischief, but his punishment, whatever it is, must be such as to deter others from following his evil example. On the other hand, a broad distinction should be made between the active and responsible leaders of the revolt and their wretched dupes, the soldiery, who were compelled to fight in a cause in which they had neither faith nor heart. But England has no quarrel with the Egyptian people, whose cause she has undertaken against the oppossesses the power to vanquish and punish the oppressive leaders of a crue! rebellion, she is the true friend of Egypt, and not the avenger nor the oppressor.

The Daily News says :- Arabi himself seems to have been singularly ignorant of the military power of a country like England. His failure is signal. His ambition will leave but little impress on the history of Egypt. His name will soon be for gotten. At the first rude shock to their faith in themselves and their leader, they disperse, they melt. A man of the genius of Mehemet Ali might in time have made something of the human materials which Arabi Pacha got hold of. But Arabi Pacha was happily not allowed the time to accomplish such a task, even if he had any of the genius necessary to achieve it. The final disposal of the rebel chiefs will of course depend very much upon the decision of England. It can hardly be said that the authorities at Constantinople are free from suspicion of complicity in Arabi's enterprises. If Arabi was not at one time acting in thorough understanding with the Porte, it seems beyond question that he was allowed to consider himself in general favour with the Sultan, and that the Sultan could long ago have extinguished the whole enterprise if he had thought fit to do so. These are considerations which may fairly be taken into account when the fate of Arabi comes to be decided. He might not have brought misfortune upon himself, and what is of infinitely greater importance, so much calamity upon his country if the Sultan had acted from the beginning with anything like the straightforwardness of the Khedive.

The Spectator says :-- We trust that all, especially the officers, will be held to have forfeited claims to pay, rank, or pension, and that the Treasury will be relieved of the whole "service" summarily. It may be wise, too, to pardon the ringleaders who have done service by submitting, with the exception of Arabi and all others primarily concerned in firing Alexandria and setting free the convicts. They should die, as a warning to their successors that, even when mutineers, they are not at liberty to destroy civilization. Arabi can have no defence for that hideous act, or for the torture of the Circassians, even though it should be discovered from his papers, seized at Tel-el-Kebir, that he had a defence for mutiny-namely, an order from the Calife. That is quite possible, and if such a document exists we trust it will be published. It is right that the British people should understand the policy of their "ancient ally," who seized Sir Garnet Wolseley's mules.

THE MILITARY FEVER.—The military fever is notoriously contagious, and the glowing accounts of the conduct of our men at Tel-el-Kebir seem to have already fired some of the lads of East London. On the night of the battle fifty boys collected in Cable-street to fight a number of opposition boys, both parties being armed with sticks, pokers, and other such weapons. The leader of the attacking party urged on his followers by shouting "Come on, boys, we have no time to lose?" and having cleared Cable-street he gave orders for the squadron to advance, "Now for the Bank," a direction less formidable than it sounds, as it meant, not the establishment in Lothbury, but an embankment near the boys' homes. By this time the courage of the troops was thoroughly aroused, and they were in no mood to give quarter. They attacked every body they came across, and one small boy who failed to enter into the spirit of the thing was knocked down and severely wounded. Hence it was that the ringleaders appeared in the Thames policecourt yesterday, but the magistrate contented himself with binding the boys over to keep the peace for a month. If they now learn the lesson of obedience and discipline, they will no doubt make capital soldiers in their time.

been received by the troops here with very great satisfaction. The disappointment at not having shared in the fighting has naturally been great, and the soldiers feared that they would be re-embarked without having taken any share in the triumph. Now that they are to go on to Cairo they feel that they have The following account of the occupation not been forgotten. I am glad to state that just as the Naval detachment were preparing to strike their tents on Waterworks Hill and of Cairo by the British cavalry was telegraphed by the Central News correspondent, who accompanied General Lowe:to return to their ships the Admiral made a signal for them to remain in their present po-From Tel-el-Kebir I followed Gen. Lowe's sition until Sunday. The sailors will, therefore, have their well-deserved share in the cavalry to Cairo, which he was ordered to

final proceedings of the campaign.

ZAGAZIG, FRIDAY EVENING.

General Wolseley and Staff, with an escort ments Bengal Cavalry, and some mounted infintry and horse artillery. They started on of the Scots Guards, are starting for Benha. Wednesday afternoon along the south bank of The Highland Brigade are also pushing on. Our last reports are to the effect that the place is held by five or six thousand men. the artillery some trouble, the parapet having Should there be no resistance there it is probable that Sir Garnet will go straight on to by hand. At Beidels the infantry had a stight skirmish with the enemy, killing two of them. Our men were unhurt, We found Arabi had just passed through by the Cairo, General Lowe thus missing him by a quarter of an hour. At Saigel, which was reached at two characters of the carrier of the c Cairo. Whatever the remainder of the National Party may have thought after the British troops had not the Egyptians at Telel-Kebir, it is certain that, for a time at least. Arabi meditated continued resistance. Yesterday he telegraphed to Cairo that he was coming, and ordered all means to be taken for defence. The Salahieh force was the desert. The force was halted two miles ordered to fall back to Damietta, as the defence of Zagazig was impracticable, and Arabi gave instructions to the villagers to cut the banks of the Nile, and to oppose our advance in every possible way. In short, he sent out flags. A small force of about a hundred Lancers and Dragoons, herded by Colonel Stewart, went forward to meet the Egyptian in all directions orders betokening a detertroops, who were in line from the barracks to earthworks. Colonel Stewart presented the mination to continue hostilities to the bitter end. The greater part of the prisoners taken Khedive's letter to Ali Riga Pasha, and asked, at Tel-el-Kebir have been already released, on Gen. Lowe's behalf, for possession of the barracks and Citadel. We then went to the and sent to their homes.

> THE REBEL LEADERS. Great anxiety is said to be felt at Alexandria to learn what is to be the fate of Arabi and his colleagues. The Times correspon-

Whatever clemency it may be desirable to show to an ignorant people, both justice and policy imperatively demand the exemplary punishment of eleven men who stand promi nently forward as the cause of all that has happened in Egypt, as the instigators of the atrocities, and the principals in crimes for which their tools have already been executed. These are the three original colonels, Arabi, Ali Fehmi, and Abdelal; their latter colleagues, Toutba and Roubi; the leading and most hostile members of the Ministry; Mahmoud Sami and Mahmoud Fehmi; together with Abdullah Nedim and Hassan Moussa-el-Akad, and Sheikhs Esad and Eladrassi. The severest punishment of these men, with lesser penalties inflicted on perhaps 100 more, will alone prevent the recurrence of similar

disasters. The correspondent of the Standard at Ismailia says that the general opinion that stern punishment should be dealt to the rebel leader and his lieutenant is loudly expressed. No sympathy is felt for one who has ruined his country and sacrificed so many of his countrymen's lives. No one can say now that he was moved by patriotism, and was willing to perish rather than give up the fight. He has from the beginning of hostilities looked rather to his personal safety than sought to encourage his men by his presence in the hour of

The Times correspondent states that when made as loathsome a picture of abject se vility as it is possible to conceive, grovelling on the floor, and swearing by every oath sacred to Moslems that he was unaware that he was fighting against the Khedive. Tewlik remained standing, and said, 'Can you deny that you saw the proclamation? Do you assert that you were unaware that Arabi was proclaimed a rebel and traitor?' Ali Roubi whined further excuses till the Khedive ordered him to be taken away, and he was returned to the Kafr Dowar lines by Captain Slade, in spite of his own protestations.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Gazette announces that the Queen has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Mr. Israel Harding, gunner of H.M.S. Alexandra, for an act of gallant conduct, per-formed by him during the naval attack of July 11 last on the batteries of Alexandria. the Alexandra was engaging the forts a 10-in. spherical shell passed through the ship's side and lodged on the main deck. Mr. Harding, hearing the shout, "There's a live shell just above the hatchway," rushed up the ladder from below, and, observing that the fuse was burning, took some water from a tub standing near, and threw it over the projectile, then picked up the shell and put it into the tub. Had the shell burst it would probably have destroyed many lives.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, FRIDAY. The Queen walked out yesterday morning,

accompanied by Princess Beatrice. The Duke and Duchess of Albany also went out. The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt arrived at the Castle yesterday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Queen of the Hellenes and the Princesses

Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited the Royal

Hospital for Women and Children, in the Waterloo-road, on Rriday morning. Mlle. Colocotroni and Miss-Knollys were in attendance. The King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House on Friday evening for Abergeldie The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the

King and Queen of the Hellenes, and attended by their respective suites, left Marlborough House on Friday evening for Scotland by the Great Northern Railway.
The Duke of Marlborough and Lady

Georgiana Spencer Churchill have left Blen heim Palace on a visit to Lord and Lady Tweedmouth at Guisachem Belmy, The Duchess remains at Blenheim, Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, has left Hamilton-place, on his return to The Priory, not paid to the feelings of the Naval arm, who are always called upon whenever there is any heavy work to be done. According to present arrangements the Khedive will leave for Cairo in three or four days. The Minis-

The marriage between Lord George Neville and Miss Soanes will take place at Tunbridge Wells during the second week in October, Viscount and Viscountess de Condeixa have

Lord and Lady Sherborne have left the Pulteney Hotel. THE PRIMATE.

arrived at Brown's Hotel.

Dr. Carpenter visited the Archbishop on Saturday morning, and about half-past nine reported that, although his Grace did not sleep so well on Friday night, his condition, as compared with Friday, was unchanged. Too much must not be inferred from the continuance of this somewhat more favourable condition, but the Archbishop is certainly better than he has hitherto been. The Queen has been telegraphed to as usual.

DR. PUSEY. There is now very little hope of Dr. Pusey's recovery, as information received at Christ Church, Oxford, on Saturday morning, from Ascot Priory, states that every hour was expected to be his last.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN DUBLIN. An accident, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin on Thursday. One of the flying but-tresses, which added strength and grace to the building, suddenly gave way and fell with terrific force into Cannon-street. One of two

women who were passing had her head knocked off. It was picked up and put on a tray. The body remained under the fallen buttress. The Dean of St. Patrick had a narrow escape. Besides the woman already mentioned two children, one woman and man were killed. The death of another child was hourly expected. A later message explains that excavations were being made round the building to provide a chamber for the new heating apparatus. On Thursday morning some workmen were engaged in underpinning the buttress, and immediately it gave way. The crash was terrible. A portion of the fly-ing buttress fell through the chancel roof over the organ, but the arching proved strong enough to sustain the weight, and thus the organ escaped destruction. It is believed that all the workmen escaped. When the bodies were discovered they were almost past identification. For the past two months the cathedral has been in the hands of contractors for drainage, heating, and tiling. Round the walls is a moat, in some places six feet deep, for drainage purposes, and the foundations are

THE FUTURE OF YACHTING. The racing season is now over, and we cannot say that we look back to it with much pleasure or satisfaction. That there have been plenty of prizes sailed for is true, but that there has been much genuine sport is not quite so certain. The money and cups offered by the various clubs and regatta committees amount in value to a very large sum, probably to £5,000 or £6,000, and this has been nearly all won by less than a dozen vessels. It may fairly be argued that these dozen yacht have rightly won the money, because they are faster in their respective classes than the others; and no doubt this would be perfectly satisfactory excepting for the fact that their being so, and taking all the prizes, has prevented other vessels starting, and has thus nearly put a stop to racing. Of course it is very gratifying to see such splendid vessels as, Miranda, Samana, Erycina, Lorna, Annasena, Freda, Amethea, Verve, Buttercup, etc., leaving everything of their tonnage, or rather let us say of their rig or class, far astern, but it becomes very monotonous to the owners of second-rate yachts having consiantly to admire their sterns, and by degrees they decline this not very exciting sport, and towards the latter part of the season the racing becomes little better than a succession of "walks-over." All will agree with us in wishing there were more yachts more equally matched to compete together, but how this happy state of affairs is to be brought about is a question that none appear to be able to answer. So long as our measurement rules necessitate the use of lead ballast outside, the expense of building, handling, and maintaining racing yachts will continue to be so enormous that but few yachting men will care to join in the sport. But the means by which

his expense is to be checked has not yet been discovered, unless indeed rule for measure-ment be devised which really takes tonnage and actual size into consideration. We have no intention at present of opening the muchvexed question of measurement, but we have no hesitation in saying that so long as depth is not taken as a factor in some way or other, no measurement rule is likely to class vessels fairly at their real size. Our present rule is one of classification, not of tonnage measurement, and that under it splendid vessels with speed, weatherliness, good sea-going qualities, and grand accommodation, have been produced, is no proof that it is a fair one for racing purposes. It is quite certain that during the last ten years yachts built under length and beam rules have increased in cost at a rate out of all proportion to the improvement made in the qualities most sought after in a yacht, and, as we have said, we ascribe this to the unlimited depth allowed, which permits long narrow be built. These yachts must have ballast low down to give them stability enough to stand up to the large area of canvas necessary to drive them through the water. Such vessels are costly to build and expensive to maintain, their only advantage being that they are able to race at a tonnage ridiculously less than what their actual size is The life of successful racers seldom exceeds three or four years, after which, as a rule, they join the fleet of cruisers, and their market value falls at one drop to something like 100 per cent. Here, therefore, is another reason why few people care to build racing yachts. Formerly yachts when done with for pleasure were used as pilot or fishing boats, but we doubt if modern racers are exactly suited for such purposes, and we are inclined to think that breaking-up must be their ultimate fate. For the purpose they are intended and for the rules under which they are to race, it would be difficult to improve on the present racer, but we cannot think naval architecture has benefited much from yacht designing of late years. Speed is the object to be gained, and as with unlimited depth this is most easily gained by length, form is apt to be sacrificed or neglected. This, however, is not so much what we would call attention to now as is the fatal injury that is being done to sport by the enormous and ever increasing expenses connected with building and sailing a racing vessel. We are not afraid that racing will die out, as we hear so many say it will, but we believe that if the cost was more reasonable we should see ten vessels racing for every one that races now, and thus we would have genuine sport and real racing instead of a series of processions and sail overs. Assuming that it is outside ballast which is the principal cost of this expense, it would seem that the simplest way of reducing it would be by either restricting or prohibiting its use, or by making a rule of measurement which would render it unnecessary. In either case we would probably be gainers so far as naval architecture is concerned, and we think there is little doubt that our racing fleet would be greatly increased. We hear much of cruisers' races for the future, and we certainly agree with those who advocate them in hoping they will become more common than they have been formerly. But we trust that it will not be at the expense of genuine racing; for, however interesting cruisers' racing may be, it can never possess the charm nor afford the sport that real racing does, and is no more to be compared to it than a hack race is to the Derby. the season is over, we trust yachtsmen will take this very important question of "ways and means" into consideration, and that ere

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—The senior colonels will enjoy a run of promotion shortly, for no fewer than 14 vacancies are about to be created on the establishment of general officers. The following officers will all have to retire from October 1, under the rule by which the name of a general officer is trans-ferred from the Active to the Retired List in cases where five years have been passed without employment, viz.:—Lieutenant-General R. Y. Shipley, C.B., and Major-Generals C. S. Henry, C.B., Royal Artillery; R. W. Lowry, C.B., T. Lightfoot, C.B., W. F. Macbean, G. J. Peacocke, W. Hardy, C.B., Macbean, G. J. Peacocke, W. Hardy, C.B., A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, Hon. J. J. Bourke, L. Farringtan, A. B. Hankey, and Lord Abinger, C.B. The pending retirements and those already gazetted should give promotion are Colonels R. T. Glyn, C.B., C.M.G., F. E. Appleyard, C.B., G. H. Page, G. E. Baynes, J. T. Dalyell, W. Cooper, and F. M. Colvile, C.B. Ey the promotions of Colonels Glyn. Appleyard, Baynes, and Dalyell the Glyn, Applevard, Baynes, and Dalyell, the command of four Regimental Districts would be rendered vacant, viz., the 24th (Brecon), 10th (Lincoln), 43rd (Oxford), and 1st (Glencorse). In addition to those mentioned above, there will be seven other Regimental Districts vacant on the 17th prox., viz. -3rd (Can-

vised .- Land and Water.

terbury), Colonel H. H. Steward; 15th (Beverley), Colonel Sir F. M. Wilson; 31st (Kingston-on-Thames), Colonel J. Sprot; 35th (Chichester), Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addingon; 49th (Reading), Colonel J. Jordan, C.B. 83rd (Belfast), Colonel V. H. Bowles; and 91st (Stirling), Colonel M. de la P. Beresford. 91st (Stirling), Colonel M. de la P. Beresford.
Thus, employment will be provided within
the next month for twelve Colonel now on
the Active Half-Pay Life. Colonel J. de
Montmorency, commanding the Galway Regimental District, will have to retire on the
22nd ult., under Clause 106 I. of the Royal Warrant of June, 1881. At the end of October three other commands will have to be filled, viz., the 34th (Carlisle), Colonel G. V. Watson; 41st (Cardiff), Colonel G. Carden; and 68th (Newcastle), Colonel Lord J. H. Taylour. The list will be further increased on December 19 by the retirement of Colonel F. F. Hunter, 29th (Workester) District, and Colonel N. T. Parsons, 102nd (Naas) District, and on Pecember 29 by the retirement of Colonel F. F. Hardy, 61st-65th (Pontefract) District. So that these will be alteresting 18 District, So that there will be altogether 18 Regimental District commands to be disposed of between this and the end of the year. command of four regiments fall vacant on Friday next, when the present lieutenant-colonels complete the five years for which these appointments are now held. The four are—the 1st Battalion, 2nd Foot, vice Colonel F. J. Hercy; the 1st Battalion, 4th Foot, vice Colonel C. E. Eccles; the 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot, vice Colonel H. Cook; and the 42nd Foot, vice Colonel D. Machpherson, C.B. In the case of Colonel Macpherson, an extension will be granted, in consequence of the Black Watch being on service; but the other three officers will all have to go to the Retired List .- Army and Navy Gazette.

A CLAIMANT TO THE EGLINTON ESTATES.— William Stephen John Fulton, described as late of her Majesty's 8th Hussars, and re-siding at 2, Salisbury-square, Edinburgh, has presented a petition to the Sheriff of Chancery n the Outer House of Court Session, claiming to be served nearest and lawful heir of tailzie and provision in general to Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglintoune, who died, who died, failing male issue, on the 30th of October, 1796. The petitioner, who states that he is the grandson of Alexander, ninth Earl of Eglintoune, founds on a disposition and assignation and deed of tailzie of the estate and Earldom of Eglintoune in favour of Alexander, the ninth earl, and heirs male. The petitioner states that he is the great-grandson of James Fulton or Fultown, the immediate younger brother of the eleventh earl, who, however, died before the eleventh earl, leaving a son (the petitioner's grandfather), who, when the succession opened to him by the death of his uncle the eleventh earl, was a prisoner of war and could not claim. An agent who appeared on behalf of the Earl of Eglinton, opposed the petition on the ground that the ancestors of the present Earl had already been, by the Sheriff of Chancery, served heirs to the eleventh earl, that his family had possessed the estates on an unchallenged unbroken series of titles, and that there was no evidence of any deed alleged to be in favour of the claimant's ancestors. Lady Mary Montgomery, it was pointed out, had, on the 27th of February, 1797, been served nearest lawful heir to the nobleman in question. His lordship said it was enough for him to know that this Lady Montgomery had been served lawful heir, and he could not go into the question whether she had been so rightly or wrongly. He, however, pronounced an interlocutor calling on the respondent to lodge written objections to the petition being granted within

MRS. WELDON AND "LE FIGARO."-Mr. T.

Johnson, of 410, Fulham-road, S.W., the London correspondent of La Figure, appeared at the Bow-street Police-court, hefore Mr. Flowers on Friday, to answer a charge of having libelled Mrs. Weldon in the article published in Paris concerning her conduct on the occasion of the Birmingham Musical Festival, and her conduct generally in connection with the cases in which she has come before the public. The article relied on in the charge of libel has already been referred to in the report of Mrs. Weldon's application for a summons. Mr. St. John Wontner defended. Mrs. Weldon, in entering the witness box, pointed to defendant and said, "That is the gentleman who has insulted me. He knows that the whole of his statements are utterly. false, from beginning to end. I do not want to make any unnecessary noise, but I know that you (Mr. Flowers) have the power of fining him £50, and I hope that you will mark your sense of the serious way in which he has insulted me for the last twelve years." Mr. St. John Wontner said they were not summoned for that. Mrs. Weldon: I wish to show you that they are wilful mis-statements on his part. He has on this occasion been making statements on hearsay. I was turned out of the Birmingham Town Hall, and tried for a summons, thinking I should be able to obtain some explanation or satisfaction; but I was refused. The Birmingham papers made various statements. Mr. Wontner: We are not the Birmingham papers. Mrs. Weldon said no; but she wished to show that Mr. Johnson had made use of the statements. She then read the article complained of, commenting on it as she read. With reference to the statement that she had forced her " unattractive personality" on the public, she said, "I can't help getting old." (Laughter.) Mr. Flowers: I must keep you as close as possible to the libel. Mrs. Weldon said she was treated as mud from the gutter, and she could not stand to be looked at. She had had her home taken from her, and the means of telling the truth about herself and those who libelled her. She had lived a life against which no complaint could be made. Her motives were pure, and she hoped the magistrate would now show his sense as an English magistrate of the way in which she had been treated. She asked for a fine of £50 on the defendant, unless he could prove the assertions made in his article. She was called Georgina in the article, but was not aware that she knew Mr. ohnson sufficiently well to justify him in calling her Georgina. (Laughter.) There seemed to be no longer any sense of chivalry in Englishmen. There was not one word of truth in the libel, except the bare statements that she was repulsed in Birmingham and applied for a summons, Mr. Flowers: The question is whether this is a libel. Mr. St. John Wontner: The first thing is to prove the publication of the libel. Mrs. Weldon: Mr. Johnson has been to my house and told me he wrote it. Mr. Flowers: Did you purchase the paper? Mrs. Weldon said she could send for long some means of cheeking it may be dea witness who did. Mr. St. John Wontnersaid the question also of jurisdiction would have to be settled. The article was written in Birmingham. Mr. Flowers said the only way it came under his jurisdiction was that it was published in London. Mrs. Weldon would have to prove that this particular article was written by the defendant, Mrs. Weldon: Does he deny it? Mr. Flowers: Weldon: Does he deny it? Mr. Flowers: he is not bound to admit anything in a criminal prosecution. Mrs. Weldon: I do not know that I can prove it technically, but it is a very convenient way to libel a lady and then deny it. Mr. Flowers: I will take down what you say, that he admitted it, but unless there is some further evidence on the point, I do not think I can do anything. Mr. St. John Wontner said, apart from all other considerations, the article was only fair criticism. Mr. Flowers did not think that could be said if the article endeavoured to hold a woman up to ridicule. The article certainly did appear to do that. The article certainly did appear to do that. Mr. Flowers said Mrs. Weldon had made her statement, but as she had no evidence of the libel the summons must be dismissed. Wontner said Mrs. Weldon had only allowed to air her grievances by the chivalry of Mr. Flowers. The public, he thought, would hold that Mrs. Weldon was a public nuisance. After some further discussion the summons was formally discussion the

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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17-18, 1882.

DR. PUSEY. The change which has been brought

about by Dr. Pusey, and by those who have acted with him and under him, and who have taken their name from him, stands out as the most remarkable religious phenomena of the century. It has been many-sided. It has reached to doctrines and ceremonials, to party shibboleths, and to the rules of private life. Religious feeling has been intensified by it; religion itself has been strengthened as a disciplinary force. What it has gained in power it has lost in cant. We hear less now of the old party watchwords by which members of the religious world were wont to recognize one another. There is more earnestness than there has ever been, but there is less oppressive outward gravity, less disposition to identify saintliness with a certain dismalness of manner and tone and language. Ritualism is the new mode of expression by which the modern High Churchman finds an utterance for his devotional impulses. This has now become the characteristic of the High Church party. It is not content with teaching apart from symbolism. The old High Churchmen, the men of "the movement," the men with whom Dr. Pusey began to act, can in no sense be described as Ritualists. They were concerned with more essential work, with laying the foundations of the faith, not with the ornamental superstructure. The thing to be done in their time was to bring back the Church of England to a position she had abandoned. They had to begin at the beginning, to recast and remodel the whole doctrinal teaching which they found in vogue. This they did most effectually. They found their ideal and their authorities in the writings of the early Fathers and of the great Anglican divines of the same school of thought as themselves. They found the Church as it was to the mind of Tillotson and Stillingfleet, a Church by law established and dependent upon the authority which had set it up. They claimed for it a divine origin in its outward form no less than in its inner life. It was the visible kingdom of Heaven set up on earth; the channel of mysterious graces; the depository of miraculous powers. These were views not unknown in the past. There was good authority to be found for them. But they had been forgotten, and it was necessary, therefore, to bring them forward once again into the prominence they had once held. Dr. Pusey was singularly qualified for the part he took in the revival. He was a man of undoubted learning, with an ample command of out-of-theway precedents and of old supports for what appeared new and strange. He was confident in himself and in his cause. That he was never troubled with intellectual doubts is Cardinal Newman's not altogether complimentary remark about him. This points to a very grave mental defect, but to a source of strength and not of weakness in a leader. Dr. Pusey, at the time of the Oxford movement, was in a high University position. As Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Hebrew he gave importance to the cause he joined, and rescued it for good and all from the social contempt which had been poured upon it. He was not one of the first to take part in the movement. For some years he kept aloof from it, not as hostile to it, but as wishing to ascertain how far it could be made of use to forward what were already his own views. When he was certain as to this, he struck in with the rest, and fell at once into the place they agreed in assigning to him as their leader. He has lived long enough to see the practical triumph of his party. It has been deserted by some; it has been denounced and opposed all through; but, in spite of desertion and opposition, it has won its way to the place it now holds as

Dr. Pusey combined in himself two different characters, seemingly distinct and not often found together. He was a quiet student, a recluse, fond of retirement and of the shade, and he was an active man of business, masterful in the extreme, very combative, very fond of having his own way, and very much accustomed to have it. At different periods of his career he made enemies from different causes: but enemies he always made from some cause or other. In the early days of the Oxford movement he was set down as a Papist in disguise, scarcely, indeed, in disguise, so manifestly true was it that he was not what he was professing himself to be, and that his place was in another Church. But time wore on, and Dr. Pusey remained in the Church, and showed no more signs than before of any thought or intention of leaving the Church. At a later date he was met by hostility of another kind, less slanderous, less unscrupulous in its method of attack, but not less intense. To the younger generation of Oxford men he was an object of dislike as the opponent of all reform. Whatever had to be done, and however clearly beneficial it might be, Dr. Pusey was in the way, and did his utmost to prevent it from being done, He was a troublesome antagonist, for he took an infinity of trouble himself. He was a man of details. No point was too minute for him, and he was always ready to give battle upon any point. He would surrender no outwork of his position, however untenable in itself, and however again.

the most prominent body in the English

certain it might be that he could not hold it for long. He would fight as hard over some unimportant University statute as if the very existence of the Church and of Christianity were at stake. He would formulate his case with all possible care and diligence, and would spend day after day in writing letters, in beating up good votes, and in talking over doubtful ones. He would outsit any committee of which he was a member, and would go on opposing and objecting till his fellow-members were glad to let him have his own way and to have done with it. This devoted attention to little things, was, so to say, a part of Dr. Pusey's nature. Nothing was little to him that he wished for or wished against. Whatever it was, he would give his whole mind to it, and it would go hard but he would carry it in the way he desired. A man of this combined force and persistence was a born leader of any party to which he attached himself. But he had other and nobler qualities than these. He was a man who commanded not only recognition, but deep attachment. He was hated, but he was also loved. Never was any one more ready to stand up for his friends. The more unpopular the cause and the more certain the obloquy the more prompt and eager would Dr. Puscy be in coming forward as a defender. After the publication of Tract 90, he was one of the very few who dared to say that he approved of it. In gifts of money, too, he was most generous and free-handed. Cardinal Newman reckons his known my nificent charities as not least among the causes of his enormous personal influence.—Times.

A NEW ERA FOR EGYPT. The Daily News says that, with the overthrow of Arabi and our triumph in Egypt, a new era may now be fairly be expected to open for that country. England has a great opportunity before her, and we cannot doubt that, under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone, she will wisely

avail herself of it :-It is in our power to lay the foundations of a system which shall secure to the Egyptian population a prosperity such as they never before enjoyed. The walls of the tombs of their Kings are covered with pictured history, which shows how, in the age of Rameses as in the days of Said Pacha, the poor were but the beasts of burden for the powerful and the rich. It is now within the compass of England's authority, and of the judgment of her statesmen, to open the new era in which there shall be individual security and the right to live and thrive for the humblest peasant in Egypt. With such security and as a consequence of it will come the political consolication and the national development of the country at large. An Egypt peaceful, prosperous, growing in resources, and recognising its prosperity as due to our influence must, under whatever form of authority it may be administered, become a strength and a security to our interests in the East. We shall have our highway to India clear and safe; we shall have Egypt free from perilous and pestilent intrigues. No one protends that in this Egyptian intervention we have been making war merely for an idea. The struggle was forced upon us; we were not anxious to make war at all. A crisis arose which dispersed all consideration as to past policy, and made it necessary for us to act at once. We made war in the first instance, no one need be ashamed to avow it, for the defence of our interests in the East. But although we did not make war for an idea yet our statesmen, when the intervention was forced upon them, undoubtedly went into the war with an idea, an idea; that is to say, beyond and outside the direct concerns of England. That idea was once for all to put Egypt in the way of becoming a well-ordered, a peaceful, and a thriving country. If we are able to realise that idea, and there can be little doubt that it is within our power to do so, we shall have made a gain, which even our most jealous critics cannot describe as selfish, in return for our many sacrifices.

A SHIELD FOR FIELD ARTHLERY .- It seems a pity, says fron, that the shield for field artillery which Captain J. B. Parkin, R.A., has submitted to the War Office should not be deemed worthy of at least a trial, for we believe that it would form a very fair protection to the men serving the gun. The inventor proposes to lay a metal rod horizontally and tranversely across the gun, supported by arms reaching from the axletree, to which are fixed vertically very flexible bars or blades of steel about 30 inches high, and two or three inches wide, with their free ends upwards. These bars or blades have intervals between them just sufficient to prevent the passage of a bullet, but wide enough to afford a view of the front, sighting, etc. By a proper form and tempering, these bars have just stiffness enough to resist the action of bullets, but bend readily when met by shells, and, if struck very low down, would break; bending or breaking, however, probably without causing the shell to explode. As each bar would weigh only about 7lb., several spare ones could be carried with the gun or ammunition waggon ready at once to replace any which might get broken. To this shield bullets would be perfectly innocuous; it is rarely it would be struck by a shell, and, if so, would be uninjured unless struck low down, where, in fact, the shell might, under any circumstances, prove destructive. By thus dividing the shield into parts capable of independent action, either exposure to the enemy's bullets or damage to the screen is limited to the space occupied by the breadth of the shell. The principle of clasticity is here also made use of to make the shield, in fact, as good as non-existent, so far as danger of exploding shells goes. The shield, it will readily be seen, is on an entirely different principle from that which Mr. Krupp proposed, and constructed, some time ago. Mr. Krupp's shield, consisting of heavy plates to which the gun itself is screwed or fired—in fact, the whole arrangement was described as an armoured gun-was, if we remember rightly, discarded for field artillery by the German authorities on account of its great weight, which rendered its use impracticable. This objection of cumbersomeness by no means applies to Captain Parkin's invention.

SIEGE GUNS AND HOWITZERS .- The Ordnance Committee, who have been for the past three or four months experimenting at Lydd Camp, Dover, with siege guns and howitzers, will conclude their labours for the present year in the course of a few days, when the camp will be broken up, and the Royal Artillery and Engineers return to their respective stations. During the encampment the experiments have given the greatest satisfaction to the officers in charge. During the past week the experiments have been chiefly confined to he 18-inch rifle muzzle-loading howitzers, having a range of 2,400 yards, with common shell and with the new direct action fuse. This new fuse has proved itself of the greatest value in firing into batteries and magazines, and acts most effectively. The shells burst in almost every instance on impact, and caused great destruction to the earthworks thrown up by the Royal Engineers. The practice with the 6-inch Armstrong breech-loading gun is considered highly satisfactory. It is understood that this gun is constructed on the same principle as the 43-ton gun, which, although much lighter, is more powerful than the 80-ton gun. During the past week or two the weather has been very unsettled; the nights are getting very cold now, and the troops will be glad to get under a good roof EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF KAFR-DOWAR. The correspondents of the Times in Egypt send the following telegrams:-

CAIRO, SEPT. 16. The entire British force is to be massed here as soon as possible. The Khedive is expected to start for his capital when the railway is again open. The Highland Brigade will garrison the citadel, while General Graham's Brigade and all the other troops at Tel-el-Kebir will go to Kasr-el-Nil. The Indian troops with all the cavalry and artillery will be stationed at Abassieh. General Wood's Brigade and all depot detachments are also to join the main body here, but the siege train and remounts will be re-shipped to Alexandria. The troops here are everywhere well received, and even in the native quarter nothing but inexhaustible civility is shown to them, and one fancies a feeling of amusement exhibited in the countenances of the hundreds and thousands who throng about us. It need not be said that Sir Garnet keeps his soldiers strictly under discipline. Under their praise-worthy Prefect, the police have been suffi-cient to preserve order among the vast population of the city. A number of Egyptian levies are still leaving for their homes, in many cases still carrying Remingtons.

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 16.
At an hour which Sir Evelyn Wood's energetic aide-de-camp calls morning, but other people call the dead of night, I was again permitted to accompany him to the lines of our amiable enemy. The object of his mis-sion was to bring in Yakoob Pacha Sami and Bey who had arrived from Cairo, who desired to surrender themselves. The sun had barely risen when we reached the first line of earthworks and were greeted by labourers just arriving to cheerfully destroy their work of the past two months. The two officers had not yet arrived, and we gladly seized the excuse to go further on and meet them, obtaining really the first complete view of a series of earthworks that Plevna itself can hardly have surpassed. Three long lines of redoubts -flanked on both sides by impassable ground. and traversed by a railway and canal, each line of redoubts with a 15ft. moat before it, the distance between the two first redoubts being 4,000 metres, the third 5,000 metres behind the second-form a position which 2,000 soldiers might have held for weeks against 10,000, and which 15,000 are going to

surrender to 4,000.

Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which we were welcomed, but one looked in vain for any consciousness of defeat. Todleben after Sebastopol, Osman after Plevna, could not have shown more pride in their fortifications. There they were, solid masonry under the guns, inaccessible earthworks, the labour of their own hands, all done in a few weeks: "and," said the Commandant, with the pride of a man of many accomplishments, we can destroy them even still more quickly." That Arabi was a prisoner they heard with unbounded satisfaction; that they, the flower of the army, some 15,000 men, must surrender to 4,000 Englishmen because their raw recruits had run away, was just as it should be; but that with all their firing they had killed none of us, that was the best of all. One man certainly seemed to resent as of war, and seemed satisfied when assured that it was accidental. Presently we met a train, which stopped, and from which de scended the two officers. Yakoob Sami was Arabi's sub-Minister of War. He it was who pushed himself Dervisch Pacha as Arabi's d Dervisch Pacha as Arabi's delegate to receive him. Loaded with favours by Tewfik, he was the first to desert him. So at least I thought; but I must have been wrong, for no one, he assured me, had been through-out more devoted to the Khedive. As for Arabi, he was a scoundrel, a monster, who refused to listen to Yakoob's loyal counsels. "Who, then," I asked, "were Arabi's supporters?" The reply was, "Supporters he had none, except Mahmoud Sami, Nedim, Moussa Akad, and such like, all very wicked men, ambitious and traitorous, not simpleminded and loyal, like myself, and all other Egyptians." The collapse of the Arabi bubble exceeds, indeed, even the wildest dreams of hose who have contested the theory of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Sir William Gregory. For a time it was difficult to realise that the Egypt of to-day and a month ago were the same, It was not, in fact, until I found that my pocket had been relieved of a white handkerchief by one of my pleasant interlocutors, who doubtless merely wauted it as a flag of truce, that I realized that I was, indeed, in the very camp of Egypt's patriot army. The train took us all back to the first earthwork, when we again mounted horse and returned to Ramleh listening by the way to most impressive homilies on the duty of implicit obedience to the Khedive on the gratitude due from all the people of Egypt to the English for their assistance in crushing rebellion and military des-potism. Beyond such instruction we learnt

only that Mahmoud Sami was still at large, as

also Nedim, while Akad was in Cairo; fur-

ther, that the Kafr-Dowar troops were, as we

could see, rapidly leaving and returning to

their fields, generally leaving their muskets.

Sir Evelyn Wood is now going out to choose

camping-ground for two battalions, who are

to go out by train this afternoon, and to ac-

cept the surrender of all who remain, The Khedive gave a dinner to Sir E. Malet, the

General, the Admiral, and the Staff, the

Ministers being present. His Highness gave

the toast of "The Queen," Sir E. Malet pro-posing the health of the Khedive. The Khe-

dive has received two telegrams, one of them

being from the Queen, warmly congratulating

him on the suppression of the rebellion and

the re-assertion of his authority, and the other

from Sir Garnet Wolseley, stating that he held the Khedivo's Palace in Cairo at his disposal. I omitted yesterday to repeat one striking remark of Omar Bey, one of the surrendering officers. I asked what induced Arabi to leave his best soldiers here and to face our troops with raw recruits. He replied, "We were very badly served by our spies, and the continual skirmishes and feigned attacks which you made from this side deceived us. We thought that the Ismailia move was a ruse or at least only to secure the Canal, and that the real attack would be from here." Yesterday, accompanied by another civilian, armed only with riding whips, I rode about ten miles along the railway through the enemy's lines and encampments at Kafr-dowar. I had intended going with the Berkshire and Shropshire Regiments, which were told off to oc cupy these positions, but finding they were delayed we started in advance. which was to surrender had practically dis appeared; their muskets were piled; their officers were there in charge, but their men they said, had gone off to the fields. Perhaps it is as well to have thus got rid of a white elephant, but the moral effect is not as good as if they had been first disarmed and then marched through Alexandria. It also leaves the hard work of opening out the railway to our soldiers and blue-jackets and it was amusing to note the goodhumoured disgust with which they spoke of their enemy, "just like a parcel of women, Sir, making a mess all over the blessed country and leaving us to clear it up." Along the line we met numbers of natives who tried to conceal their uneasiness at our appearance, peaceful as it was, by assuming a pleased expression and waving a white rag. Through the camps and into the earthworks we rode in perfect safety. At one place, fully a mile from any of their comrades, we found four redcoats endeavouring to establish a mild flirtation with a very old black woman. Crossing over to the Canal, we commenced

our return and overtook a soldier, followed

by about a dozen natives admiring his appearance. He explained that they hought they were going into Alexandria, but they were really going to be made to work at the excited the greatest grief and consternative. Newman's Tract, Number 90, fairly upset the whole undernews of the defeat at Tel-el-Kebir had excited the greatest grief and consternatives and Prayer Book, for which he was really going to be made to work at the earthworks. Farther on we met six of Smith-Dorrien's Mounted Infantry with all young officer, who announced with all the assurance of a leader of legions that he was going to occupy Kafr-dowar. Along the banks we found houses ruthlessly pulled to pieces, and a small boy, who evidently thought he was going to suffer capital punishment, on being questioned, stated that the houses had been destroyed by native soldiers for the sake of the few pieces of timber which formed part of them. On a small estate belonging to Nubar Pacha, I found that all the buildings had been similarly treated and a new engine deliberately wrecked. Throughout the country we heard tales of atrocities committed by Arabi and his

soldiers, which, however, require verification. The natives seem in no way impressed with any sense of defeat. Many are already firm believers in a little fiction, according to which the Sultan has ordered the Queen and Arabi both to lay down their as ns, and that he is sending troops to put all straight. The idea that Arabi will be punished is considered ridiculous, and even at the last execution, a European was told, "You dare not do that to Arabi Pacha." An Egyptian fellah cannot realize justice which is equal alike to him and to a pacha, and it is one of the glories of Mehomet Ali in their eyes that he even punished Beys. Kamil Pacha, late Minister of Marine, Nedim, and Akad are reported as arrested, but Mahmoud Sami is again reported as at large. The Italian officer Paolucci was also arrested yesterday in the enemy's lines by General Wood. In conversation with me he stated that in what he called a moment of folly he had joined Arabi, but that he had been footsore and in the ambulance since his escape, and had not been a combatant. I said he had put himself in a false position towards his own Government. He replied, 'Yes, with all Governments as well," but was generally reticent. He wore a new uniform as an Egyptian officer, and said he had been well treated. The Black Regiment, under Abdelal, at Damie ia, refuses to surrender, and will hold no communication with the Khedive, ourselves, or Arabi. It is known that the Sultan has been quite recently in commu-nication with Arabi, through Damietta, even since the proclamation; and there can be no doubt that this last spark of resistance originates from Stamboul. A leading Turk said to me recently, "There will be no peace in the East so long as Abdul Hamid is

The Standard correspondent at Cairo gives some interesting details of the arrival of the British troops in that city and the surrender of Arabi. He says :-

The cavalry reached Belbeis upon the

evening of the battle, and, after a slight skir-

mish, took possession of the place and halted there for the night. Yesterday morning they started early, and pushed straight on to Cairo, keeping on the borders of the Desert. At every village they passed the people came out with white flags, and proclaimed them-selves faithful to the Khedive. On their way they overtook large numbers of the fugitives, who, when they saw them, at once threw away their arms, and made signs of submis-When, towards evening, they arrived in front of Abbassiah Barracks, outside Cairo they were met by the officer in command with a squadron of cavalry in extended order across the plain, with white flags tied to their carbines. The officer informed General Lowe that the town and garrison surrendered, and that no opposition would be offered. also stated that all was quiet, and no popular outbreak had place. He expressed his readiness to make arrangements for the supply of rations for the men and forage for the horses of the Cavalry. Although the Commanding Officer expressed himself thus peaceably, the situation was for a short time critical, as ten thousand Infantry were formed up on parade at the time. However, the firmness of the attitude of the British officer had its effect, and the troops, piling their arms, re-entered their quarters. Governor of the city was then sent for, and was told by the General that he was aware that Arabi was in Cairo, and demanded his surrender. He offered to send a body of troops to surround his house. The Governor, however, said that this was unnecessary, and that he would deliver him up. He then returned into the city about ten o'clock and brought out Arabi and Toulba Pachas. Arabi. in delivering himself up, said to General Drury Lowe that he had at first no intention of fighting the English, for whom he had always entertained great respect, but that the war was forced upon him, and for this he blamed Tewfik. But, being a soldier, when fighting began he went on fighting. Now that all was over the Egyptians and English were brothers again, and he trusted himself to English honour as a soldier whose army had been defeated. Arabi's manner was very dignified and composed. General Lowe replied that he could not enter upon the subject of the war, and that his only mission was to arrest him. Captain Watson, of the Intelligence Department, escorted by mounted infantry and two squadrons of Dragoons, made a detour round the city to the citadel. and summoned the Commandant of this post to surrender. This he did at once, and, after a brief discussion, it was arranged that the Egyptian garrison should march out at one gate, while the English mounted guard at the other. By midnight our troops had everywhere replaced the Egyptians at the various posts, the only trouble that occurred being caused by five hundred convicts, who en-deavoured to take advantage of the change to escape from prison. The attempt was, however, frustrated. This morning the two thousand troops at Abbasiah barracks were disbanded, much to their delight, and are now thronging the streets of the city preparatory to starting for their homes. Cairo presents a strange appearance. The shops are all closed, but the streets are crowded with natives. Some of these cast hostile looks on the troops, but the majority are evidently rejoiced at the course which events have taken. Each body of troops as they march through the streets is mpanied by crowds of admiring Arabs, while from the windows and balconies of the houses women wave salutations and welcome to them. As a whole, the population is distinctly relieved that the war has ended. Cairo has been dull and empty too long, they say, and no advantage, but only loss, had arisen from Arabi's action. To the last he was engaged in levying conscripts and contributions in money and kind. Hackney carriages are already on hire here, and British officers are availing themselves of them. The Duke of Connaught has just driven past in one of these conveyances. rived from fasting, and he subsequently wrote

The same correspondent, telegraphing

on Saturday, says :--Since Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival yester-day our hold on the capital has been rendered thoroughly complete. Admiring crowds still follow the British troops about. This morning there is a perceptible increase in the number of shops open. The streets are perceptibly less crowded than they were yesterday, owing to the majority of the levies have ing left for their villages. Still numbers of weary fugitives from Tel-el-Kebir continue to arrive, also disbanded troops from other parts of the country. Indeed, there is a complete break-up of the Egyptian Army. Mahmoud Sahmy Pacha arrived at his house yesterday evening, and was promptly arrested. Conversing with some of Arabi's officers, they tell me that beyond doubt the rapid arrival of the Cavalry alone prevented further fighting. The city would probably

tion among the population, but before they had time to come to any conclusion as to what action should be taken the arrival of General Drury Lowe and the Cavalry at once put a stop to the plans of the violent portion of the mob. When they reached the city Arabi and Toulba had a long con-sultation with some of their friends as to whether they should fly to the Desert, but on the advice of M. Minet, a Swiss gentleman, who remained with the Egyptian ambulance throughout the war, they determined to give themselves up, but to surrender to the English, not to Tewfik.

M. Minet tells me that Arabi considers that the National Party have been shamefully betrayed by M. de Lesseps. They entirely depended upon his assurances that he would prevent any landing in the Canal. He sent word that he took upon himself to keep the Canal according to the Conventions outside the sphere of hostilities. When Sir Garnet Wolseley spread the report that he was going to land at Aboukir, Arabi did not believe it but thought that the troops were being embarked in order to prevent the Turks from

landing.
Had the Turks landed, Arabi hoped to have made an arrangement with them. The first news which he obtained of the troop ships having entered the Canal was obtained from some Austrian sailors who were taken prisoners at Aboukir Fort, it being thought that they were English. It was then too late to do anything, as Ismailia was already in our possession.

The result is that the French are as unpopular with the National as they are with the Khedive's Party. During the war, after the wire was cut and direct communication with Constantinople stopped, communications were kept up and information received by boats from Damietta boarding the Austrian Lloyd's steamer and other steamers coming from Beyrout which lay to off the coast till boarded. The reason why the Egyptian attack on the British position at Kassassin on Saturday last collapsed so easily was that the General in command was wounded when in front of the force, and about to launch them at our position. Their entire loss in wounded on that day was over two hundred.

Throughout the campaign the Egyptians had a complete system of spies in Alexandria and Ismailia, and knew all that was going on. They expected our attack on Tel-el-Kebir at midnight. It did not come off at that time, but the troops remained in the trenches until morning when the attack took place; therefore it cannot be considered as in any way a surprise. The Egyptians were much puzzled by our delay in taking action after our secur-ing Ismailia. General Wolseley has ordered the entire army, including Sir Evelyn Wood's Brigade, to come on here as soon the line of railway is clear. One of the Ministers arrived to-day, and the machinery of government will start in its work again.

Arabi continues to maintain his quiet and dignified attitude. He is most anxious for an interview with Sir Garnet Wolseley, but the General declines to see him for the pre-

CAIRO, SUNDAY. I have been permitted to have an interview with Arabi. He looks twenty years older than when I saw him last February. His only remark was "God is merciful; all hopes have vanished."

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard states that the war material seized, so far as at present counted, consists of six thousand stand of arms and complete accoutrements, half a million rounds of ammunition, six batteries of horse artillery, three heavy siege guns, an enormous stock of forage and provisions, eight hundred horses and mules.

and four hundred tents and camp baggage. DR. PUSEY. The death of the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, removes a striking figure and a pious intellect from the ranks of the Church His great age at the time of his death foreshadowed a final termination to the brief illness which attacked him. Born eighty-two years ago, in 1800, the deceased ecclesiastic was a son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who added to that title the name of Pusey by Royal licence. The first Earl of Radnor was his father's elder brother, and his mother was Lady Lucy Sherard, a daughter of the Earl of Harborough. Dr. Pusey was educated first at Eton, then passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and, in due course, obtained high honours and his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1824 he gained the University prize for a Latin essay. A Fellowship of Oricl College was then bestowed on him, and as early as 1828 he was appointed to the important post of Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which a canonry of the cathedral is attached. From that period dates Dr. Pusey's chief ability and fame as a polemical theologian. One of his first works was a book entitled "The State of Religion in Germany," founded on his own personal experience of what he considered the evils of Teutonic rationalism applied to theological dogmas. It is a great Pusey's literary style is exceedingly involved, and destitute of any charm such as that which hangs so attractively round Cardinal Newman's masterly phraseology. Those who are best acquainted with the deceased divine never attributed to him any great logical powers; on the contrary, his thoughts seem to have followed each other in an order which it was difficult for anybody but himself to understand. Even in his sermons Dr. Pusey attracted large congregations to St. Mary's, Oxford, rather by the mere force of his own personality, than because any powerful rhetoric or convincing chain of reasoning was anticipated. At first these discourses were interesting; but they were exceedingly lengthy, and unmistakeable signs of weariness used to be discernible amid the galleries, crowded up to the roof with undergraduates. before the sermon had reached its close. What, then, it may be asked, constituted Pusey's greatness, and his claim to be considered one of the leading religious minds of our epoch? His theological learning, real piety. and high position as Hebrew Professor, rendered him a valuable ally to the Newmanite band who started the "Tracts for the Times," in 1833. After taking part in that memorable controversy, Dr. Pusey was sure ever after wards to rank as an interesting figure in the hierarchy of the Church. His name had been adopted to designate the new school of thought. Many who had no notion who Pusey was had heard a great deal about "Puseyism" and "Puseyites." Consequently, as the figure-head, if not the leader, new movement in favour of Catholicity and authority, Dr. Pusey's name has become the common property of Church History. Yet it was not till the Tractarian agitation hadbeen going on for some little time that Dr. Pusey took a part in it. His first "Tract" was the eighteenth, on the benefit to be de-

two others dealing with baptism. He also, in connection with the same High Church move-

ment, undertook the work of jointly editing the "Library of the Fathers" and the "Li-

Dr. Henry Newman was leaving Oriel his at-

tached friends subscribed and presented him

with a complete edition of the "Fathers."

and great was his pleasure at receiving that

valuable and commemorative gift. But Dr. Newman knew that Pusey, at least, did not

Newman knew that Pusey, at least, did not agree with him in all his opinions, and in his "Apologia" he states that Pusey never had any tendency to sever himself from the Church of England and join that of Rome. It is remarkable that both Newman and Pusey suffered

expressed by them with regard to the new

opinions

brary of Anglo-Catholic Theology."

ecclesiastical censure for the

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The residents of Christ Church and the friends and admirers of Dr. Pusey generally have been relieved of their painful suspense by the sad intelligence that the eminent divine died on Saturday afternoon at Ascot Priory. Dr. Pusey will, it is understood, be buried at the Cathedral, beside his wife and daughter.

The Observer says: Dr. Pusey, whose death we announce with regret, was in his time a real and substantial power in Oxford. difficult to trace the exact sources of his influence, but he was beyond all question sincere, which is more than can be said for many of his followers. He has devoted the greater portion of his life to the study of an order of theological, or rather ecclesiastical, problems which at present engage much less of the attention even of the professed theologian than they did in the days of "Tracts for the Times." He had never the strength of character of Manning, nor had he Keble's happy knack of religious verse. As Regius Professor of Hebrew he did what he could to encourage the study of that most interesting language, but he will be best remembered by his University sermons on subjects specially addressed to the young. His asceticism was genuine, but he continued weighing out mint, anise, cummin when Newman, were leaving their mark on the world.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE SUNDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, ccompanied by Princess Beatrice, and drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Albany. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Sir H. Ponsonby and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, drove to Abergeldie to meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival. His Royal Highness remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, and by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud. visited the Queen yesterday afternoon. The Countess of Eroll has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting. Lady Southampton has left the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princes and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, arrived at Perth General Station on Saturday morning, on the way to Abergeldie Castle. A stay of an hour was made at Perth, during which breakfast was served. The train reached Aberdeen at half-past eleven o'clock, being met by an unusually large attendance of spectators, who cheered loudly as the train drew up. The Prince of Wales appeared at the window of the saloon, and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the loyal salutations. After a change of engines the train steamed up the Deeside line, and Ballater was reached at one o'clock. The weather was splendid, and there was a very large crowd at the station. The platform was laid with crimson cloth, and a guard of honour consisting of a detatchment of the 74th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Stewart, were drawn up in front of the station. The Marquis of Hamilton and Mr. M'Kenzie of Kintail received the Royal travellers on the platform. On driving off loud cheers were raised along the lines of spectators, a compliment which the Royal party graciously acknowledged. Abergeldie was safely reached at about halfpast two o'clock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Water-ford have arrived in Charles-street, St. James's, from Dublin.

Earl Granville left town on Saturday to join the Countess and family at Walmer Castle. Lord and Lady de Ros have arrived at Strangford, county Down, from the Continent. Lord and Lady Tweedmouth have been entertaining the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and a succession of friends at Guisachen

The Prime Minister left his official residence in Downing-street on Saturday after-noon for Hawarden Castle, when Mrs. Glad-

stone and family are staying.

The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, dean of Windsor, is seriously ill, and his condition causes some anxiety to his friends. The dean is attended by Mr. Oscar Clayton. At the evening service held on Sunday night at the parish church, the Rev. Canon Gee, vicar of New Windsor, desired the prayers of the congregation for the dean, who was in "great extremity of sickness."

ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD.—Last week, while the West Kent Foxhounds were out cub hunting on the estate of Mr. George Wood, at West Court, Southfleet, a singular accident took place. T. Dawson, the hunts-man, was leading the hounds, when his horse suddenly disappeared from under him, dropping into a draw-well 25ft. deep. The rider fortunately saved himself by clinging to the boughs of a tree. Two foxhounds and a foxterrier went with the horse below, and it was naturally anticipated that the animals would be killed. The assistance of a number of labourers was secured, and a man was lowered into the well by means of ropes. He soon attached lifting gear to the unfortunate horse, which was then hauled to the surface by mere physical strength on the part of the labourers, without guys or mechanical appliances, the animal materially assisting in his own extrication by pawing at the sides with his feet as he was being lifted. On reaching the surface it was found that the horse had sustained no injury. The foxhounds were also recover uninjured, but the fox-terrier sustained broken leg, and had to be destroyed.

EVENING EDITION.

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# PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1882.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 17-18, 1882.

DR. PUSEY.

The change which has been brought about by Dr. Pusey, and by those who have acted with him and under him, and who have taken their name from him, stands out as the most remarkable religious phenomena of the century. It has been many-sided. It has reached to doctrines and ceremonials, to party shibboleths, and to the rules of private life. Religious feeling has been intensified by it; religion itself has been strengthened as a disciplinary force. What it has gained in power it has lost in cant. We hear less now of the old party watchwords by which members of the religious world were wont to recognize one another. There is more earnestness than there has ever been, but there is less oppressive outward gravity, less disposition to identify saintliness with a certain dismalness of manner and tone and language. Ritualism is the new mode of expression by which the modern High Churchman finds an utterance for his devotional impulses. This has now become the characteristic of the High Church party. It is not content with teaching from symbolism. The old High Churchmen, the men of "the movement," the men with whom Dr. Pusey began to act, can in no sense be described as Ritualists. They were concerned with more essential work, with laying the foundations of the faith, not with the ornamental superstructure. The thing to be done in their time was to bring back the Church of England to a position she had abandoned. They had to begin at the beginning, to recast and remodel the whole doctrinal teaching which they found in vogue. This they did most effectually. They found their ideal and their authorities in the writings of the early Fathers and of the great Anglican divines of the same school of thought as themselves. They found the Church as it was to the mind of Tillotson and Stillingsleet, a Church by law established and dependent upon the authority which had set it up. They claimed for it a divine origin in its outward form no less than in its inner life. It was the visible kingdom of Heaven set up on earth; the channel of mysterious graces; the depository of miraculous powers. These were views not unknown in the past. There was good authority to be found for them. But they had been forgotten, and it was necessary, therefore, to bring them forward once again into prominence they had once held. Pusey was singularly qualified for the part he took in the revival. He was a man of undoubted learning, with an ample command of out-of-theway precedents and of old supports for what appeared new and strange. He was confident in himself and in his cause. That he was never troubled with intellectual doubts is Cardinal Newman's not altogether complimentary remark about him. This points to a very grave mental defect, but to a source of strength and not of weakness in a leader. Dr. Pusey, at the time of the Oxford movement, was in a high University position. As Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Hebrew he gave importance to the cause he joined, and rescued it for good and all from the social contempt which had been poured upon it. He was not one of the first to take part in the movement. For some years he kept aloof from it, not as hostile to it, but as wishing to ascertain how far it could be made of use to forward what were already his own views. When he was certain as to this, he struck in with the rest, and fell at once into the place they agreed in assigning to him as their leader. He has lived long enough to see the practical triumph of his party. It has been deserted by some; it has been denounced and opposed all through; but, in spite of desertion and opposition, it has won its way to the place it now holds as

the most prominent body in the English Church. Dr. Pusey combined in himself two different characters, seemingly distinct and not often found together. He was a quiet student, a recluse, fond of retirement and of the shade, and he was an active man of business, masterful in the extreme, very combative, very fond of having his own way, and very much accustomed to have it. At different periods of his career he made enemies from different causes; but enemies he always made from some cause or other. In the early days of the Oxford movement he was set down as a Papist in disguise, scarcely, indeed, in disguise, so manifestly true was it that he was not what he was professing himself to be, and that his place was in another Church. But time wore on, and Dr. Pusey remained in the Church, and showed no more signs than before of any thought or intention of leaving the Church. At a later date he was met by hostility of another kind, less slanderous less unscrupulous in its method of attack but not less intense. To the younger generation of Oxford men he was an object of dislike as the opponent of all reform. Whatever had to be done, and however clearly bene-ficial it might be, Dr. Pusey was in the way, and did his utmost to prevent it from being done, He was a troublesome antagonist, for he took an infinity of trouble himself. He was a man of details. No point was too minute for him, and he was always ready to give battle upon any point. He would surrender no outwork of his position, however untenable in itself, and however

certain it might be that he could not hold | it for long. He would fight as hard over some unimportant University statute as if the very existence of the Church and of Christianity were at stake. He would formulate his case with all possible care and diligence, and would spend day after day in writing letters, in beating up good votes, and in talking over doubtful ones. He would outsit any committee of which he was a member, and would go on oppo-sing and objecting till his fellow-members were glad to let him have his own way and to have done with it. This devoted attention to little things, was, so to say, a part of Dr. Pusey's nature. Nothing was little to him that he wished for or wished against. Whatever it was, he would give his whole mind to it, and it would go hard but he would carry it in the way he desired. A man of this combined force and persistence was a born leader of any party to which he attached himself. But he had other and nobler qualities than these. He was a man who commanded not only recognition, but deep attachment. He was hated, but he was also loved. Never was any one more ready to stand up for his friends. The more unpopular the cause and the more certain the obloquy the more prompt and eager would Dr. Pusey be in coming forward as a defender. After the publication of Tract 90, he was one of the very few who dared to say that he approved of it. In gifts of money, too, he was most generous and free-handed. Cardinal Newman reckons his known munificent charities as not least among the causes of his enor-

mous personal influence.-Times. The Daily Telegraph says:—The death of the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, removes a striking figure and a pious intellect from the ranks of the Church. is great age at the time of his death foreshadowed a final termination to the brief illness which attacked him. Born eighty-two years ago, in 1800, the deceased ecclesiastic was a son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who added to that title the name of Pusey by Royal to that little the name of Puscy by Royal licence. The first Earl of Radnor was his father's elder brother, and his mother was Lady Lucy Sherard, a daughter of the Earl of Harborough. Dr. Puscy was educated for tell Elements assessed to Christ Church first at Eton, then passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and, in due course, obtained high nenours and his degree of Bachelor of Arts. honours and his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1824 he gained the University prize for a Latin essay. A Fellowship of Oriel College was then bestowed on him, and as early as 1828 he was appointed to the important post of Regius Professor of Hebrew, to which a canonry of the cathedral is attached. From that period dates Dr. Pusey's chief ability and farme as a polymical theologian. One of his fame as a polemical theologian. One of his first works was a book entitled "The State of Religion in Germany," founded on his own personal experience of what he considered the evils of Teutonic rationalism applied to theological dogmas. It is a great pity that Dr. Pusey's thicrary style is exceedingly involved, and destitute of any charm such as that which hangs so attractively round Cardinal Newman's masterly phraseology. Those who are best acquainted with the deceased divine never attributed to him any great logical powers; on the contrary, his thoughts seem to have followed each other in an order which it was difficult for anybody but himself to understand. Even in his sermons Dr. Pusey attracted large congregations to St. Mary's, Oxford, rather by the mere force of his own personality, than because any powerful rhe-toric or convincing chain of reasoning was anticipated. At first these discourses were interesting; but they were exceedingly lengthy, and unmistakeable signs of weariness be discernible amid the galleries, crowded up to the roof with undergraduates, before the sermon had reached its close. What, then, it may be asked, constituted Pusey's greatness, and his claim to be considered one of the leading religious minds of our epoch? His theological learning, real piety, and high position as Hebrew Professor, rendered him a valuable ally to the Newmanite band who started the "Tracts for the Times," in 1833. After taking part in that memorable controversy, Dr. Pusey was sure ever afterwards to rank as an interesting figure in the hierarchy of the Church. His name had been adopted to designate the new school of thought. Many who had no notion who Pusey was had heard a great deal about "Puseyism" and "Puseyites." Consequently, as the figure-head, if not the leader, of the as the ligure-head, it not the leader, of the new movement in favour of Catholicity and authority, Dr. Pusey's name has become the common property of Church History. Yet it was not till the Tractarian agitation hadbeen going on for some little time that Dr. Pusey took a part in it. His first "Tract" was the eighteenth, on the benefit to be de rived from fasting, and he subsequently wrote two others dealing with baptism. He also, in connection with the same High Church move men', undertook the work of jointly editing the "Library of the Fathers" and the "Li-brary of Anglo-Catholic Theology." When Dr. Henry Newman was leaving Oriel his attached friends subscribed and presented him with a complete edition of the "Fathers, and great was his pleasure at receiving that valuable and commemorative gift. But Dr. Newman knew that Pusey, at least, did not agree with him in all his opinions, and in his agree with him in all his opinions, and in his "Apologia" he states that Pusey never had any tendency to sever himself from the Church of England and join that of Rome. It is remarkable that both Newman and Pusey suffered that both Newman and Pusey suffered the control of the ecclesiastical censure for the opinions expressed by them with regard to the new theological departure. Newman's Tract-Number 90, fairly upset the whole undertaking by a very free dealing with the Ars ticles and Prayer Book, for which he wa obliged to resign the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford. Dr. Pusey preached a sermon, on "The Holy Eucharist, a Comfort to the Penitent," in 1843, which led to his being suspended by the Vice-Chancellor from preaching in the University pulpit for three years. result of Newman's conflict with authority was that he subsequently retired into the Church of Rome; the effect of Pusey's suspension was only that he protested vigorously against the punishment, and quoted patristic literature to prove himself in the right Sacerdotal absolution was boldly pronounced in this same sermon, as also was the duty and privilege of confession; but the particular fault found by the Vice-Chancellor was Romanist assertion of the doctrine the Real Presence. Except y labours and occasional ser-Dr. Puscy's life may be said to have literary

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THE OUTLOOK FOR THE KHEDIVE. It really seems as if many Englishmen in Egypt as well as at home believed that the people there are sincerely rejoiced at our victories and regard the fall of Arabi

and the destruction of his army as a positive blessing. It cannot be so. Leave aside a certain small number of persons whose private interests are in accord with those of the Khedive and the English conquerors, and no man in the country can be glad that his own people have been cut to pieces by Christian foreigners. With their history and traditions, indeed, it would be very remarkable if they did not believe something quite different: namely, that we have conquered Egypt for the sake of conquest, meaning plunder; that being precisely what Arabi would have saved them from. Or even if they were not greatly persuaded that this was our motive, still blood is thicker than water, and the bonds of religion are strong; and we may depend upon it that we shall go upon a very false assumption if we fancy that we are not detested in Egypt utterly Sometimes, however, false assumptions are innocent enough, and in this case it may seem that if the English in Egypt do flatter themselves that they are loved as liberators no great harm can come of it a certain effusion of vanity will evaporate, and that is all. But that is the shallow view of a serious matter: as one point of consideration out of many that could be adduced will show. If we are hated by the natives for the part we have played there, so and much more must those Egyptians be hated who all along have been the friends and protégés of the Eng-Governors and generals lately in rebellion may crawl to the Khedive's feet and swear with their lips in the dust that they were always loyal to him at heart; but his Highness knows well enough, poor wretch, that every one of these men with the least character hates and despises him profoundly. And so it is, so it must be, all over the country; and if it be true, as the newspaper correspondents have reported, that his Highness instructed his band to play "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen" in the ruined square of Alexandria as soon as he heard of the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, he deserves for his folly alone to be hated by his people. Not, of course, that such excesses of eager servility on Tewfik's part are at all difficult to explain. They merely show that he feels his case to be practically this: that he has now, and can have, no reliance save on the British, and on their protection alone. He must know and does know that his Sovereign, his own people, and all the devout-or in other words, the Mussulmans in every country -hate him furiously on one account or another; and so it is, for no other or more sensational reason than that he has "Rule Britannia" played in the square at Alexandria. Moreover, since the further he goes with us the greater his claim on us, we have, in fact, to choose now between sticking to our man under the worst conditions or abandoning him when he shows himself more and more "loyal" and devoted to our cause. It is hopeless, as we said before, to think of keeping him on the throne without a British garrison. France, if Italy, if Turkey, if Egypt had its way, Tewfik would be at once deposed; and were he deposed, or otherwise got rid of (as he most likely will be if he is left without a strong British garrison), who is to succeed him? There is not a man of his family who is a friend of ours-not one who could be expected to work cordially with us: all are in sentiment against us or with some other Power. Hence a very grave dilemma indeed on the threshold of negotiations, and one of which the true proportions appear to us to be as yet most imperfectly appreciated in this country. Were it not, indeed, for the power of partisanship in blinding people's eyes to inconvenient analogies, some slight recognition of the difficulty referred to above might have been expected from those acute Radical critics who found so much to say in the way of censure and foreboding when the late Government concluded the Treaty of Gundamak. We well remember how eloquent they all were in those days upon the essential instability of the settlement which has established Yakoob Khan at Cabul. No words were found strong enough to describe the precarious position of that unhappy nominee of British policy and living monument of British conquest. Alike despised by his people for his weakness, and detested them for his association with the stranger and the infidel, Lord Beaconsfield's Government, we were told, had simply set him up as a mark for the hatred of the Afghan tribesmen and for the attack of any ambitious or disconted Sirdar who chose to direct that national sentiment against him. In all this, as we ourselves admitted at the time, there was a very large amount of truth: as, indeed, was only too conclusively proved by the event. But we look in vain for any analogous admission from the supporters of the Government with reference to the facts of

A NEW PARNELLITE PROGRAMME. - According to the Daily News the Parnellite party will hold a Convention in Dublin on the 18th of October for the purpose of framing a new programme. The subjects to be included in the new programme are the abolition of the ury system, the equalisation of the franchise with that of England, the purchase of waste land for the accommodation of evicted tenants, education, Home Rule, and the advancement of the land question. Convention will be composed principally of and suspects.

the present case .- St. James's Gazette.

Irish members, priests, poor law guardians, ACCIDENT IN THE HUNTING FIELD .- Last week, while the West Kent Foxhounds were out cub hunting on the estate of Mr. George Wood, at West Court, Southfleet, a singular accident took place. T. Dawson, the hunts-man, was leading the hounds, when his horse suddenly disappeared from under him, dropping into a draw-well 25ft. deep. The rider ortunately saved himself by clinging to the boughs of a tree. Two foxhounds and a foxterrier went with the horse below, and it was naturally anticipated that the animals would be killed. The assistance of a number of labourers was secured, and a man was lowered into the well by means of ropes. He soon attached lifting gear to the unfortunate horse, which was then hauled to the surface by mere physical strength on the part of the labourers, without guys or mechanical appliances, the animal materially assisting in his own extrication by pawing at the sides with his feet as he was being lifted. On reaching the surface it was found that the horse had sustained no The foxhounds were also recovered uninjured, but the fox-terrier sustained a broken leg, and had to be destroyed.

EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF KAFR-DOWAR The correspondents of the Times in Egypt send the following telegrams :-

CAIRO, SEPT. 16.

The entire British force is to be massed here as soon as possible. The Khedive is expected to start for his capital when the expected to start for his capital when the railway is again open. The Highland Brigade will garrison the citadel, while General Graham's Brigade and all the other troops at Tel-el-Kebir will go to Kasr-el-Nil. The Indian troops with all the cavalry and artillery will be stationed at Abassieh. General Wood's Brigade and all depôt detachments are also to join the main body here, but the siege train and remounts will be re-shipped to are also to join the main body here, but the siege train and remounts will be re-shipped to Alexandria. The troops here are everywhere well received, and even in the native quarter nothing but inexhaustible civility is shown to them, and one fancies a feeling of amusement exhibited in the countenances of the hundreds and thousands who throng about us. It need not be said that Sir Garnet keeps his soldiers strictly under discipline. Under their praise-worthy Prefect, the police have been sullicient to preserve order among the vast population of the city. A number of Egyptian levies are still leaving for their homes, in many cases still carrying Remingtons.

At an hour which Sir Evelyn Wood's energetic aide-de-camp calls morning, but other people call the dead of night, I was again permitted to accompany him to the lines of our amiable enemy. The object of his mis-sion was to bring in Yakoob Pacha Sami and a Bey who had arrived from Cairo, who desired to surrender themselves. The sun had barely risen when we reached the first line of earthworks and were greeted by labourers just arriving to cheerfully destroy their work of the past two months. The two officers had not yet arrived, and we gladly seized the excuse to go further on and meet them, obtaining really the first complete view of a series of earthworks that Plevna itself can hardly have surpassed. Three long lines of redoubts —flanked on both sides by impassable ground, and traversed by a railway and canal, each line of redoubts with a 15ft moat before it, the distance between the two first redoubts being 4,000 metres, the third 5,000 metres behind the second—form a position which 2,000 soldiers might have held for weeks against 10,000, and which 15,000 are going to

surrender to 4,000. Nothing could exceed the cordiality with which we were welcomed, but one looked in vain for any consciousness of defeat. Todleben after Sebastopol, Osman after Plevna, could not have shown more pride in their fortifications. There they were, solid masonry under the guns, inaccessible earthworks, the labour of their own hands, all done in a few "and," said the Commandant, with the pride of a man of many accomplishments, we can destroy them even still more uickly." That Arabi was a prisoner they heard with unbounded satisfaction; that they, the flower of the army, some 15,000 men, must surrender to 4,000 Englishmen because their raw recruits had run away, was just as it should be; but that with all their firing they had killed none of us, that was the best of all. One man certainly seemed to resent as a personal grievance that we had killed a buffalo, but resigned himself to the hardships of war, and seemed satisfied when assured that it was accidental. Presently we met a train, which stopped, and from which descended the two officers. Yakoob Sami was Arabi's sub-Minister of War. who pushed as Arabi's delegate Loaded with favours by Dervish Pacha to receive him. Loaded with favours by Tewfik, he was the first to desert him. So at least I thought; but I must have been wrong, for no one, he assured me, had been through out more devoted to the Khedive. As for Arabi, he was a scoundrel, a monster, who refused to listen to Yakoob's loyal counsels. Who, then," I asked, "were Arabi's sup-orters?" The reply was, "Supporters he ad none, except Mahmoud Sami, Nedim, had none, except Mahmoud Sami, Nedim, Moussa Akad, and such like, all very wicked men, ambitious and traitorous, not simple-minded and loyal, like myself, and all other Egyptians." The collapse of the Arabi bubble exceeds, indeed, even the wildest dreams of hose who have contested the theory of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Sir William Gregory. For a time it was difficult to realise that the Egypt of to-day and a month ago were the same. It was not, in fact, until I found that my pocket had been relieved of a white handkerchief by one of my pleasant interlocutors, who doubtless merely wanted it as a flag of truce, that I realized that I was, indeed, in the very camp of Egypt's patriot army. The train took us all back to the first earthwork, when we again mounted horse and returned to Ramleh. listening by the way to most impressive homilies on the duty of implicit obedience to the Khedive on the gratitude due from all the people of Egypt to the English for their assistance in crushing rebellion and military despotism. Beyond such instruction we learnt only that Mahmoud Sami was still at large, as also Nedim, while Akad was in Cairo; further, that the Kafr-Dowar troops were, as we could see, rapidly leaving and returning to their fields, generally leaving their muskets. Sir Evelyn Wood is now going out to choose camping-ground for two battalions, who are to go out by train this afternoon, and to accept the surrender of all who remain, Khedive gave a dinner to Sir E. Malet, the General, the Admiral, and the Staff, the Ministers being present. His Highness gave the toast of "The Queen," Sir E. Malet proposing the health of the Khedive. The Khe-

from Sir Garnet Wolseley, stating that he held the Khedive's Palace in Cairo at his disposal. I omitted yesterday to repeat one striking remark of Omar Bey, one of the surrendering officers. I asked what induced Arabi to leave his best soldiers here and to face our troops with raw recruits. He replied, "We were very badly served by our spies, and the conti-nual skirmishes and feigned attacks which you made from this side deceived us. We thought that the Ismailia move was a ruse, least only to secure the Canal, and that the real attack would be from here. day, accompanied by another civilian, armed only with riding whips, I rode about ten miles along the railway through the enemy's lines and encampments at Kafr-dowar. I had intended going with the Berkshire and Shropshire Regiments, which were told off to occupy these positions, but finding they were delayed we started in advance. The army which was to surrender had practically disappeared; their muskets were piled; officers were there in charge, but their men, they said, had gone off to the fields. Perhaps it is as well to have thus got rid of a white elephant, but the moral effect is not as good as if they had been first disarmed and then marched through Alexandria. It also leaves hard work of opening out the railto our soldiers and blue-jackets, was amusing to note the goodhumoured disgust with which they spoke of their enemy, 'just like a parcel of women, Sir, making a mess all over the blessed country and leaving us to clear it up." Along the line we met numbers of natives who tried to conceal their uneasiness at our appearance, peaceful as it was, by assuming a pleased expression and waving a white rag. Through the camps and into the earthworks we rode in perfect safety. At one place, fully a mile rom any of their comrades, we found four redcoats endeavouring to establish a mild flirtation with a very old black woman. Crossing over to the Canal, we commenced our return and overtook a soldier, followed

dive has received two telegrams, one of them

being from the Queen, warmly congratulating

him on the suppression of the rebellion and

the re-assertion of his authority, and the other

by about a dozen natives admiring his appearance. He explained that they hought they were going into Alexandria, but they were going to be made to work at the really going to be made to work at the earthworks. Farther on we met six of Smith-Dorrien's Mounted Infantry with a young officer, who announced with all the assurance of a leader of legions that he was going to occupy Kafr-dowar.
Along the banks we found houses ruth-Kafr-dowar. lessly pulled to pieces, and a small boy, who evidently thought he was going to suffer capital punishment, on being questioned, stated that the houses had been destroyed by native soldiers for the sake of the few pieces of timber which formed part of them. small estate belonging to Nubar Pacha, I found that all the buildings had been similarly treated and a new engine deliberately wrecked. Throughout the country we heard tales of atrocities committed by Arabi and his soldiers, which, however, require verification

The natives seem in no way impressed with my sense of defeat. Many are already firm believers in a little fiction, according to which the Sultan has ordered the Queen and Arabi both to lay down their arms, and that he is sending troops to put all straight. The idea that Arabi will be punished is considered ridiculous, and even at the last execution, and even at the last execution to the last execution. European was told, "You dare not do that to Arabi Pacha." An Egyptian fellah cannot realize justice which is equal alike to him and to a pacha, and it is one of the glories of Mehemet Ali in their eyes that he even punished Beys. Kamil Pacha, late Minister of Marine. Nedim, and Alvadara reported as arrested but Mah. and Akad are reported as arrested, but Mahmoud Sami is again reported as at large. The Italian officer Paolucci was also arrested vesterday in the enemy's lines by General Wood. In conversation with me he stated that in what he called a moment of folly he had joined Arabi, but that he had been footsore and in the ambulance since his escape, and had not been a combatant. I said he had put himself in a false position towards his own Government. He replied, "Yes, with all Governments as well," but was generally reticent. He wore a new uniform as an Egyptian officer, and said he had been The Black Regiment, under well treated. Abdelal, at Damieita, refuses to surrender, and will hold no communication with the Khedive, ourselves, or Arabi. It is known that the Sultan has been quite recently in communication with Arabi, through Damietta, even since the proclamation; and there can be no doubt that this last spark of resistance originates from Stamboul. A leading Turk said to me recently, "There will be no peace in the East so long as Abdul Hamid is

The Standard correspondent at Cairo gives some interesting details of the arrival of the British troops in that city and the surrender of Arabi. He says :-

The cavalry reached Belbeis upon the evening of the battle, and, after a slight skirmish, took possession of the place and halted there for the night. Yesterday morning they started early, and pushed straight on to Cairo, keeping on the borders of the Desert. At every village they passed the people came out with white flags, and proclaimed themselves faithful to the Khedive. On their way they overtook large numbers of the fugitives, who, when they saw them, at once threw away their arms, and made signs of submission. When, towards evening, they arrived in front of Abbassiah Barracks, outside Cairo, they were met by the officer in command with a squadron of cavalry in extended order across the plain, with white flags tied to their carbines. The officer informed General Lowe that the town and garrison surrendered, that no opposition would be offered. that all was quiet, that no popular outbreak had taken place. He expressed his readiness to make arrangements for the supply of rations for the men and forage for the horses of the Cavalry. Although the Commanding Officer expressed himself thus peaceably, the situation was for a short time critical, as ten thousand Infantry were formed up on parade at the time. However, the firmness of the attitude of the British officer had its effect, and the troops, piling their arms, re-entered their quarters. Governor of the city was then sent for, and was told by the General that he was aware that Arabi was in Cairo, and demanded his surrender. He offered to send a body of troops to surround his house. The Governor, however, said that this was unnecessary, and that he would deliver him up. He then returned into the city about ten brought out Arabi and Toulba Pachas. Arabi, in delivering himself up, said to General Drury Lowe that he had at first no intention of fighting the English, for whom he always entertained great respect, but that the war was forced upon him, and for this he blamed Tewfik. But, being a soldier, when fighting began he went on fighting. Now that all was over the Egyptians and English were brothers again, and he trusted himself to English honour as a soldier whose army had been defeated. Arabis manner was very dignified and composed. General Lowe replied that he could not enter upon the subject of the war, and that his only mission was to arrest him. Captain Watson, of the Intelligence Department, escorted by mounted infantry and two squadrons of Dragoons made a detour round the city to the citadel and summoned the Commandant of this post to surrender. This he did at once, and, after brief discussion, it was arranged that the Egyptian garrison should march out at one gate, while the English mounted guard at the other. By midnight our troops had everywhere replaced the Egyptians at the various the only trouble that occurred being caused by five hundred convicts, who en-deavoured to take advantage of the change to escape from prison. The at-tempt was, however, frustrated. This tempt was, however, frustrated. This morning the two thousand troops at Abbasiah barracks were disbanded, much to their delight, and are now thronging the streets of the city preparatory to starting for their homes. Cairo presents a strange appearance. The shops are all closed, but the streets are crowded with natives. Some of these cast hostile looks on the troops, but the majority are evidently rejoiced at the course which events have taken. Each body of troops as they march through the streets is accompanied by crowds of admiring Arabs, from the windows and balconies o the houses women wave salutations and welcome to them. As a whole, the population is distinctly relieved that the war has ended. Cairo has been dull and empty too long, they say, and no advantage, but only loss, arisen from Arabi's action. To the last he was engaged in levying conscripts and contributions in money and kind. Hackney carriages are already on hire here, and British officers are availing themselves of them The Duke of Connaught has just driven past in one of these conveyances.

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Saturday, says:-Since Sir Garnet Wolseley's arrival yeste day our hold on the capital has been rendered thoroughly complete. Admiring crowds still follow the British troops about. This morning there is a perceptible increase in the number of shops open. The streets are per-ceptibly less crowded than they were yesterday, owing to the majority of the levies having left for their villages. Still numbers of weary fugitives from Tel-el-Kebir continue to arrive, also disbanded troops from other parts of the country. Indeed, there is a complete break-up of the Egyptian Army. Mah-moud Sahmy Pacha arrived at his house yesterday evening, and was promptly ar-rested. Conversing with some of Arabi's officers, they tell me that beyond doubt the rapid arrival of the Cavalry alone prevented further fighting. The city would probably have been burnt by the mob had they not arrived so promptly. The

news of the defeat at Tel-el-Kebir had excited the greatest grief and consternation among the population, but before they had time to come to any conclusion as to what action should be taken the arrival of General Drury Lowe and the Cavalry at once put a stop to the plans of the violent portion of the mob. When they reached the city Arabi and Toulba had a long consultation with some of their friends as to whether they should fly to the Desert, but on the advice of M. Minet, a Swiss gentleman, who remained with the Egyptian ambulance throughout the war, they determined to give themselves up, but to surrender to the English, not to Tewfik.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

M. Minet tells me that Arabi considers that the National Party have been shamefully betrayed by M. de Lesseps. They entirely depended upon his assurances that he would prevent any landing in the Canal. He sent prevent any landing in the Canal. He sent word that he took upon himself to keep the Canal according to the Conventions outside the sphere of hostilities. When Sir Garnet Wolseley spread the report that he was going o land at Aboukir, Arabi did not believe it, but thought that the troops were being em-barked in order to prevent the Turks from

Had the Turks landed, Arabi hoped to have made an arrangement with them. The first news which he obtained of the troop ships having entered the Canal was obtained from some Austrian sailors who were taken prisoners at Aboukir Fort, it being thought that they were English. It was then too late to do anything, as Ismailia was already in our possession. The result is that the French are as unpopular with the National as they are with the Khedive's Party. During the war, after the wire was cut and direct communication with Constantinople stopped, communications were kept up and information received by boats from Damietta boarding the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, and other attenders. steamer and other steamers coming from Beyrout which lay to off the coast till boarded. The reason why the Egyptian attack on the British position at Kassassin on Saturday last collapsed so easily was that the General in command was wounded when in front of the force, and about to launch them at our position. Their entire loss in wounded on that day was over two hundred.

Throughout the campaign the Egyptians had a complete system of spies in Alexandria and Ismailia, and knew all that was going on. They expected our attack on Tel-el-Kebir at midnight. It did not come off at that time, but the troops remained in the trenches until morning, when the attack took place; therefore it cannot be considered as in any way a surprise. The Egyptians were much puzzled by our delay in taking action after our secur-ing Ismailia. General Wolseley has ordered the entire army, including Sir Evelyn Wood's Brigade, to come on here as soon the line of railway is clear. One of the Ministers arrived to-day, and the machinery of government will start in its work again.

Arabi continues to maintain his quiet and dignified attitude. He is most anxious for an interview with Sir Garnet Wolseley, but the General declines to see him for the pre-

CAIRO, SUNDAY. I have been permitted to have an interview with Arabi. He looks twenty years older than when I saw him last February. His only remark was "God is merciful; all hopes have

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard states that the war material seized, so far as at present counted, consists of six thousand stand of arms and complete accourre-ments, half a million rounds of ammunition, siege guns, an enormous stock of forage and provisions, eight hundred horses and mules, and four hundred tents and camp baggage.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by Sir H. Ponsonby and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, drove to Abergeldie to meet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival. His Royal Highness remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, and by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, visited Queen yesterday afternoon. The Countess of Eroll has succeeded Lady Southampton as Lady in Waiting. Lady Southampton has left the Castle.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Princes Albert Victor and George, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, arrived at Perth General Station on Saturday morning, on the way to Abergeldie Castle. A stay of an hour was made at Perth, during which breakfast was served. The train reached Aberdeen at half-past eleven o'clock, being met by an unusually large attendance of spectators, who cheered loudly as the train drew up. The Prince of Wales appeared at the window of the saloon, and repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the loyal salutations.
After a change of engines the train steamed up the Deeside line, and Ballater was reached at one o'clock. The weather was splendid, and there was a very large crowd at the station. The platform was laid with crimson cloth, and a guard of honour consisting of a detatchment of the 74th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Stewart, were drawn up in front of the station. The Marquis of Hamilton and Mr. M'Kenzie of Kintail reeived the Royal travellers on the platform. On driving off loud cheers were raised along he lines of spectators, a compliment which the Royal party graciously acknowledged.
Abergeldie was safely reached at about halfpast two o'clock.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterord have arrived in Charles-street, St. James's, from Dublin.

Earl Granville left town on Saturday to join the Countess and family at Walmer Castle Lord and Lady de Ros have arrived at Strangford, county Down, from the Continent. Lord and Lady Tweedmouth have been entertaining the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen and a succession of friends at Guisachen, Beauly, Inverness.

The Prime Minister left his official residence in Downing-street on Saturday afternoon for Hawarden Castle, when Mrs. Gladstone and family are staying.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF WINDSOR.

The Hon, and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, died on Sunday night, after a painful illness, at Hazelwood, near Waterford, the residence of Lord Rokeby. The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley was the third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley. He was been in 1809, was educated at Eton, and born in 1809, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the late Duke of Wellington), from 1836 till 1855, was nominated Domestic Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, Dean of Windsor in 1854, and Lord High Almoner to the Queen in 1870.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY .- The Gray Indemnity Fund on Monday reached close on £900. After deducting the fine of £500, a cheque for which will be handed to Mr. Gray, the surplus will be applied by the committee to the publication and circulation of the entire case, and taking steps best calculated to awaken public attention to the law regarding contempt of court.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1882.

ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND EGYPT. There would seem to be no foundation for the rumours about a sudden rupture of the negotiations for the military convention. All that has happened is that Lord Dufferin, in the most friendly manner, intimated the impending withdrawal of a large portion of the British troops from Egypt, and put it to the Porte whether it would still be disposed in these circumstances to insist upon landing a contingent. It may be hoped that, even if the form of a rupture be avoided, the Porte will be induced to forego the despatch of an expedition for which there is no longer any occupation. The Aboukir garrison, which was ordered to surrender at Kafr-Dowar, has failed to carry out the programme. One entire regiment, with their arms, have gone to join the still obstinate insurgents at Damietta. The continued resistance of the force at that place may serve to remind us of the necessity for discrimination in speaking of Arabi's army. While the bulk of it was composed of peasants who went into the war either upon compulsion or in a moment of thoughtlessness, he had a certain number of professional soldiers with no civil pursuits demanding attention. It is natural that these men should look upon the termination of the war with other eyes than the peasantry, and it is no doubt to their annoyance at seeing their occupation gone that we owe the survival of rebellion at Damietta. Even when all resistance has been put down and the recalcitrant regiments scattered throughout the country, some of these men, accustomed to more or less lawless habits and unfitted for civil life, will for a time constitute a disturbing element. It is rather curious to find the man who has let loose that and more serious evils upon Egypt now pleading that he was forced into war against his will. He certainly manifested his reluctance in a very singular manner. Whatever excuses may be made for him and those who aided him in misleading the peaceable and industrious Egyptian people, it is at least clear that he ought to be permanently removed from Egypt, and thus put beyond the reach of temptation or compulsion to appeal to the disorderly classes. Sir Samuel Baker, whose knowledge of Egypt entitles him to be heard with respect, advocates measures yet more severe. It is doubtless true, in a certain sense, that Orientals mistake clemency for weakness, but there are cases in which such a misconception is quite impossible even for Orientals. It is not obvious that their belief in our power can be greatly strengthened or weakened by anything that may be done to Arabi and it may be added that their opinion is not a factor to which much importance need

be attached. The Egyptians are not a

warlike race held down by the sword, but,

on the contrary, a meek and broken-

spirited people, governable with a very

moderate amount of resolution. - Times.

THE FIRST STEP IN EGYPT. The first and indispensable essential of any settlement of Egyptian affairs is the establishment of some force upon which the Khedive can rely. At present that force consists exclusively of the thirty thousand British troops under the orders of Sir Garnet Wolseley. As long as they remain, the Khedive is safe. His orders will be obeyed, and the Constitution, whatever it is, will march. But when they return home what is to take their place? Even the most fanatical believers in the prestige of the authority of the Effendina and the submissiveness of the Egyptians admit that it will never do to leave Tewfik face to face with his subjects without even a body-guard to secure his safety, No Government, even in a couniry like England or America, can govern unless at the last resort it can depend upon the support of a body of able-bodied then sufficient to overpower all resistance to its decrees. Much less can the Sovereign of an Oriental State, rescued by foreign intervention from anarchy and civil war, venture upon the hazardous experiment of dispensing with any armed force. Egypt, we are told again and again, has no need of an army; and now that the old army has been abolished by a stroke of the pen there is no need to create another. All that is wanted is a gendarmerie. So be it; but a gendarmerie, even M. Charmes admits, is indispensable. When we examine what this gendarmerie is to do we find that it differs very little from an army. It must be armed, and it must be under military discipline. It must garrison the Soudan. It must protect the Suez Canal, and police the banks of that international highway. It must enforce the decrees of the International Sanitary Commission upon all pifgrims returning from Mecca. It must be strong enough to compel the Bedouins to refrain from looting; and, besides guarding the frontier from Abys inia to Tripoli, it must be in constant readiness to disperse any riot, rebellion, or insurrection ary movement that may be set on foot either by the discontented "Nationalists" or the lawless Levantine mob of Alexandria. Such a gendarmerie does not exist, but such a gendarmerie it is necessary to create. Where, then, are we to look for the gendarmes who will make the decrees of the Khedive once more executive in Egypt, and enable us to leave his Ministers free to pursue the path of administrative reform which is ultimately designed to make their country the Belgium of the East?-that is to say, to enable the Egyptians to govern Egypt as the Belgians govern Belgium, without interference either from the representatives of bondholders or the Ministers of the Powers. It is obvious that for the present, at all events, it would be suicidal to trust to a purely Egyptian force. It is even doubtful whether it would be safe to recruit it exclusively in Egypt, even if all the officers were selected from abroad. But it would be obviously impossible-to say nothing of its impolicy-to officer such a gendarmerie with Egyptians. All the Egyptians who have any knowledge of military discipline are under a ban. The only officers in the army who could be employed are the Circassians, whom Arabi is believed to have tortured, and who, after a visit to Constantinople, are now acting as a small body-guard to the Khedive. But the Circassians are neither numerous enough nor sufficiently capable to be entrusted with the organisation and control of the new gendarmerie. That force will have to be

officered for some years by Europeans; and when we say Europeans, we mean Englishmen. Such an arrangement would be at once natural, simple, and effective. It would raise no international difficulties; for the Khedive could, if he pleased, officer his gendarmerie with Chinese, and no Power could raise any diplomatic objection to an act clearly within his Sovereign rights. No nation possesses so large a reservoir of officers trained in the special service required in Egypt as the rulers of Hindostan. It would not be a protectorate, nor would it be the establishment of an imperium in imperio. The English officers in the Egyptian gendarmerie would be engaged-say, on contracts for a term of years-by the Khedive. They would be as much the servants of the Khedive as the German officers now in Turkey are the servants of the Sultan, and Europe would have no more ground for interference in the one case than in the other. The only alternative would be to distribute the commissions in the gendarmerie among the various nationalities represented in Egypt. Such a course would be fatal alike to the homogeneity, the efficiency, and the economy of the force. Egypt suffers too much already from the attempt to harmonise at the cost of the fellah the conflicting claims of rival nationalities. We cannot banish that evil system from all departments, but we certainly must not tolerate its introduction into the administration of the only public body where the plague does not exist There is nothing to hinder the appearance of a decree from the Khedive to-morrow gazetting a couple of thoroughly competent energetic Englishmen - say "Chinese Gordon, with a man of the world as a colleague—to raise a force of gendarmerie to maintain order and keep the peace. There is abundance of material ready to their hand in the country; and, if it were desirable to go outside of Egypt for rank and file, the Sultan's example might lead Tewfik to surround his palace with a trusty Albanian body-guard. With such a force thoroughly well in hand, the experiment of allowing the Khedive and the Egyptians to govern themselves without interference from without might be tried with a fair prospect of success. No doubt the French might cry out at first; but M. Gabriel Charmes, writing in the Débats, has taken the initiative in pointing out that such a solution of the difficulty is incontestably within our rights, and would leave neither France nor Europe any ground for complaint .- Pall Mall Gazette.

#### DRESS REFORM. A Congress for the purpose of discussing

Women's Dress is among the promised

events of the autumn. Whether the asembled wisdom will arrive at any more positive issue than such carnivals of talk usually do, it would be rash to predict. There have been before now solemn gatherings of ladies and gentlemen to inculcate the merits of thrift, but who, unfortunately for that practice which, according to the proverb, is better than precept, wore diamonds of price, swept the passage in Valenciennes trains, and dined sumptuously every day. With the conduct of these notable economists still fresh in memory it might be well to indulge in no sanguine prophecies regarding "divided skirts" and "digitated socks," or of philosophers who, scorning the delights of silk hats and Parisian boots, elect to live laborious days in advocating the merits of broad-brimmed felts, "physiologic shoes," soft collars, and an absence of braces. However, there can be no doubt that whether the forthcoming Congress be a practical illustration of all that they do not teach, or a display of vestimentary moral courage improving to contemplate, it will not meet one hour too soon. The age of patches and farthingales is over, and has not yet returned, but we live in a time of tightlacing, high heels, and bottekins. At no recent period of Fashion's fickle career have costumes less wise, more hurtful to health, or more utterly devoid of good taste, been prevalent. It is needless now-a-days to inveigh against the folly of tight-lacing; for to squeeze the ribs and force the heart and other vital organs out of their proper place, simply for the purpose of producing a waist which is unnatural, which the Greek sculptors would have scorned to allow to Venus, and which it is very questionable whether those whom the self-immolators strive to please really admire, cannot possibly be defended. It has been conclusively proved in a recent lecture by Mr. Roberts, and, with equal force, in a paper read before the Hygienic Congress at Geneva by Colonel Ziegler, chief surgeon of the Swiss Federal Army that the high heeled shoe, and still more the high-topped boot, are rapidly ruining the figure and grace of those who wear them. High heels throw the body forward, and hence produce a stoop, and eventually by breaking down the arch of the instep, render flat feet inevitable. Besides these evils. the mere folly of dress dwarfs. Yet it is certain that in so changeable a climate as ours, chest diseases, and the score of ills that are directly due to wet feet, thin and insufficient clothing generally, are alarmingly common among the votaries of fashion, and even among those who persist in following the conventional style for no other reason than that everybody else does. Without, however, quite rushing to the divided skirt, and the other embarrassingly delicate articles of female attire which it was whispered were displayed in the late Exhibition of Hygienic Costume, or even finding peace in the digitated sock, there is room and enough to spare for the labours of the reformers who would set themselves to preaching improvement in the dress of both ladies and their lords of a far less sweeping description. There is no accounting for the vagaries of fashion. One woman-and for that matter one man also-follows another just as one animal, not reputed among the wisest of the quadrupeds, follows another over a precipice. If the Dress Reformers ever expect to succeed, they must devise something which is pretty. The average woman cares something for her health, a good deal for the opinion of her neighbours, especially of the opposite sex, but far more than all for her figure. And the worst of it is that most of the Dress Reformers' clothes are singularly ugly and very imperfectly meet the requisite mentioned. If Lady Harberton and her friends expect to convince the middle and humbler classes, they must first make converts of

their betters." A Princess seen in a

'divided skirt" would go far to secure its

popularity; but Mrs. Bloomer laboured in

sidered a pretty dress worn on a printer's wife was worthy of imitation, and Dr. Mary Walker lectured on endless plat-forms in "pantalettes" without making the slightest impression on a stolid world, who copy the clothes which Mr. Worth and the French milliners devise for Duchesses and other Parisian ladies of high degree. All of this is, of course, very silly. But if the forthcoming Congress is not to share the fate of Congresses generally, the members must be prepared to reckon with an audience which is only human. - Standard.

#### PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN

FRANCE. M. Duclerc, the French Prime Minister, who has already given his confidence to English and Austrian correspondents, has again been pouring forth his griefs, but this time to a French Deputy. M. Duclerc complains that the constitution of the Republican Government in France must be given up unless voluntary discipline is promptly established in the Chamber of Deputies; and he even goes the length of adding that the country must perish if union and conciliation are not displayed by the Deputies. We are afraid that a Chamber which proved untractable in the hands of M. Gambetta and M. de Freycinet is hardly likely to afford a disciplined majority to the present President of the Council. But the letter is of some interest, because it brings once more before us the difficulties to be encountered by all French Ministries under existing conditions. M. Duclerc's assertions, however, appear rather hardy. The Republic is not about to fall, and France is in no danger of perishing; though undoubtedly it is of serious disadvantage to a country like France that she cannot form a stable Government, and, more particularly, that her greatest statesmen are practically excluded from the conduct of affairs by petty jealousies and unworthy envy. The present system of election would seem to have been tried long enough now to show that the tendency of every Chamber chosen under it to split up into fractions and spend its strength in internal dissensions is irresistible. To form a really stable Government with a Minister at its head who would command the confidence of France, it would appear therefore that there must be a reform of the mode of election. Local interests must be subordinated to national and petty and personal questions must be relegated to their proper sphere. Even in Italy, where Parliamentary Government works more easily than in France, it has been found necessary to substitute scrutin de liste for scrutin d'arrondissement, and the experience of the present Chamber of Deputies in France would seem to say that the Republic must follow M. Gambetta's lead and quickly adopt the same reform .-Daily News.

#### CAMPAIGN.

INDIA AND THE EGYPTIAN ley's brilliant victory (writes the Calcutta correspondent of the Times) has formed a topic of intense interest and profound congratula-tion in India. This feeling has been accentuated by the news that the Indian troops formed an important factor in the achievement of the victory, and by their subsequent splen-did forced marches, proved immediately instrumental in securing the final result of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, before the beaten soldiery had an opportunity of rallying after their defeat, or of reorganising fresh assistance. It will be difficult to measure adequately the poli-The grand spectacle of England putting forth her strength, and, in co-speration with Indian troops, crushing out so rapidly and decisively this formidable revolt, can hardly fail to appeal strongly to the native mind, and to re-establish on a firm basis the valuable conviction, which latterly had become considerably weakened, of the indestructible power of the British rule. In illustration of this I may mention an incident connected with Salem, the seat of the recent Hindoo and Mahomedan riots. A correspondent at Salem, commenting on the treasonable feeling prevailing there among the Hindoos, writes as follows:—"Only this morning I asked a well-dressed Hindoo my way to the European Cemetery. Pointing out the direction, he remarked in very fair English, 'That plot will very soon be full.' 'Why?' I naturally inquired. He replied, 'You don't think the Hindoos capable of rising. When we do make up our minds you will find that we can sweep you off our country like dust." No political cause would have so rapid a tendency to excite active disaffec-tion in India as a firm belief that our military prestige was on the wane. It is a wise policy enlist the sympathies of the Indian people in the military successes of England by causing native troops actively to participate in the dangers and glories of Imperial wars. It must be remembered that in India England possesses a magnificent recruiting ground, the only practical measure of its limits being the pecuniary resources of the mother country; but in order titly to utilise this splendid reserve of military strength, it is pensable that the whole military system in ndia should be reorganised, and its capabilities for rapid expansion in time of war established on modern and scientific principles. Its existing machinery for recruiting time of war and emergency is essentially clumsy, and in case of a protracted campaign, must inevitably break down. Under a scientific military system, capable of expansion in war time, there would be no difficulty in establishing in India a reserve army which, numerically at all events, could easily comocte with the largest armies of the European Powers. It is in this direction that army reform is most urgently and imperatively demanded. The Government have determined to borrow two and a half crores of rupees at per cent. to meet the cost of the Indian contingent. Tenders will be received up till noon on October 13. Instalments will be payable, one-third on or before November 13. one-third on or before December 11, onethird on or before December 28. A notification, giving full particulars, will be published at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Simla on

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH. - St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, was on Sunday morning the scene of a most disorderly intor-ruption. A handbill, headed "God save Protestantism," and containing ten points which expressed the dissenting views of certain parishioners in reference to the alleged ritualistic services, has been circulated during the week. Hence a large party congregated in the nave near the door, who evidently were not present for devotional purposes. After the sermon, when the Rev. E. Fitzroy and the surpliced choir proceeded down the centre aisle, an attack was made upon Mr. Fitzroy, and the choir were actually sur-rounded by the mob. The rev. gentleman found a place of refuge in one of the pews, ladies fainted, and cries of "Shame" were general. At last the incumbent and choir reached the vestry amid a scene of great excitement. The clergyman's assailant was not identified, and only one arrest made for vain to convince people that what she con-

#### EGYPT.

SURRENDER OF REBEL TROOPS. The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Monday night :-Kafr-Dowar has to-day been again the scene of wholesale surrender of rebel troops. From ten this morning until late this afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regular and irregular, continued, at short intervals, to pour in from Aboukir. They are treated in exactly the same manner as those who came in from beyond Marcotis yesterday marching between lines of British troops, the officers surrendering their swords, and the men giving up their arms. Between five and six thousand men came in to-day, and there are many more still to come. The officers say that at least six thousand more will surrender to-morrow. It is clear that Arabi's forces were greatly under-estimated. The whole of the army garrisoning the main works escaped, but as six thousand came in yesterday, as many to-day, and the same number are to surrender to-morrow, this gives a total of 18,000, irrespective of the main force and of those belonging to the Aboukir and Mareotis corps, who have gone straight home. We hear that the Aboukir garrison was eleven thousand. Among the prisoners who have come in to-day is the officer who commanded the cavalry at Mandara, with whom our mounted infantry had such frequent skirmishes. He told Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien that his force lost five killed and twelve wounded, which, considering that we had no casualties whatever on our side, shows that both the marksmanship and handling of our little corps were exceedingly good. A melan-choly incident occurred to-day in the camp of Kafr-Dowar. A private of the 49th, who had been for some time ailing, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with his rifle. Major FitzGeorge arrived to-day from Cairo, carrying despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Khedive. He was escorted by two companies of the Guards. The Minotaur, Achilles, and Sultan received orders last night to proceed to Damietta, but at the last moment their departure was countermanded Abdellal Pacha is still holding out there. The reports current as to the burning and pillaging of Mansourah by the negro regiments are still without official confirmation. the news be true, the loss to Europeans will be enormous, as Mansou-rah is one of the chief inland centres having large stores and Several men-of-war go down warehouses. to-night to Aboukir, and the Marines will land at daybreak and take possession of the forts. M. de Vorges, the French Consul General, has been summoned to Paris. He will be replaced by M. Raindre, who is ex-nected here in a few days from France. M. pected here in a few days from France. M. Raindre has before been in Egypt in a diplomatic capacity. Blum Pacha, with some officials belonging to the Ministry of Finance, left for Cairo this evening. I hear that de-tachments of British troops have been posted at all the railway stations between this and Cairo. The Khedive has sanctioned a decree disbanding the Egyptian army, and ordering that officers of all grades shall be tried by court-martial. The regular supply of water to Alexandria will, I understand, commence to-morrow. All sorts of rumours with reference to Arabi Pacha are in circulation among the native population. That which is generally credited is to the effect that Arabi surrendered by order of the Sultan, Queen Victoria having solicited the Sultan to use his influence with the rebel general. It is recal leniently with the rebels. The general opinion among Europeans here is that, while the minor offenders may well be pardoned, it will be absolutely necessary for the sake of the future peace and order of the country to make an example of the leaders.

One of the Times correspondents in Egypt, telegraphing from Zagazig on Sun-

The camp at Tel-el-Kebir was yesterday morning, when I left, still tenanted by the same force that had been lying there since the Guards left for Cairo. The work of de-stroying ammunition has been actively carried on, and still much remains to be destroyed. Thousands of boxes of Remington rifle cartridges, shells, and fuzes are lying about. As we came along in the train we could see scores of natives making across the desert for their homes. They had been mostly pressed into the service for the construction of fortifi-cations, and they carried shovels and pick-We came soon on the cultivated land, and the change was indeed refreshing, and a great relief from the glare and heat of the burning desert. On all sides green fields of maize or dhouna and cotton formed a pleasing contrast. The cotton does not appear to have suffered much from want of irrigation though here and there a field seemed stunied and had a yellowish tinge. The maize with-out exception looked very fine, the stalks in

some fields being eight feet high, From what I have learnt from the land proprictors, there is likely to be rather a short cotton crop, but this is owing more to the attacks of worms, caused by fogs two months ago, than the actual want of water. The whole of the Delta depends now entirely on a sufficient supply of water by pumping engines. When the coal depots were all seized by Arabi, wood fuel was used as a substitute and in no case can I hear that the land ha suffered from deficient irrigation. A general feeling of satisfaction prevails amongst the natives at the conclusion of hostili-tics. Many who had taken refuge in the interior, to escape conscription, now come forward with confidence, and here in the town they mix among our soldiers without fear, glad to earn money by selling fruit and provisions to them. Yesterday afternoon Mudir Ahmed Bey called on General Macpherson, who has taken up his head-quarters at the house of Mr. Felice, the British Vice-Consul here. A detachment of the Belooche Regiment was drawn up outside the house, and an open space was kept. About 500 turbaned natives crowded outside to hear the palaver. Presently General Macpherson and the Mudir came out, and the former publicly informed the Mudir and other native officials present that the English had come as friends. Egypt had before always been friendly towards England, and he hoped this would continue. Further, he assured the people that they had nothing to fear and could go about their daily work in safety; at the same time, any complaint gould be made at Headquarters, where it would be carefully looked into. The assembly was then dispersed, and a party of natives paraded the streets of the town with tomtoms and music.

One thing is certain: all are quite weary of warfere and its attendant drawbacks, and are only too glad to see an end of them. The country will quickly settle down to its normal state, and even now travellers may go through the country without fear of being molested. The Khedive yesterday sent despatch commanding that all respect and honour should be paid to the British troops, who had come as friends and could be trusted, and also urging all to return to their work without fear. Ghouri, the Suez stationmaster, a warm partisan of Arabi, was made prisoner there yesterday. He it was who took off the last trains from Suez. He is a native of Madras; consequently great indig-nation is felt at his taking part against his own fellow-subjects. Ali Fehmi and Reshid Pachas were both wounded in the engage-

MILITARY CRITICISM ON THE CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The Army and Navy Gazette says :- The var is practically at an end, having been brought to a close within two months and four days from the date of the bombardment of Alexandria. Never was a campaign more brilliant, more completely successful, and more creditable both to the commander and his army. The war looks more like a game of Kreigspiel than a grim reality, so careful and precise were Sir Garnet's calculations and plans, so thoroughly and punctually did he carry out the designs which he matured even before he left England. He was correct almost to a day as to the date on which the campaign would be over. Not only has he finished the war triumphantly, but he has left no loose threads to be taken up. He has not merely defeated the insurgents, but he has, so to speak, burnt up the insurrection, leaving no pestiferous and harassing dregs behind. His strategy and tactics have been able and masterly. Instead of—as an ordinary general masterly. Instead of—as an ordinary general would have done—trying an advance from Alexandria, after previously capturing the Aboukir Forts and Kafr-Dowar, he amused the enemy in front of Alexandria, and then deceiving every one, including his own generals, he, by an admirable series of combinations, in concert with the navy, seize the Canal, and transferred his base to Ismailia When there, instead of a rapid, showy dash into the heart of the country, which might have succeeded, but would have involved great risk, much loss of life, and would have won him only a first victory, to be followed by a prolonged campaign, he decided to wait until he had matured all his arrangements for one crushing blow which should end the business. As to his placing General Graham in advance at Kassassin, it seemed to some critics that he was rashly and without reason exposing his advanced guard to be crushed by superior numbers. He, however, had taken the measure of both his own troops and of the enemy, and knew he could safely venture to occupy Kassassin, a step necessary for preventing further interference with the water supply and railway. As to the tactics he displayed at Tel-el-Kebir they were excel-lent. In attacking an entrenched enemy, the great point is to bring the assailants up as close as possible to the works before the enemy discover them. It was suggested that to secure this advantage and to avoid the heat of the day he should make a night attack. To execute an attack on a front of several miles, by divisions which must, more or less, act independently, though simultaneously, is a task not easily accomplished by the best troops in the night. Sir Garnet, well aware of these facts followed the time-honoured practice of bring-ing up his forces within striking distance under cover of the darkness, but he did not actually deliver his blow till dawn. The plan of action by which he held in check the enemy's centre with a mass of artillery, while he delivered on both flanks, and utilised his cavalry and his artillery to threaten the extreme left of the Egyptians, with a view to complete the work of the field batteries and omplete the work of the field batteries and infantry, was eminently judicious. His advice that the men should, following the traditions of the past and their own instincts, trust to the cold steel, must be rather unpalatable to the new school. Members of the latter are never tired of telling us that the bayonet is an obsolete weapon, and one dis-tinguished military critic tries in vain to reconcile the current theory with Sir Garnet's bold departure from it. It has been proved that for ten generals who can win a victory, but one is capable of following it up with Sir Garnet has shown that he is capable of preparing, achieving, and profiting by victory, and he will henceforth be regarded as standing in the first rank of modern commanders. While praising the leader, we must not omit the due meed of applause to those whom he led. He has been conded by all his lieutenants, and it is with nfinite gratification that we learn that the Duke of Connaught proved himself worthy of the corps d'élite which he commanded, All ranks, indeed, vied with each other in courage and devotion, the 18th and the Highlanders especially attracting attention by their dash and determination. It is however absurd to point to this campaign, so creditable to the British army, as having justified the assertions of military doctrinaires of the Cardwell school, that young are as good as old soldiers: that boys are in war the equals of men. The excellence of the troops was due to the fact that they were largely leavened by old soldiers from the Reserve, and conained many men who were familiar with bat-

tlefields. Sir Garnet Wolselev, states the United Sercice Gazette, "has achieved a brilliant and glorious success—one surpassing the most sanguine expectations even of those ardent admirers who believe in his military genius and power of grasping the situation. It will occur to all students of military history that a great similarity exists between the events in e Egyptian expedition and those of the Ashantee War. It has recently become fashionable in the circle of Sir Garnet Wolseley's detractors to underrate the latter campaign as having been of little importance itself, and undertaken without due cause. As to the first objection, it is hardly necessary seriously to combat so erroneous an opinion. To have prepared everything so carefully as eventually to succeed with comparatively little difficulty and with a minimum cost of life, though it may not gratify the furious sensationalism of the vulgar, is nevertheless a mark of generalship of the highest order, and those only will deny the merit who are too ignorant or too prejudiced to appreciate the facts. What was done on a small scale at Coomassie has been effected on a large one at Tel-el-Kebir. The modus operandi in each case was the same. A carefully elaborated plan; a thorough mastery of detail; means converging to a common end; one blow struck. and that a decisive one, achieving the object aimed at. Both Sir Garnet's campaigns have been simply Kriegspiel in action, and it may be doubted whether in all the annals of warfare such a maximum of gain was ever effected with such a minimum of loss as at Tel-el-Kebir. While the brave troops under his command have exceeded the expectations that had been formed of their enthusiasm and prowess, the Commander-in-Chief has more han justified the high animion the world has so long entertained of his military abilities.

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS,

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY. Divine service was conducted at the Castle yesterday morning by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. The Queen, the Royal Family, and the Royal Household were present. The Queen and Royal Family received this morning with deep grief the news of the death of Dean of Windsor, after a short illness. The loss to the Queen, to whom the dean had been a devoted, valuable, and dear friend, as well as a wise counsellor, is irreparable. He had been for 33 years domestic chaplain to her Majesty, and for 28 years Dean of Windsor. His loss will also be deeply felt by Royal Family, and by the whole of the Queen's Household, by whom he was much beloved.

The Prince of Wales had a deer drive on Monday afternoon in the Rye Forest of Birk-hall, his Royal Highness being accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, Colonel Teesdale, and Mr. M'Kenzie of Kintail, Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at the Castle from Balmoral during the afternoon, and visited the Princess of Wales ment of the 9th inst., when the enemy advanced and were driven back on their lines. The rise of the Nile falls short of last year's.

The rise of the Nile falls short of last year's.

the Hellenes drove out and joined the shooting party at lunch in the deer forest. The weather was beautifully fine.

Earl Granville came to town on Monday

evening from Windsor Castle.

The condition of Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P. was more satisfactory on Monday night. The hon, gentleman had gained a little strength

during the day.

Mr. E. P. Shirley, of Ettington Park and

Mr. E. P. Shirley, of South Lough Fea, who formerly represented South Warwickshire in the Conservative interest, is now lying dangerously ill at his Warwickshire seat. On Saturday, whilst dressing for dinner, Mr. Shirley was seized with apoplexy. Dr. Kingsley, the family physician, was im-mediately summoned, but Mr. Shirley's condition was last night reported to be extremely critical.

Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., lately M.P. Sir David Wedderburn, Bart., lately M.P. for the Haddington Burghs, who only resigned his seat, owing to ill-health, a few weeks since, died on Monday morning at his residence, Inveresk Lodge, Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, at the comparatively early age of 46. The deceased baronet was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., by Henrietta Louise, daughter of Mr. W. Milburn, and was born on December 20, 1835. He was educated at Edinburgh University and Trinity College. Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1858, being placed in the Senior Optime list, and three years later he was called to the Scottish Sir David, who succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1862, was in the commission of the peace for the county of Midlothian, and a captain in the 3d Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment since 1870. He was elected M.P. for South Ayrshire in the Liberal interest at the general election in 1868, and represented that division of the county till 1874, when he failed to obtain reelection. He was, however returned for the Haddington Burghs at a bye-election in February 1879, and was again returned at the general election of 1880 by a large majority over the Conservative candidate, Captain Houstoun. The deceased baronet never having married, the title now passes to his brother, Mr. William Wedderburn, who was born in 1838, and is now a judge of the first grade at Ahmedauggar. He married in 1878 Mary Blanche, daughter of Mr. Henry William Hoskyns, of North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne. The family of Wedderburn was formerly at-tached to the fortunes of the Stuart family, and the fifth baronet of the 1704 creation served as a volunteer at the battle of Culoden, when he was taken prisoner, executed on Kennington-common in Novem-ber, 1746, and his estate was fortified. His lescendants, however, continued to assume the title until it was reconferred in 1803, with special remainder to the heirs male of ourth baronet of the original creation

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. The Doctor's report on Monday morning was to the effect that there was no material change in the Archbishop's general condition, although it was scarcely so satisfactory. The cough was much better, and the rusty expectoration had again ceased. The purport of the bulletin was telegraphed to the Queen. Dr. Carpenter called at Addington on Monday evening, and reported about ten o'clock that the condition of the Archbishop was satisfactory. The temperature was scarcely more than normal, but the pulse was still quiet.

Dr. Carpenter remained with his Grace during

#### LONDON BRIDGES.

it is characteristic of the clumsy methods of local government in London that at the same moment the two extreme ends of the metropolis should be clamorous on the subject of communication across the river. The complaint of Hammersmith and the complaint of the districts east of London Bridge are in-deed not quite similar. The West-end complaint is that a bridge is going to be temporarily taken away from them with inadequate provision for crossing the river while a new bridge is being built; the East-end outcry is because no proper means of crossing the river exists at all. The figures which have been recently published as to the traffic across Hammersmith Bridge certainly seem to show that the proposed ferry service during the time of rebuilding is anything but adequate. It appears that, putting extraordinary occasions aside, an average of about six thousand foot passengers, and more than a thousand vehicles, crossed the bridge daily last week, between sunrise and evening. The ferry accommodation promised would provide for The ferry rather less than two thousand foot-passengers and for no vehicles at all. This cannot be said to be a liberal provision. Moreover, although the river at Hammersmith is not extraordinarily wide, crossing it in small ferry-boats (for the contractors are only required to provide for batches of twelve passengers at a time) will not be pleasant nervous people in bad weather, especially when there is fog above and broken ice below. As this primitive mode of communication is to go on for two years, it is not surprising the that Hammersmith people, and more the unfortunate outcasts who dwell on the southern side, should be loud in their complaints. It is good to have a new bridge for an old one, especially for an old one in the condition in which Hammersmith Suspension Bridge has been for years. But two years of ferry-boats and ferry-boats of the least convenient and scientific character, is a heavy price to pay for the exchange. The grievances of Ham-mersmith are, however, small in comparison with those of the Tower Hamlets and of the districts which lie over against them. Below London Bridge, with the practically insignificant exceptions of the Tower Subway and the Tunnel, now used by the East London Railway Company, there is no way of getting across the river except by boat. For years there has been a popular demand for the construction of some means of communication, not morely to increase the convenience of the dwellers on the banks, but to relieve the intolerable congestion of the London Bridge traffic. There are, of course, three ways of providing such a com-munication—by bridge, by a large steam ferry able to take heavy vehicles, and by tunnel or subway. Each of these has had its partisans, and the discussion has been complicated by at the least the usual number of pross purposes and private underhand in-At one time we are told to pity the poor ferrymen who actually give across, at another to compensate the poor wharfinger whose business would be affected by a bridge. Of the three methods that of a ferry or ferries is certainly the worst .- Daily

A CHINESE JUMBO .- There was considerable excitement in Hongkew, says the Coles-tial Empire, when it became known that another attempt would be made to put the local "Jumbo" on board a boat to be taken to soochow. The elephant walked to Hongkew quietly enough, but no amount of persuasion would induce him to enter the Old Dock prewould induce him to enter the Old Dock premises, from which he was to be shipped. He was coaxed and prodded by turns, but he would not budge. "Jumbo" was exceedingly alarmed and rent the air with piercing screams, to the edification of some h of Chinese who were looking on. As a last resource the keeper, an Annamese, tied his feet together, and then the services of the crew of the Electra were asked. The sailors fixed a strap round "Jumbo," and with the aid of a davit and fall used in catting the anchor they raised him off his feet and lowered him into the boat which was waiting to receive him. This was easily accomplished, and "Jumbo," once in the boat, was quiet, and the ropes which bound his feet were cut so that he could stand and steady himself. The boat then left for Soochow.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19-20, 1882.

THE END OF THE WAR.

The news that Damietta has surrendered signifies the formal completion of the campaign in Egypt. Virtually, no doubt, Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished his task by the capture of Tel-el-Kebir and the entry into Cairo. But Abdellal, with his six thousand black troops, threatened till Tuesday to give some further trouble to a portion of our victorious army. The resistance could scarcely, indeed, have been serious, but it is none the less satisfactory that bloodshed which would have been wholly unnecessary has been averted by the timely submission of a prudent and even courtly insurgent. It appears that Abdellal, who was second only to Arabi in the ranks of the military party, is now able and willing to state that he never intended to disobey the authority of the Khedive. It is useless, and indeed absurd, to scrutinise seriously the truth of this remarkable announcement. Now that Damietta has been given up, we need not be extreme to mark the nature of the process which has led to a convenient aud opportune decision. Whatever may be thought of the original claims and early conduct of Arabi's partisans, a dogged persistence in clinging to a defeated cause cannot fairly be charged against most of them. Their principles, like those of the famous politician, can be altered if they are not found agreeable. It has all been, according to these pliant and plausible Pachas, a deplorable mistake. The Khedive and the most faithful of his servants have unfortunately found themselves, owing to some inexplicable misunderstanding, arrayed in opposite camps. Hostilities were actually carried on for many weeks under the influence of deplorable error. Abdellal himself has been living in ignorance of what was going on around him, and has asked that an officer may be sent to afford him the latest intelligence. Nothing could have been further from his intention than to treat with anything like disrespect the commands of his lawful ruler. If Tewfik were satisfied with the homage of the lips, he might now regard himself as governing, without a rival and without a remonstrance, the whole of his nominal dominions. The Khedive, of course, knows better. He is well aware that these rather abject protestations of loyalty mean no more, in the mouths of such heroes as Abdellal, than an acknowledgment of the high place which a familiar proverb has assigned to discretion. The surrender of Damietta is the better part of a valour which recognises the hopelessness of resistance to overwhelming force. Nevertheless there are not wanting signs that the real as well as the apparent pacification of Egypt is nearer and more attainable than is generally assumed. That Arabi attracted to himself at the outset a considerable amount of support is unquestionably true. He raised the cry of Egypt for the Egyptians, and of Islam against Christendom. He thereby excited a certain amount of fanaticism which we are not at all entitled to despise, and a considerable degree of patriotic excitement which it is impossible not to respect. Hard-headed and unsympathetic observers of the manner in which the Control was worked have declared it to be their conviction that much internal administration was in the hands of foreigners which might with perfect safety have been entrusted to natives. If Arabi had been successful, he might be now receiving the enthusiastic devotion of many who are, as a matter of fact, cursing his name and reviling his deeds. But we must take things as we find them, and the victory of Tel-el-Kebir has produced an impression which it would be difficult to overrate. Although the change in the manifestations of popular sentiment has been ludicrously abrupt, there is no reason to suspect the reality of the meyersal, as distinguished from the sincerity of the feeling. So long as Tewfik has the power of enforcing obedience to his orders, he will be obeyed with promptitude, though he may not be loved with

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND. The question of the introduction of Chinese labour into England is naturally attracting some attention. The Sand Lot orators of San Francisco who have succeeded in impressing their views on the trading politicians who bid for the Irish vote, and to pander to it have passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, will doubtless have a gruesome account to give. The Californian householder and manufacturer, and the engineers of the great railways which span the Continent, give, however, an entirely different version of the matter. They declare, when the Irish "help" is not listening, that without the Chinese, family life in the Golden State would be scarcely possible. The Chinese, as the cooks, the house-maids, the laundrymen, the chamber waiters in the hotel, the men of all work in small households, the nursery attendants on hundreds of little charges, are in all these relations faithful, sober, silent, efficient; respectful, cleanly, and even affectionate, qualities in which the American "hired girl," the slatternly Dutch gretchen or the impudent Milesian, are lamentably The men who built the Union Pacific Road, and are at present constructing the line across Canada, know well that without the industrious "horde" of Sinetic

fervour .- Daily News.

ants they could never have either begun or completed their tasks, and they will be the first to acknowledge that Chinese labour is not cheap, except in so far as it is good, steady, and peaceable. If the Conference at the Palace Chambers is to be swayed by the contradictory statements of the Californians, Australians, and British Columbians present, it will have some difficulty in arriving at any positive con-clusion. It may, however, be possible that the members of the Conference require no enlightenment, and have resolved beforehand that, though it is quite right that the British labourer should be permitted to seek his fortune in China or any other country, it is in the highest degree improper that the Chinaman should be permitted the like privilege. The classes who lead the crusades against the Chinese in America and Australia are chiefly the Irish labourers, who find that, so long as the employers can rely upon a brigade of steady Chinese, they cannot strike at their own pleasure, dislocate every industry, half ruin the country at critical moments, and raise wages to a stage so exorbitant as to render public works and private enterprises impossible. To these people, of course, there are plenty of voteseekers to pander, but the vast proportion of middle-class families and quiet households throughout the country neither share in the maledictions against the Chinese, nor approve of the penal law against The Chinese, it is proved by the Police returns, are, in proportion to their number, more law-abiding than the whites, who picture them as the incarnation of crime, while Dr. Tollond, of San Franciso, only recently reported that there was a marked absence of disease of any description among the Mongol colony in that city. Paragons of morality they unquestionably are not. The opium smoker and the gambler comes in the same vessel with hardworking coolie, the dignified merchant who dispenses so sumptuous a hospitality to the distinguished foreigner, or the skilled artisan and imperturbable physician, whose services even the Americans find it useful to put into requisition. If the Chinese immigrants were dirty and notoriously vicious, as they have been represented to be, they would find a difficulty in obtaining employment. But the fact of their services being eagerly sought for in domestic circles, as well as in commercial houses, proves that at worst they are as good as the poorer class of whites .- Standard.

AUSTRIA AND TRIESTE.

Monarchs, and even viceroys, on a State progress through their dominions are tolerably sure of a welcome which may be absolutely genuine or half fictitious. The Emperor Francis Joseph has no reason to doubt the sincerity of the loyalty displayed towards him and his family at Trieste:—

No solid hold was ever gained at Trieste by the Italia Irredenta movement. Trieste is only partially Italian in any sense of the term. present festival shows how ancient is its connection with the Austrian empire. So far as its citizens are Italians by race they are endowed with enough of the prudent Italian temperament to be conscious of the advan-tages they derive from their existing associa-Trieste as an Italian port would have to fight for its commerce with Venice and Brindisi and Ancona. As Austrian it can count on a practical monopoly of the trade of the Austrian empire. As Austrian it appropriates much of the southern and eastern trade of the mighty German ally and neighbour of Austria. Through these aids it has risen to a position of high mercantile prosperity. There is every ground for expectation that a maintenance of actual expectation that a maintenance of actual olitical relations will improve its prospects. Were Austria an ordinary monarchy, its sovereign ought to be well received by a city situated as is Trieste. Austria being what it is, its Emperor is entitled to be an exceptionally honoured guest. In the Austrian monarchy the sovereign occupies a position unique among European royalties. His throne is more than an expression of the national will; it is the link and corner-stone unity and life. Hungary may claim to be in many respects a separate nationality. For the Austrian populations generally the security for their rank among leading European States is that they are al subjects of Francis Joseph. The recent at-tempt of a few crazy and depraved politica bigots to mar the historical jubilee of Trieste simply served to stimulate the memory of the benefits the town has enjoyed from the House of Hapsburg. An apparent conspiracy of other fanatics to renew the murderous design will have kindled the goodwill of Trieste to enthusiasm for the gallant prince whom misfortunes cannot sour, and no bugbears of plotters can frighten from the discharge of his public duties .- Times.

THE CONSPIRACY AT TRIESTE.
The Vienna correspondent of the Stan-

dard telegraphed on Tuesday nights:-In reference to the recent arrest at Ronchi learn that a few days before the Emperor's arrival at Trieste the authorities of that city were privately informed that several emissathe Irredentist Party had crossed the Italian frontier, and that a plan had been arranged for disturbing the Trieste festivities The police of that port, as well as the gen-darmes, were accordingly at once set on the watch, and numerous patrols were placed on the roads upon the Italian borders. A few hours before one of these patrols entered Ronchi a small Italian caretta, with two occu pants, arrived at an inn in that place. wo men alighted and immediately retired to their room, whither they were noticed carrying their small portmanteau with great cau-tion. The demeanour of the two travellers, who shut themselves up in their apartment was so strange as to arouse the suspicions of the host, who lost no time in communicating his ideas to the gendarmes then in the village. The gendarmes at once proceeded to the room occupied by the strangers, who, however, obstinately refused to open the door. In the end the officers of the law had to employ force in breaking it open and effecting an entrance. scarcely had the suspects seen the gendarmes when, without a word, one of them fired a revolver at an officer, whose hand was pene-trated by the bullet. While the gendarmo was endeavouring to secure one of the strangers, the other jumped from the window into the garden and escaped. The inmates of the nn assisted in binding the arrested man, and thereupon an examination was made of the small trunk. The result was the finding of two Orsini bombs, exactly of the same manufacture as those thrown on the 2d of August on the Trieste Corso. The portmanteau also contained a large bottle of nitro-glycerine, and many capsules for exploding bombs. The offender was now handcuffed, and taken to

Trieste under strict escort.

At the examination he at first refused to give any particulars as to himself, but afterwards acknowledged that his name was Michael Oberdank, a native of Trieste. He had deserted from an Austrian regiment three years ago, and had since been roving about Italy, supported by the Irredentists. According to another version he is an Italian named Rossi, from Udine, a town which for many years has been the head-

quarters of the Irredentists and mem-bers of the Party of the Italian Republic. During the second hearing before the magistrate the prisoner in an impertinen manner openly declared the Orsini bombs his property, and openly boasted of his criminal intentions in regard to their employment. An altercation now ensued, in the course of which the judge remarked that the prisoner con-fessed himself in intention a murderer. In reply the latter said, "I am more a gentleman than you, Sir; nor do I fear death." Upon the prisoner being subsequently searched several hundred lire were found on him. It is certain that he intended to bring the bombs to Trieste during the night, and his object in alighting at Ronchi was only to wait till darkness came on. The Emperor was informed of the affair by Baron Pretis, the Governor of the town, immediately upon his arrival. His Majesty appeared concerned at the news, which naturally, created great excitement among the people of Trieste. The entire Imperial Family remained shut up in the Castle of Miramar, which no stranger was allowed to enter. It is interesting to note that the Empress had originally intended going to Trieste, and after the August attempt, instead of changing her mind, determined to ac-company her husband and son, in order to be spot in case of danger. The entire Vienna press continues to comment on the affair, and the wish is generally expressed that the Italian Government, which cannot be made responsible for Italian Irredentist deeds, will nevertheless, through an energetic and unequivocal course of action, prove that they consider Irredentists as much their enemies

as does Austria. I learn at the last moment that in fact negotiations are already taking place between the Austrian and Italian Governments on the subject, and that the search which has been begun has the help of Italy. The Italian Government has freely rendered all assistance in its power, and, at the request of the Trieste police authorities, has caused the arrest of wo suspected persons who had made their escape from Trieste to Venice. The accomplice of the prisoner Oberdank, who escaped out of the window at the hotel at Ronchi, already been captured at Comen, near Nabresina. The Trieste police have now proofs that all the three latest attempts were con-nected, and that a strong Irredenta organisation exists throughout all Italy, its head-quarters being in Rome, Naples, Venice, and Trieste. The Imperial family has already left Trieste for Godollo. It is reported from Trieste that an attempt was made there to sink a Lloyd steamer on which the Emperor and Imperial family had been invited to attend a great ball in honour of his Majesty's visit. The fact was discovered early enough to prevent any of the Imperial family responding to

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral Castle, Tuesday.

The Queen went to Abergeldie yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, and visited the Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Albany. Princess Beatrice went out riding, attended by Miss Bauer. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale are entertaining company at Linton Park, near Maidstone. Sir Edmund Harrison, C.B., Deputy Clerk

of the Privy Council, is lying very seriously ill at his residence, 114. Harley-street.

Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., was very much better on Tuesday night. The following bulletin was issued:—"Mr. Hugh Mason has progressed favourably during the day, and is much stronger than he has been since the commencement of his illness."

commencement of his illness."

A marriage is arranged, and will take place early in November, between Major John Ramsay Slade, C. B., Royal Horse Artillery, and Miss Janet Little Wood, youngest daughter of the late General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., and Lady Constantine, sister to Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has made

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has made the following appointments to his household staff:—Military private secretary, Major A. E. Turner, R.A.; assistant private secretary, Captain W. Lyster Smith, R.A.; aides-decamp, Major A. E. Turner, R.A., Lieut. A. Cosmo Little, 5th Lancers, and Lieut. J. D. Barfy, R.A.; extra aides-de-camp, Lieut. G. Dease, R.E., and Capt. W. H. M'Laren, Royal Dragoons.

Royal Dragoons.

The Prince of Wales has intimated his intention of being present at the funeral of the Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, which will probably take place at Strathfieldsaye on Saturday or Monday next. The Bishop of Oxford will, it is expected, read the Burial Service, and the obsequies will be attended by the clergy and choir of St. George's Chapel, the Rev. Canon Gee, vicar of Windsor, and many friends of the late Dean. Gen. Sir Henry Ponsonby arrived at Hazlewood on Tuesday with a message of condolence from the Queen at Balmoral to the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, who is staying there, and the Duke of Connaught has telegraphed a sympathetic message from Cairo. The remains of the late Dean will not, it is understood, be brought to Windsor, but will be conveyed direct from Lord Rokeby's residence to Strathfieldsaye.

MR. GREEN .- The present position of Mr. Green is about as unsatisfactory as can be well imagined. Nobody denies, for nobody can deny, that his benefice is vacated by operation of law, and that he is therefore practically purged of the contempt for which he is suffering imprisonment : such contempt having consisted in a refusal to celebrate divine service in a certain way in a certain church in which he has now lost the right of ministration altogether. Yet, in spite of this, he can-not be set at liberty because his Bishop can-not declare his benefice vacant by giving notice thereof to the patron; and the Bishop cannot make the declaration because his chancellor advises him that he cannot act until he or his diocesan officers are officially informed from the Provincial Court of the fulfilment of the statutory conditions under which the benefice becomes vacant; and the authorities of the Provincial Court cannot furnish this information because they have not got it themselves. Every one concerned is ready and even anxious to liberate Mr. Green. Bishop stands at his door; the Bishop's chancellor is at his side ready to hand him the key; the officers of the Provincial Court look on as interested spectators in the background. that is wanted is some one who has official cognisance of the fact that Mr. Green is inside; and that some one is not forthcoming. Surely the situation is a little ridiculous.—

A CHESHIRE CHEESE COMPETITION.—The first annual Cheese, Butter, and Dairy Utensil Exhibition, under the auspices of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' Association, was held in the Linen Hall, Chester, on Tuesday. There were 123 entries in the cheese and butter classes, and in the opinion of the three judges, two of whom were strangers, the quality of the cheese shown effectually disposes of the contention that the best Cheshire cheese can be affected by American competition. Mr. Siddon, of Oxheys, Tarporley, gained the highest prize; and sold the whole of his dairy to a local cheese factor at 90s, per cwt. The Duke of Westminster's factory at Aldford took the first prize in the class open to the competition of the United Kingdom, and also took premier honours in the class for factory-made

EGYPT.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Times publishes the following telerams from its correspondents in Egypt:—

The Viceroy will arrive on Thursday at Cairo, and a squadron of Native cavalry, to be selected by General Macpherson, is to escort his Highness from Alexandria. It seems that a large body of Egyptian infantry, with four batteries, probably from Salahieh, has appeared at Tantah, and laid down its arms to a Highland battalion, which had been sent there. The officer commanding at Damietta has also surrendered.

10.20 A.M.

The first train, taking only railway officials, left Alexandria yesterday at 7, arriving here at 4. At 11 yesterday morning I accompanied General Wood to Kafrdawar, whence I wired, with difficulty, the surrender of 6,000 Egyptian troops. General Wood kindly allowed me to go by special train to Cairo, which was taking back half a company of Guards who had come to Alexandria as escort to despatches. The train was delayed till 7 in the evening, when I left with Lieut. Mildmay, of the Guards. At Damanhour, which we passed without stopping, the entire population seemed to have turned out with the object of cursing Arabi. At Tantah we were at first supposed to be the advance guard of the Turkish force sent to restore order. Without further incident, we arrived at Cairo at 1 this morning. All seemed quiet and deserted, and I have to thank Blum Pacha, a fellow-passenger, for his hospitality, which enabled me to

sleep in his unharmed palace. This morning we have received many visi-tors, who remained more or less secreted here during recent events. If I were to tell you all the extraordinary rumours that have lately been published in the city the narrative would fill your columns. Suffice it to say that victories were reported daily, and that Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in particular, was alternately reported as killed and prisoner. On the arrival of Arabi after his defeat, the whole population rushed to the station to receive the entire British army taken prisoners, including the Khedive, Sherif, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the Duke of Connaught, while of Sir Beauchamp Seymour only the head was expected; but shortly afterwards soldiers rushing through the streets cursing Arabi and proclaiming their defeat. I an assured positively that all was arranged to burn and pillage the town, when the arrival of the English troops suddenly altered mat-ters. For a moment, there was a panic among the natives, while the Europeans, some of whom had been three months shut up in their houses, came out and filled the streets. Soon, however, all was quiet, and to-day, as I drive about with an obsequious coachman, it is difficult to believe all that has happened since I left here on June 12. In certain quarters of the town ridiculous rumours are ill said to prevail, as that Russia insists on and is sending an army Arabi being releato drive out the L. h. A wholesale proof of our authority is said required.

Kasassin, Monday.

I have just returned from Mansourah viā Zagazig, and was fortunate in catching a special train from Zagazig hither, thus enabling me to send you this telegram. The telegraph office at Zagazig is almost always blocked just now by press of work, official messages taking the preference. I arrived at Mansourah at 11 at night yesterday, being five hours on a journey which should take only three hours. While daylight lasted, I excited much curiosity among the natives, who, when the train stopped, stared at me through the carriage windows, as if I was the first European they had ever seen. I was the only European in the train. On arriving at my destination, the stationmaster informed me that I was the first Englishman he had seen since the late exodus began two months ago. News of the fall of Tel-el-Kebir had indeed reached there two days before, but the inhabitants seemed surprised that no British troops had yet arrived in the town.

An incident happened on Friday, ending in two loyal inhabitants having their homes

wrecked. They had received news of Arabi's defeat, and at once proclaimed the fact with much rejoicing. A few rebel soldiers quartered in the town, hearing of this, appeared at once on the scene, used abusive and threatening language, denied the fact of Arabi's downfall, and incited the mob to wreck the houses of the offenders. Next day the news was confirmed, and the Mudir with arrested the housebreakers. The Mudir, although nominated by Arabi, is said to be loyal to the Khedive, and thus lost no time in proving it by declaring for him and re-storing order. Everything remained quiet on Saturday and Sunday, and on my arrival I walked unmolested through the silent and dimly-lighted street, greeted by a cry of "Wahhal" from the night watchmen. I passed to the house of a friend, where I expected to find a faithful servant in charge, nor was I mistaken. I succeeded in waking him up, and obtained a night's loslging in an empty ouse. In the morning another servant whom I knew came to see me. Both gave me an account of how they had been fearful to stir out of doors, and said that when they were recognized by some passer-by they were pointed at, and "See that son of a dog; serves a Christian," was shouted after them. Cases have occurred where Bedouin servants have been killed simply for having served a Christian. As far as one can judge the people are glad the war is over and Arabi down; but knowing the race, and having lived among them, I can safely say that they would be just as likely to show satisfaction

had the result been the other way.

Next morning the servants suggested as a precaution that I had better obtain an escort from the Mudir to the station, because, being the first European that had returned, some feeling might show itself, possibly ending in violence. The Mudir sent word to say he was glad to hear of my arrival, and also sent a soldier to escort me.

The absurd stories said to have been circulated by Arabi regarding his successes and the British defeats I found had been everywhere accepted here as truth. I had intended to proceed to Mehalla-el-Kebir, but I decided that it was more prudent to defer doing so for a few days, seeing that the presence of an Englishman would be likely to excite the people, who may not yet have convinced themselves of the truth of the news which had reached them.

I saw to-day many more soldiers of the defeated army returning to their homes. All

excite the people, who may not yet have convinced themselves of the truth of the news which had reached them.

I saw to-day many more soldiers of the defeated army returning to their homes. All who were not wounded seemed much pleased to do so. Regarding what I have said about the state of feeling in the large towns of the interior like Mansourah, it is thought, and I strongly agree with it, that it would be advisable to send a small force of British soldiers to each of them for a short time. Although ever so small it would bring facts home to the minds of the inhabitants and increase their respect accordingly. Their base nature makes them slow to believe that for which they have no tangible proof. This would materially hasten matters by giving confidence to Europeans desiring to return, and so bringing trade back, and also by inducing disaffected natives to be on their good behaviour.

The correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing from Zagazig on Tuesday, says:—

I have been riding from Ismailia through the country recently traversed by our troops. The road is perfectly safe, and the entire population of this part of the country, except those engaged in looting the remains of the Arab camp at Tel-el-Kebir, have returned to their homes, and may be seen attending to the crops of maize and cotton, or preparing the fields for seeds. The country looks beautiful, is perfectly tranquil, and does

not bear the least trace of a victorious foreign army having passed through it but a few hours Every house and hovel for miles round had a small white flag floating from its roof in sign of submission. The whole people are thoroughly impressed with the power of England and the superiority of the Khedive over Arabi. One intelligent young man, who had evidently taken part in the busines at Tel-el-Kebir, remarked to me that the English had plenty of force, meaning that we were very powerful, and explained that Tewfik Pacha was altogether a much more important personage than Arabi, who, he told me in the most decided manner and without the least show of sympathy, would be put to death. Every Arab I have met professes to execrate the very name of Arabi, and taxes him with being the cause of all the misfortunes brought upon the country. All who have taken part in the rebellion declare that they were forced to do so. If a man neglected to deliver the quantity of produce or cash demanded of him or to give his services as a labourer for the army or as a soldier, he was thrown in prison. All now protest that they have always been loyal to the Effendina in their hearts. Whether they are sincere or not in what they now say, they appear to have got heartily sick of Arabi and his requisitions. The popul larity of the Khedive in Egypt at the present moment is immense, and his authority is not likely to be disputed again for a long time to come. There can be no doubt that the forbearance of the conquering army has pro-duced a most wholesome effect; and the natives, knowing how they would have acted had they found themselves in acted

RIVOLI.

a similar position, are deeply impressed with the goodness of the English towards them. Their crops and cattle, and in fact all their belongings, have been left untouched, and the troops have not even been quartered upon them. Here at Zagazig the garrison is camped out in the open spaces of the town, and is provisioned by a commissariat, so that the inhabitants have not suffered the least injury at our hands. There have been illuminations and fantasias every night since the arrival of the English, in honour, as a Mudir told me, of us and of the Effendina, and everyone, without exception, seemed heartily glad that the whole business was over and the power of Arabi crushed. The arrangements for telegraphing continue most unsatisfactory. We have only one line to Ismailia, and I do not know when this is likely to reach you.

The Cairo correspondent of the same

paper telegraphs:—
Arabi's house has been looted, chiefly, I learn, by the servants of Sultan Pacha. Sultan Pacha himself took possession of eight horses. Arrests continue to be made here. The arrest of Ninet, the Swiss engineer, was, I understand, made at the suggestion of the British Consul General. No specific charge has as yet been preferred against him.

The Gazette publishes the despatches of Major-General Graham and Major-General Drury Lowe respecting the action at Kassassin on the 28th ult. In sending these despatches to the Secretary for War, Sir Garnet Wolseley remarks: -The conduct of the soldiers of all arms was excellent, and many gallant deeds were done throughout the action. Two recent instances have come under my notice of men who, being painfully wounded early in the day, continued to do their duty until severely wounded later on. One, on the 28th ult., was that of Lieutenant G. G. Cunningham, of the Cornwall Light Infantry; and the other, on the 25th ult., was that of Gunner Joseph Knowles, of N brigade A battery Royal Horse Artillery. As it is by soldier-like courage of this nature that the British army has always maintained its high reputation, I have great pleasure in bringing these names to your notice. The dispositions made by Major-General Graham, V.C., C.B., during the action at Kassassin were all they should have been; and his steady advance upon the enemy, when he showed a disposition to drive his attack home, was well conceived and well executed The dashing and yet skilful manner in which the 1st Brigade of Cavalry was handled by Brigadier-General Sir Baker Russell, under the immediate orders of Major-General Drury Lowe, was all that could be desired. charge of the Household Cavalry under Col.

Ewart was most gallantly executed.

General Drury Lowe, in his despatch, gives the following description of the famous "moonlight charge" of the cavalry:—"At about 5.30 Major Molyneux arrived from Kassassin, and gave me a message from General Graham that the enemy was advancing in force. I again, 5 30 p.m., turned out the brigade, and moved to the sound of the heavy firing that was now taking place. En route a galloper reached me from General Graham, who stated that the General desired him to say that "he was only just able to hold his own, and that he wished me to attack the left of the enemy's infantry skirmishers." The sun had now set, and a bright moon was shining. The light, however, was not good owing to the haze, and we were guided by the flash of guns and musketry. I made a wide circuit to turn the enemy's left, and the brigade arrived, without being noticed, near this portion of their line. As we approached a heavy firing of shells and musketry was opened upon us, which was practically harmss, as it was very high. I cleared the front of our guns by a retirement of the first line, while Sir Baker Russell led a charge of the Household Cavalry, under Colonel Ewart against the enemy's infantry, which had commenced to advance. Moving most steadily towards the flash of the rifles, the charge was right gallantly led and executed. The enemy's infantry was completely scattered, and our cavalry swept through battery of seven or nine guns, which in daylight must have been captured, but, unfortunately, their exact position could not be found afterwards, and they were, no doubt, removed during the fight, or after our retirement.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT. Information has been received from the Commissariat Department of the army in Egypt to the effect that the troops can now be readily provisioned in the country, and that it is unnecessary to send out any more pre-served food, and that there is a large surplus of horse forage remaining, but that it is scattered about at several stations, and that some of it has probably been looted by the natives. The ships partly loaded have therefore returned into store the "groceries which they had taken on board, and will be devoted entirely to the carriage of oats and hay for the horses on the return voyage. Hay is still being pressed at Woolwich Dockyard, where practice and the introduction of Quartermaster Steele's ingenious binder have brought up the output to over 200 tons per week, which would have been equal to the total requirements of the army so long as the campaign might have continued. All other issues have been entirely stopped, and the storehouses will soon be filled again with the intercepted supplies. What is to become of such a vast accumulation of provisions will have to be decided, but it will probably be served out as rations for the garrisons at home, and even the "erbswurst," or German pea sausage, which is regarded as a mere makeshift for an army on the march, may, as a last resource, be got rid of in the prisons. The War Department has informed Mr. Coxwell, the aeronaut, that the three balloons selected from his stock at the Seaford manufactory will not now be required for Egypt He has, however, been also led to believe that his system of day and night signalling may

possibly be tested in conjunction with

patented system of electric signalling by Mr.

Arthur Shippey, and that further experiments

will be made in military ballooning, in which

the experience of practical aeronauts will be

Favourable accounts have been received

with respect to all the new material of war subjected to trial in action for the first time in Egypt, and the new gunpowders especially are highly spoken of. They have, however, been recently subjected to a series of exhaustive experiments on the proof ground, and their qualities were well known, and it is considered certain that, had they been put to a severer test in the field, their superiority over the gunpowders with which former wars have been fought would have been very marked. The fine grain powder now made for the Martini-Henry rifles gives a very high velocity, and, consequently, such a low trajectory, that the bullets do not fly, as they used to do, far over the heads of the enemy, but will hit a man at any part of their flight, even when fired at long ranges. The maximum of velocity with the minimum of pressure, which has been the chief problem before the powder-makers since it was discovered a few years ago that the explosive which had done duty without reproach for hundreds of years was "brutal," and ought to be re-formed, has probably reached perfection in the new cylindrical powder which Colonel C. B. Brackenbury is now manufacturing at the Government works, Waltham Abbey. It will shortly supersede entirely the prismatic powder which has of late held the palm, and machinery is being erected at Waltham for producing it on a large scale. All the Government was the second a large scale. ment gunpowder is now made at these works, which exist unseen in dense plantations of alder, dogwood, and willow by the river Lea, extending for two miles, and intersected by many miles of canals, which isolate the buildings and are convenient for water carriage.
All the gun-cotton used by the army and navy has also been made at Waltham in a series of processes which seem to ensure absolute safety to the operatives. Colonel Brackenbury is assisted in the management of the works by Captain Watkin, R.A., and Major Slack is the Engineer officer erecting the new

REWARDS TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND SIR BEAUCHAMP SEYMOUR.

The question of the rewards to be granted to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour, in recognition of the distinguished services performed by them in Egypt, will not be decided until the reassembling of Parliament. The Government will then propose a vote of thanks to the officers and men of the Army and Fleet, and will at the same time make known their intentions with regard to the two officers who have been mainly instrumental in bringing the operations to a successful conclusion.

LONDON GOSSIP.

A marriage is announced to take place shortly between Miss Jane Broke, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Broke, and neice and heiress of Sir George Broke Middleton of Shrubland Park, Suffolk, and the Hon. James St. Vincent Saumarez, eldest son of Lord de Saumarez. Mr. Saumarez was in the Grenadier Guards, but quitted the service and entered diplomacy a few years ago. Miss Broke, who will be one of the greatest heiresses in England, already possesses a very fine estate and beautiful place in Suffolk, Livermere, to which she became entitled at the death of her uncle, Sir Philip Broke, as

the eldest daughter of the next brother.

In Ireland there seems a better tone than of late recorded. The Lord-Lieutenant has been on a tour in some of the wildest parts of the west country, even visiting the spot where the terrible Cong murder occurred. In many places he has been received with very hearty enthusiasm. Lord and Lady Monteagle have given a large entertainment to their tenants at Limerick. Lord and Lady Wicklow are shortly to be at home, after a cruise on the Scotch coast in the Gelert; while other landlords have returned to their residences, though there are many still absent. Lord and Lady Waterford and Lord and Lady Ormonde, as well as Lord and Lady Templemore, have not returned to Ire-

land this year.

The London Stock Exchange, whose members are ever foremost in deeds of benevolence, have lately, through a committee composed of those who in past years have held her Majesty's commission, raised a very handsome sum for the purpose of forwarding periodicals, newspapers, books, etc., to the hospitals at Alexandria, Ismailia, Port Said, etc. A large case left last week, with hearty wishes for speedy convalescence of the various

inmates. The "Tantivy" coach took its last journey on Saturday from Eastbourne to Brighton.
This has been the great success of the Eastbourne season, and the pluck of the American gentlemen who started it has been well rewarded by the loads it invariably carried. On the last day a sort of demonstration was carried Rosewell was presented with a whip, and on his return journey the ladie turned out en route in force, and showered flowers on him—so many, in fact, that he was enabled to present a bouquet to a pretty woman alongside him on the box-seat. The route is a very pleasant one, and the approach to Lewes by Firle and Glynde charming to a to Lewes by Firle and Glynde charming to a degree. That ancient town seems to swarm with children, who look upon the coach, so ringing are their cheers, as the only thing that varies the monotony of those existence in a town which, thanks chiefly to the railway company and the miserable approach to the its natural station, is fairly shunted, despite advantages. Brighton appeared to be very empty, as if people were still afraid to go

there.

Lord Brooke, who has so lately become the happy father of a son and heir, is enlarging and improving Easton Lodge, Dunmow, the old home of Lady Brooke's family. The older portion of the house is being reconstructed, and many of the rooms are being enlarged. This is a happy augury for the future hospitality of Easton.

The polo season lasts much longer in Ireland than in England, owing, probably, to the poverty of recreation and pastimes in the Green Isle, where cricket flourishes only in a few select centres, and general shooting has practically ceased to exist owing to the prevalence of unchecked and indiscriminate poaching. The All Ireland poloists propose to wind up a very festive and successful season at the end of the current month with a day's racing and chasing on some new ground about five miles from the metropolis, which, it is hoped, by and by will grow into a pleasant suburban centre of sport—a happy combination of the Orleans and Hurlingham grounds, plus a dash of Sandown and Kempton Park. This new arena is very picturesquely situated under the shadow of the Dublin and Wicklow 'Sierra,' which is occasionally 'Nevada' too.

At Carrick-on-Suir the attempt by the Parnellite junta to Boycoit the steeplechases and race-meeting has been a pitiable failure. The farmers and townspeople declined to be sat upon by either the paid organisers or the Dublin executive, and mutinied. They called a meeting, and maintain the full race progra the, refusing no stakes, whether given by obnoxious landlords or not. Oddly enough, the new Land and Labour League for the same district has been dissolved for want of support; the farmers refuse to give the labourers their half-acre or increase their wages, as every one who knew the country felt sure they would. The chestnuts were pulled from the fire by the labourers, whose

fingers are badly scorched by the operation.

The heavy betting of certain jockeys was so publicly talked about at Doncaster, consequent on the inexplicable defeat of several prominent favourites, that it behoves the Jockey Club to take the subject again under consideration. The evil ought to be checked and stamped out at once, or owners will find themselves in a pitiable fix. It is not long

# PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20-21, 1882. ENGLAND, TURKEY, AND EGYPT. It is now felt at Constantinople that the last chance for the Sultan of asserting his authority in Egypt has passed away. Lord Dufferin has pointed out that there is no reason now for sending thither troops of any sort, since there are already more than enough. As Abdul Hamid never intended that his troops should fight, he naturally does not feel the full force of the argument. But, as he cannot adduce his reasons, he cannot well demur to it. He dare not plead that his object in wishing to despatch an Expedition to Port Said was, if possible, to encourage Arabi, and if that proved impossible, then to represent the English Commander as his deputy and agent. We often hear of the superior sagacity of the diplomatists trained at the Sublime Porte, just as we used to hear of the superior diplomatic ability that was educated at the Sacred College, and was at the disposal of the Popes. But, in each case, all this cleverness has invariably ended in failure, in loss of territory, in declension of authority, in eclipse of power. It may be that the weak never can be effectually wise when they are confronted by the strong; but, as far as dispassionate judges can see, the only exhibition the Statesmen of Stamboul have made of their political sagacity is a sorry one. They have trusted to cunning when straightforwardness alone could possibly answer, and have relied upon dilatoriness when in promptitude alone was to be found salvation. One would have thought that Abdul Hamid of all men would not have allowed a moment to clapse, when he was invited by Europe to restore order in Egypt, in sending his flag and his regiments to Alexandria. Why did he hesitate? Visions of the dangers to which he would expose the Caliphate floated before his eyes; but he must be miserably ill informed if he regarded these as anything better than phantoms. There never was fanaticism which the sword could not silence if it were only sharp enough and well enough wielded, as the crowds that shout round the triumphant chariot wheels of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Cairo abundantly testify. The religion of Mahomet was propagated by the sword; and the sword can still temper its ardour. It is probable that the politicians of Stamhoul are not acquainted with the stately pages of Gibbon, or they might know that, his opinion, had not Charles Martel defeated their co-religionists at Tours, "the Koran would now be read at Oxford.' For a Turkish Sovereign, of all Monarchs the world, to distrust the efficacy of the sword, is indeed a violation of the traditions of his dynasty. But, somehow, this very ordinary wisdom deserted the Statesmen of the Golden Horn at the critical movement. The precious hours were allowed to slip by; and while midnight Conferences, to which the dawn brought no decision, were being held, English regiments were annihilating three thousand miles of sea, and substituting their real authority for the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan. Is it reasonable to expect that the Sovereign of Turkey, having manifested such striking incapacity to deal with insurrection and illegality in Egypt, can henceforward be looked up to as one from whom Egypt is to receive assistance or favours? Is it not more consonant with justice that he should pay the penalty of his incapacity? A singular concurrence of events, the unwillingness of England to interfere in conjunction with France, the objections of France to England interfering without her-these, and similar jealousies brought about a position so embarrassing that, faut de Europe turned to Turkey and asked the Sultan to undertake the business of crushing Arabi. Nobody had believed that Turkey would ever have another chance, here it was. It was thrown away; and it is almost incredible that it should recur. Like the European Powers, Turkey preferred to leave the risk, the onus, the expense, to England; and, like the European Powers, Turkey will have to be satisfied to see England reorganise the country she has rescued. This is felt so universally, that the more influential and politic organs of the Continent not only acknowledge but insist upon it. The fact, says our Constantinople Correspondent, is beginning to dawn even upon the educated Turk. The country that has begun the work, and begun it so successfully, must carry it on. As we explained two days ago, there is nothing as yet to submit either to Europe or to Turkey. We are not at the end of our task; we are only in the middle of it. The road has been prepared, but that is all. The insurrection of Arabi and its dispersal have made a tabula rasa of everything that existed in Egypt. Everything has to be built up afresh. When the building is complete, then the world can contemplate it, and say how they like We have cleared the ground, and we shall have to be the architects; when the edifice is complete it will be thrown open to the whole world, and everybody may live in it that chooses. But a Turkish surveyor is out of the question. There is no need to change anything in the titles of the Padishah; and Egypt will still furnish him with a sonorous designation and possibly a tribute. England will not annex Egypt, but it will never be restored to

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. Recent events in Egypt have brought

prise of all civilised nations .- Standard,

into disagreeable prominence the fact that England does not possess a share in the management and control of the Suez Canal at all proportioned to the magnitude of her direct and indirect interests in its navigation or of her contributions to its revenues. The British Government is by far the largest shareholder in the undertaking, and a large amount of stock is held by British subjects. Four-fifths of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British, and a very large proportion of the

profits of our shipping is derived from commerce following that route. The disparity between our military interests in the Canal and those of all other nations put together is even greater than between our shipping and theirs. They have isolated colonies, calling in ordinary times for nothing beyond formal protection and efficient police; we have a vast Empire to govern and defend. When we turn from these great and preponderant interests, financial commercial, and military, in the freedom and good management of the Suez Canal to the actual influence we wield in the counsels of the company the contrast is almost ludierous. The nation to which the prosperity the undertaking is mainly due and to whose well being its maintenance is vital is represented on ordinary occasions by a single individual, and on great occasions can muster as many as three votes at the board; while M. de Lesseps can count some twenty-one members acknowledging his paramount authority. Hitherto this anomalous arrangement has worked fairly well, as anomalies often do until a strain is put upon them. But the Egyptian war has brought into strong relief the possibilities of annoyance and even of serious mischief latent in the existing distribution of controlling power. M. de Lesseps has assumed the attitude of an independent sovereign, and has addressed the Government of England and its responsible officers in terms which few independent sovereigns would venture to use. So far did he push his opposition to operations carried out under the direct authority of the Khedive and with the sanction of the French Government itself, that consequences which might have proved serious were averted only by the firmness and resource of the British Admiral. It must be obvious to reasonable persons everywhere that a great nation can scarcely permit its policy to be hampered and its most delicate combinations interfered with by the chairman of a company which it holds four millions of stock, and of whose business it contributes eighty per cent. In an age when the control of nations over arms of the sea passing through or commanded by their territory is being everywhere abolished, it is impossible that we can allow the directors of company to arrogate to themselves powers as extensive as were ever claimed by Turkey over the Bosphorus or by Denmark over the Sound. The neutralization of the Canal, in its reasonable sense, is understood to mean that it shall be regarded as an arm of the sea. But it is impossible in that sense so long as M. de Lesseps can address an English Admiral as he did Admiral Hoskins. In no known arm of the sea could anything happen analogous to the interdict issued by M. de Lesseps against the landing of troops under the express sanction of the ruler of the country for the purpose of putting down a rebellion against his authority. The Canal was planned five-and-twenty years ago, and was completed thirteen years ago, when the plans were already becoming somewhat antiquated Since that time shipbuilding has made great strides, all in the direction of increased size and speed: The Canal is practically outgrown, and it is now a question of its enlargement or of the construction of a new one, to admit the larger ships of the present day. To some the idea of cutting a new canal may appear visionary, but we have ample evidence that it commends itself to minds by no means disposed to visionary schemes. Indeed, a moment's reflection will suffice to convince those least familiar with engineering problems that to construct a canal double the size of the present one would be a less remarkable feat to-day than was the cutting of the existing channel a quarter of a century ago. It is to the credit of M. de Lesseps's mental vigour and elasticity that he perfectly understands that there is room for a new and larger canal, though he may not entertain the notion of making it. As it would not be carried out under the auspices of a magnificent potentate like Ismail Pacha, the chances are that the new one would cost less than the old. However, we are now discussing what is merely one of the engineering possibilities of the future. Were new canal begun to-morrow, English interests could not be left in abeyance pending its completion. The practical question now is how to secure ourselves in case of complications which, anxious as we are to avert them, may possibly arise, against being thwarted by the autocratic chairman of the Canal Company. What-ever may be the immediate development of events in Egypt that subject ought to engage, and, we believe, will seriously engage, the attention of her Majesty's

> THE CHINESE CHEAP LABOUR SCARE.

Government.—Times.

" Better twenty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" is a sentiment which certain natives of the Celestial Empire, now settled in London and the larger English towns, are said to be inclined to interpret in the purely commercial sense. Having themselves prospered as merchants, they are anxious to bring over others of their countrymen as artisans and labourers. To this end, it was reported some time ago, they had held a conference in the City, with representatives from the great English cities, from San Francisco, and from Victoria, prolonging their deliberations over three days, and eventually deciding to take measures in aid of Chinese immigration. It is now vaguely stated that three thousand Chinamen are on their way to this country, and that these are but the advance-guard of a large army of Chinese settlers. The Democratic Federation, which few persons hitherto have been able to take seriously, has been so alarmed at the prospect that, after holding two meetings on the subject and arranging for a Turkey. It must be kept for the honest third, it has resolved "to call upon her and peaceful industry of the Egyptians themselves, and for the legitimate enter-Majesty's Government to prevent the project" of Chinese immigration "being car-ried out." Few more singular meetings have recently taken place in the metropolis than that which was held on Wednesday night at the Westminster Palace Chambers, where a number of gentlemen who have at one time or another earned money in almost all parts of the world agreed in declaring, in language much more vigorous than polite, that our ports ought to be closed against the importation of foreign labour. The recent meeting of Chinese merchants in the City, even if it ever took place-a matter on which there is considerable doubt-seems to have created much unnecessary alarm. It may be, as one

of the speakers said on Wednesday night,

that "the Chinamen are waking up and mean mischief;" but it must appear to any one who has given attention to the subject that there are remarkably few circumstances in their favour. The reasons for bringing Chinamen to London are no stronger now than they have been at any time during the last fifteen or twenty years. In 1874, when wages were universally high, and the coal-miner especially was supposed to have discarded small-beer for champagne, there was much more reason to fear an extensive Chinese immigration than there is now; but although the subject was widely discussed, and much popular alarm was created, the Chinese did not come. The fact is, that although Chinese labour is cheap in comparison to that with which it has hitherto come into competition, it is not by any means so cheap out of China that it could greatly undersell the same classes of labour in England. We have already a small population of Chinese in London, independent of the merchants who have established businesses in the City. There is a considerable number of Chinamen among the motly denizens of Ratcliff Highway. They are engaged on English ships as stewards, firemen, and cooks; and so far are they from underselling other men engaged in the same capacity that the majority of them decline to go to sea under £7 a month. As yet there has been no instance of Chinamen competing for low wages. If they have been taken to India they have received more than double what is usually paid to the Hindoo labourer. In America they have received wages equal to those of the average English workman. In Australia they have taken to occupations in which they have had the opportunity of competing with high rates of pay. In addition they have been allowed to live pretty much as they liked, without inconvenient interference from sanitary authorities. If circumstances had been less favourable to the acquisition of money, it is probable that we should have heard little or nothing of the Chinese movement. The Chinaman who emigrates leaves a family at home. He has to reimburse the emigration companies for the expenses of his transit; and he has to save up against his return. In a country where wages are low and men are not allowed to pig together in barns the temptations to undersell native labour are too few to justify an extravagant fear of the wholesale importation of Chinese.-Pall Mall Gazette.

CHINESE LABOUR IN ENGLAND A meeting called by the Democratic Fede-

ration to discuss the question of the proposed introduction of Chinese labour into England was held on Wednesday evening at Palace-chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster. There was a crowded attendance. Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said it was extremely necessary that this wide question as to the importation of Chinese workmen into England should be tho roughly discussed. The Chinese were ready to overwhelm them in an industrial warfare by sheer force of numbers. Were the Chinese to be brought over here the not only labouring men of all kinds, trades-men, etc., but would undoubtedly push their way into the mercantile houses. The Chinese were clever, industrious, sober, and energetic, and they could save on wages which Englishmen could hardly accept without starving. It was imperative that this immigration should be stopped in time, together with a class war which had been originated by cut-throat capitalists in order to grind their workmen and fellow-countrymen down to the lowest extremity. The chief resolution was to the effect that the abstract right of men to travel and reside in whatever country they pleased had its limits, and that one of these limits was reached when vast numbers of people like the Chinese were imported under contracts which them veritable slaves, when they lived together under the most unsanitary and demoralising conditions, and when the general result of their competition, while it enriched a few capitalists, was to render the means of subsistence among the masses of the people more and more scanty, precarious, and insecure. The meeting called upon her Majesty's Government, at a time when British interests were threatened by the proposed importation of Chinese labour, to frame such measures as might be necessary to prevent the project being carried out, and would appoint a deputation to wait upon the Prime Minister in reference to the subject on his return to town. Dr. Drysdale supported the motion. Mr. J. Edgcumbe, the Secretary of the Fair Trade League, said that there was a remarkable absence of facts with regard to this apprehended immigration; but taking for granted that such an immigration was impending, they could not assume that if the Chinese once came into the country would necessarily live an unsanitary life. He apprehended that they would be subject to the same laws as every person in the country was with regard to sanitation. A long discussion followed. It turned chiefly as to the natural characteristics of the Chinese, who by some of the speakers were highly eulogised, and by others denounced as being almost invariably liars, thieves, and gamblers. Ultimately the resolution, with some slight alterations, was carried by a large majority, and the meeting

PROBABLE CHANGES IN THE STRAND DIS-TRICT.—The new Law Courts being nearly completed, the City Press understands that it is the intention of the Honourable Society of Clement's Inn to pull down and rebuild the whole of the houses on the western side of the buildings, It is now understood that the Metropolitan Board of Works contemplate opening up two or three new streets, and constructing various avenues leading into what will in future be known as the New Palace of Justice. It is intended to form a new street between the entrance to Clement's inn and the Law Courts, running parallel to it, going through Clement's-lane, Gilbert-street, Sheffield-street, and Bear-yard, thonce through King's Head-yard in rear of the houses on the west side of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, into Little Queen-street. By this up from the Strand via Southampton-row Euston-road. It is also probable that an artery will be made through Clarc Market from Carey-street, across Drury-lane into Long-acre and Cranbourne-street, thereby opening up a direct line of communication from Leicester-square and Piccadilly. The blocks of buildings forming the north side of the Strand, Holywell-street, and Wych-street, must be removed; and it is believed the Metropolitan Board of Works have almost decided upon entering upon this enterprise at their earliest convenience. It is not improhable that the whole of the buildings on the north side of Wych-street and Drury-lane, from the entrance to Clement's-inn to the new artisans' dwellings that have recently been erected, will be cleared away so as to form another broad and commodious thoroughfare from New Orderd-street to the Strand, which has long been a lmitted to be of imperative necessity. The scheme in contempla-tion is to remove the block of buildings on the top of the east side of Lincoln's-inn-Fields, abutting on Holborn, thereby taking a direct communication from the new Law Courts across to Bedford-row.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

THE RIOTS AT DAMANHOOR. The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria sends the following tele-

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, 10.20 A.M. News of a serious import has been received om Damanhoor. When Ibrahim Pacha Tewfik, the same official who interfered so courageously on Sunday on behalf of two English correspondents at Kafr Zeyat, arrived yesterday at Damanhoor, to resume possession of the Government of the province of Behera, from which he was ejected by Arabi, he found the stations in possession of a tumultuous mob of disbanded soldiers. After vainly attempting to disperse the rioters, Ibrahim Pacha sent for the Prefect of Police, but the crowd growing every moment more and more violent, made a rush, and attacked the Pacha and his friends with sticks and bludgeons, wounding Ibrahim himself and others seriously, and killing three native Christians. The riots continued afterwards in the town, and it is reported that other Copts fell victims to the mob. General Wood, who was at Kafr Dowar superintending the surrender of six thousand more Egyptians from Rosetta and the Aboukir Forts, received the first intelligence of the incident from the station-master of Damanhoor, who arrived by train to report the matter. General Wood at once despatched three companies of the 53rd Regi-

ment, under Colonel Vandeleur, to occupy Damanhoor. A squadron of Bengal Cavalry will arrive here to-day to escort the Khedive on his return to Cairo to-morrow. The surrender of six thousand men yesterday brings up the number of stands of arms delivered up at Kafr Dowar to thirty thousand, and the force op-posed to General Wood is thus shown to have far exceeded the largest estimate made of its strength, both in number and quality: and in justice a considerable share in the cess of the campaign should be given to Gen. Wood and the troops here, who thus, although comparatively a mere handful of men, neutralised so large a portion of the rebel army. Riaz Pacha, Minister of the Interior, with some other officials, goes to Cairo to-morrow The Moudirs, or Provincial Governors, have been appointed, and have left for their posts. Abdelal Pacha, in command at Damietta, with the negro troops, offers to surrender to Yacoub Pacha, the rebel Under Secretary of War under Arabi, and to treat with him; but the Khedive refuses to accept anything short of unconditional surrender It is uncertain whether Wood's brigade or some other section of the expeditionary force will be sent to Damietta to disarm Abdelal's troops there. M. Rangabe, the Greek Consul General, quitted Egypt yesterday by the Messagerie steamer. His departure is much regretted by the Greek colony. He has been appointed Minister at Madrid. The passenger trains be-tween Alexandria and Cairo began running this morning. It is considered unsafe at pre sent for Europeans to go into the interior of the country, owing to the Bedouins still maintaining their hostile attitude. Many of these marauders are now armed with Remington rifles. Under Arabi's military régime, life and property were unsafe throughout the interior, and the strong arm will be necessary to restore respect for the law, and to put down native and Bedouin plunderers.

Alexandria is now very full, and everything points to the fact that, thanks to British intervention, a new era of prosperity is dawning

The Press Censorship by the British military authorities ceased yesterday. Lady Strangford leaves for Cairo by special train to-day.

At four o'clock this morning the Minotaur, chilles, Sultan, and the gun boats Condor and Falcon, with the Marines from the Inconstant and Invincible, dropped anchor off the Aboukir Forts. As soon as the day dawned, Admiral Dowell, with his Flag Captain and Staff, landed in his steam pinnace just under Fort Koursa Pacha, close to the village of Aboukir, where an Egyptian officer was wait-

ing to receive him.
This officer surrendered his sword, and formally handed over the forts, saying that he peformed this duty not without satisfaction. He himself was only a subordinate officer, and had acted throughout only under the orders of his superior. The Marines were quickly landed from the various ship of war, and by seven o'clock the whole line of forts from Mandara to Rosetta were in our hands They were entirely evacuated by the enemy yesterday and during the night. I rode across the country from Ramleh to see the Marines, and everywhere met the peasants returning to their labours in the fields. They greeted me with a cheerful welcome. On nearing the forts I met a few straggling soldiers on their way to Kafr Dowar to surrender their arms. These forthwith volunteered the information that there was a large quantity of Government stores, provisions and ammunition, and two hundred barrels of powder, in a neighbouring village, near which had been a camp of five thousand men. I visited three of the principal forts, which I found already occupied by the Marines, under Major French, who commands the whole detachment of about four hundred men. These forts appear hardly to justify the formidable reputation which they have obtained. They are doubtless strongly built and powerfull armed, especially Fort Tewfik, and in the magazines is an unlimited supply of ammuni-tion, common shell, and Palliser shot and shell; but many weak points are noticeable. For instance, in Fort Tewfik the traygrees are so unskilfully constructed that the ten-inch battery is open to an enfilading fire from ships lying off the shore. The moat is so un-finished, and the guns so curiously distributed, that there seems nothing to prevent the fort being stormed without the possibility of bringing a gun to bear upon the lorce attack-ing from the proper direction. Everywhere, however, were signs that the enemy had made complete preparations for receiving an expected attack. As the health of the troops is suffering from the accumulated filth in the Kafr Dowar, which district is moreover always damp and fever-breeding at this season, owing to the rise of the Nile, General Wood's Brigade is returning this evening to its former position at Ramleh. The task of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and of collecting and despatching to Alexandria the enormous masses of war material captured, has been extremely heavy, but it has now been brought to a conclusion. The 35th Regiment will remain permanently at Damanhoor. The Khedive's de-parture for Cairo has been postponed until Monday, when the whole brigade will accompany him as his escort to the capital, and

The rebel regiments at Damietta will surrender to the First Division at Tantah.

will take part in a grand review of the expedi-

tionary forces,

The attack upon the train yesterday at Damanhoor is regarded as an act of private hostility to Ibrahim Pacha Tewfik, the Governor of Behera, who was a passenger. The Bedouins promised Ibrahim Pacha when Governor, previous to the outbreak, to support the Khedive, demanding, however, two thousand pounds sterling for so doing. This was paid to them, notwithstanding which they joined the ranks of the rebels. It is supposed that the attack was organised to prevent his calling to account the chiefs who were then false to their words. It is not true, as reported last night, that three Copts were killed, as, although several were hurt, no lives were lost. The ringleaders of the riots have been arrested, and all is now quiet. The Khedive this afternoon drove out, escorted by the Bengal Lancers. He met with a good re-

ception. As the Bengal Cavalry passed through the town upon their arrival, their appearance created a profound impression among all classes, the fact that England had Mahometan soldiers fighting in her ranks having never before been appreciated by them. Another native has been condemned to be hanged for having taken part in the massacres at Tantah. The Moniteur Egyptien to-day publishes the decree dissolving the Egyptian army, and another decree appoints Osman Ghaleb Pacha Prefect of Police at Cairo. An official notice is issued removing all restrictions upon travelling to Cairo or long other lines of railway.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—
The defeated rebel leader asserts that all

his acts were done at the instigation and with the approval of the Khedive and the Sultan, who deserted him at the time of trouble. He declares, moreover, that he was unable to restrain the army from fighting; for himself he wished to give in a week ago, but he was powerless, and would have acted in danger of his life had he offered to surrender. The Egyptian troops imagined they were strong enough to fight England, and they could not be convinced of their error till after the dis-astrous defeats that had lately been inflicted upon them. Under certain circumstances the fighting might have been continued for some time longer, but the promptitude with which the cavalry followed up the victory at Tel-el-Kebir, appearing at Cairo within a short time after the tidings of the battle had come to hand, produced consternation. This was intensified to a scare when General Drury-Lowe's force appeared on the scene. His small bri-gade was extended over a long line, and looked far greater than it really was; and when Colonel Steward advanced, bearing the white flag, the garrison at Cairo imagined the whole of the British army was behind They considered everything was over and gladly took advantage of this opportunity to show the white flag on their side also. Then followed a "palaver," and the war was at an end. As a matter of fact, we had fewer hundreds than the enemy had thousands. General Drury-Lowe had with him only the 4th Dragoon Guards, the Mounted Infantry and two regiments of Indian Cavalry. We had no infantry and no guns, but prestige and daring won the day, and thus by four o'clock on the 14th the victory was completed, and Cairo was taken without shedding a drop of

Arabi, it would seem, had intended to rally his men after the crushing defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and his plans were cleverly discovered by Major Watson, of the Intelligence Department, who tapped the wires. By this means he intercepted an order of Arabi's for his forces to concentrate at Mansoorah. Any such movement, however, was upset by the rapid seizure of Cairo. Altogether that was a remarkable performance. Considering the fatigued state of the men, their long want of food, the intense heat to which they had been subjected, and the many other hardships of the march, it must be regarded as a splendid achievement. Midshipman de Chair admits that he received good treatment at the hands of his captors. He was allowed liberty on parole, and the officer who had him in charge spoke English. During his detention there were many others incarcerated in the Cita-del, including some twenty political offenders, who, like the rest, were kept in chains. When the troops surrendered they were all released. One of the prisoners was an Italian officer, who is said to have been badly treated by Arabi. He is ill, and has a haggard, worn

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT

Mr. Childers was in consultation with the Staff of the Army at the War Office on Wednesday, relative to the return of troops from Egypt, and, subject to circumstances, arrangements were made. The Admiralty officials were also maturing their plans, and last night the Surveyor of Transports, Cap-tain Brownlow, R.N., left for Portsmouth in order to expedite the preparations of the ships which are to perform the remaining service Orders have been sent to Malta to detain there the two regiments sent out as reinforcements in Her Majesty's ship Serapis, but the troops will be allowed to land and stretch their legs while the Scrapis will go on empty to Sucz and take two of the Native Infantry battalions back to India. It is proposed to embark all the Indian troops at Suez, and all those returning to England at Alexandria. The few who remain at Ismailia will probably leave in a few days by rail for one or other of these ports. The ships now being sent out to assist in conveying the troops home are the Batavia, Arab, Egyptian Monarch and Galabria, and they will proceed as soon as ready Four of the transports have been paid off-viz., the Texas, Orient, Catalonia, and Gre-The City of Paris will either proceed to Halifax for the purpose of bringing home regiment from thence or go with the rest of the ships to the East. The Carthage, which was ordered to take sick and wounded from Ismailia to Gozo, has now been directed merely to call at that station and come home to Portsmouth for Netley. the ipvalids are to be removed Cyprus either to England at once, or to Gozo, which is pronounced one of the most healthy spots on the Mediterranean. Her Majesty's ship Orontes and the transport British Prince ship Orontes and the transport of the pa-are now engaged in the removal of the patients and hospital staff from Cyprus. Malabar is also on her way home with sick and wounded, and the Iberia, which is partly employed on similar duty, will fill up at Malta with the troops left behind by the Serapis, and follow the Malabar to Edgland. The engagement of the steamship Magdala on the Mersey has been cancelled, as the stores to be sent out for the return voyage will be much less than anticipated; and for the same reason the William Birkett will be sent on a voyage to Bearman in the Especial Control of the same reason the William Birkett will be sent on a voyage to Bermuda instead of to Egypt. The Helen Newton will in all probability suffice for the conveyance of the horse provender, and she is now being loaded with oats and hay, but the Ely Rise will for the present be held in reserve. The Windsor Castle leaves Thames immediately for Plymouth, to take the relief crew to her Majesty's ship London, at Zanzibar, and bring the old crew home. She will go round the Cape and call at Simon's Bay. Numerous inquiries were made at the War Office on Wednesday for tidings of the missing and the wounded-for the former especially. In the lists of casualties sent home, there are several discrepancies which will naturally be cause of anxiety until they are corrected, but no information respecting them could be given at the War Office on Wednesday beyond that afforded by the bare telegrams from Sir Garnet Wolseley, displayed in the lobby, free even from the corrections and queries which appear in the published editions. The friends of some of the officers killed have obtained permission to bring home the bodies for interment, and at least two parties set out on Wednesday on this pious errand. It having been supposed that some of the officers on the Staff in Egypi are to be brought home at once to resume their special duties in this country, it may be stated that the officials at the War Office were on Wednesday unaware of any such intention.

A Portsmouth correspondent wrote on Wednesday night:—"The detachment of Royal Artillery and 66 horses, which recently arrived at Hilsea, from Woolwich for passage to Cyprus in the Egyptian Monarch, have today been ordered by telegram to march back to Woolwich. The other details and horses which were to have embarked at the same time will probably await the arrival of the O Battery 2d Brigade, which they were to have joined at Cyprus in the Palmyra, as that transport has been intercepted at Gibraltar and ordered to return to Portsmouth. The men and horses belonging to the Household Cavalry, now on hoard the Palmyra, will also be temporarily stationed at Portsmouth

on their arrival, and quarters have been pre-pared for them in the Colewort Barracks. The meaning of this order is variously inter-preted. The Arab, transport, which leaves Portsmouth for Egypt to-morrow, in addition to stores, was to have taken out two sergeants of the Munster Regiments, a sergeant of Royal Engineers, and one warrant officer and 37 men of the Army Hospital Corps. The orders for the sailing of the Hospital Corps have been countermanded."

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The twenty-sixth meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science rate preparations have been made by the local committee, efficiently aided by the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Clifford Smith, for the reception of the visitors, and it may at once be said that the arrangements generally are most excellent. The various sections during the week will most at University Coulomb meet at University College—a commodious structure situated almost directly in the centre of the town. The business transacted during the morning was of a formal nature, and included meetings of the committee of council the hon. secretaries of departments, and a general council meeting. In the afternoon the members attended a special service which was conducted at the parish church of St. Mary. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Wilson, head master of Clifton College and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

In the evening there was a large gathering

in the hall connected with the Mechanics Institute, when the President (Mr. George W. Hastings, M.P.) delivered the inaugural address. Alluding to the blanks recently left in their list of members, the president observed that the whole Empire had stood aghast at the crime which a few months since cut short the promise of Lord Frederick Cavendish. All had mourned the young statesman who, with every facility for a life of personal pleasure, gave himself up to the arduous service of his country. They there lamented him also as one of their members much interested in their proceedings, though he more than once with characteristic modesty refused the duties of president of the association. They could hardly hope to see the places of many of their late members filled, but their thoughts and their deeds lived after them. Turning to the more immediate duties of the meeting, Mr. Hastings remarked that the association was founded to elucidate the economical and moral principles on which the constitution of society should be based, and to influence by the light of those principles the course of future legislation. Were he to adopt the prevalent phraseology, they would be told that last session was almost barren of results-a period of abortive efforts at legislation, and a monument of the incapacity of Parliament. It was easy to show, on the contrary, that, while many useful measures failed, or were withdrawn, the energy of the two Houses produced not a few impor-tant statutes, embodying principles sure to result in considerable effects on the social condition of the people. One of the leading principles which this association had always enunciated was the close connection that existed between the various branches of social and economical science. The Settled Land Act of last session passed the House of Commons after reference to a select commit-tee, without remark. No speech was made, no debate raised, no opposition offered that could attract any public attention. Since the Act received the Royal assent there had not appeared any prominent criticism of its con-tents in the newspapers. Yet it might be doubted whether any greater revolution, legal and social, had been accomplised in this country. If they maintained in continuous existence any system, whether of law or family custom, which tied up properties and rendered them unsaleable, it was clear that the amount of land in the market must be always growing less. That that had taken place in England there could hardly be a doubt, and it had been one cause of the constant rise in the price of land. To see the full effect of a tying up of land in a country they should look at Spain, where the vast estates of the old nobility had been kept out of the market for generations by strict entails, with the consequence that agriculture was at the lowest ebb, that present cultivation had been neglected, that the land had come to be more worthless with each succeeding decade, and that a country perhaps more naturally rich than any other in Europe presented a spectacle of poverty. Englishmen in the days of their ancestors had little knowledge, or none, of economical science; but they felt what they did not know. They felt like an animal in a receiver with the air exhausting. But if they felt strongly against restriction 600 years ago, what must they feel now? Was this the period, and were they the people, for whom a restricted land market, restricted by artificial devices, was likely to be endured? It was this, the system of continuous settlement without the system of continuous settlement without the system of continuous settlement without the system of continuous settlement, without power of sale, a system unnatural, unscientific, impolitic and pernicious, which had set on foot what was called the land agitation. It would be easy on a fair field to refute the vicious theories advanced by the disciples of the Nihilist and Communist societies of the Continent, and it would be much more easy to do so in popular estimation now that the ground had been cut from under the agitation by the passing of the Settled Land Act. The great measure—for such it was—had cured the evil he had been describing at a blow; for on Jan. 1 next, when the Act came into operation, there would not be, with small exceptions, an acre of unsaleable settled land in England. great reforms, however, remained to be accomplished in our landed system, the one being the reduction of all tenures to the Saxon simplicity of free socage; the other the establishment of a universal system of registration of title to facilitate the transfer of free property. The author of this salutary measure was Lord Cairns, and its powerful sup-porter Lord Chancellor Selborne. The Married Women's Property Act was another example of the correlation between the various branches of that subject. It was an historical error to assume that English law always handed over to a husband to the property of his wife in absolute possession. On the contrary, the ancient law was, on the whole, fair enough the ancient law was, on the whole, are enough to wives. The injustice and anomaly arose with the growth of personal property. The first effort for an alteration of the law origi-nated with Miss Leigh Smith, now Mrs. Bodichon, sister of the Arctic navigator. The ridicule and opposition at that time raised against the proposal that a married woman should retain her own property in her own hands might have deterred many from embarking in the cause, but she launched an enterprise which after the lapse of a quarter of a century had proved successful. Mr. Hastings went on to describe a sound landed system as being at the bottom of national wealth. Trade might pass into new channels, wealth. Trade might shift its home, but a country which had a well-tilled soil had at yays the solid foundation of prosperity and happiness. To maintain the productiveness of land in the national interest it was necessary to have a simple tenure and the power of ready transfer, so far as owners were con-cerned, and, on the other hand, to give to tenants an absolute assurance by legislative enactment that the capital they put into the ground shall be made secure. In conclusion, the President dwelt on the importance of elementary education, and what had been done in this respect amongst. done in this respect amongst the masses of the people, and, finally, he congratulated the association on now celebrating its silver wedding. The usual vote of thanks to the president

was passed, on the motion of Colonel Seely M.P., Lord O'Hagan; the retiring preside wrote to say he was unable to attend the meeting.

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# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21-22, 1882.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

If administration were the whole work of a Ministry, and if the recess lasted for ever. M. Duclerc would do as well as any other French statesman in office, and better than most. But the Chambers must shortly meet for legislation; and M. Duclerc will be expected to legislate or retire. He appears to have no wish to resign, and no intention to be removed without a struggle. M. Grévy can have yet less ground for parting voluntarily with a Minister more after his own heart than any survivor of M. Dufaure. The President of the Republic is naturally fond of an official who performs his part skilfully and industriously, and is not perpetually digging at the roots to see that republicanism grows. M. Grévy is not likely to find fault with a comparative obscurity in the strife of parties which saves him from being reduced to an ornamental figure by a combatant Premier. The inclination of the Assembly is different on these points from the disposition and interests of M. Grévy. A representative body requires individual characteristics in a Ministry. When it is in good humour it is content to have a chief who will compel it to legislate at his dictation. When it is in the humour of the popular Chamber in France it insists upon being afforded the occupation and sport of wrestling with an equal match that it may have the greater glory in victory. In the one mood as in the other a Freach Administration must prove its title to control the national representatives. Demonstrated competence to guide in a dangerous foreign crisis might be allowed as a substitute for legislative experiments. At a period like this, when the one fervent resolve of the French people is to keep out of foreign crises, a French Minister is the more urgently obliged to propound legislative changes. The Assembly, at the commencement of the next Session, will be as importunate for a Ministerial scheme of legislation as an ostrich for pebbles. It cannot digest a Ministry without it. M. Duclerc is aware of the necessity, and is preparing to comply with the demand. He is believed to have determined to work apon the basis of legislation contemplated by M. Gambetta and his colleagues in their short term of authority, and eccentrically published by them on their retirement. M. Duclerc's Cabinet is half Gambettist already. He assumes that the country approves of the general direction of M. Gambetta's domestic policy. He will tread in M. Gambetta's footsteps to a certain distance. M. Gambetta's followers can scarcely, he reckons, object to accompany him. When he stops they might prefer to go on. They are, however, Opportunists, and may recognise the impracticability of further progress for the moment. M. Duclerc has shown himself too expert a politician to be deluded with the hope that legislation thus borrowed and truncated will ultimately ripen. It will be odious to extreme partisans for its lukewarmness. Legitimists and Bonapartists will make common cause against it with the Irreconcilables. Gambettists will kill it with ironical sympathy. What the Prime Minister probably counts upon is that, when he has made his feint, he will be permitted to challenge his adversaries, whether Reactionaries or Irreconcilables, to take the offensive. A legislative programme for the Duclerc Cabinet must be chiefly a matter of parade, a formality imposed by self-respect and by respect for the Chambers. At the beginning of the new Session, as at the close of the last, the sole real support of the Duclerc Ministry is that the Government of the Republic has to be carried on, and that it has at present not a single rival for power, except those to whom the country is determined not to intrust power. France ought to be grateful to M. Duclerc for filling a French administration must be conducted, and he conducts it. Except for him to bridge the gulf, French party politics would be swallowing up actual or possible leaders at the rate of one every few weeks. His public spirit and respectability and judgment have rendered a composing interregnum practicable. Even those personal qualities, however, would have been insufficient for the occasion had not the French nation happened to be especially indisposed for joining in the political an tagonisms which agitate the Assembly. Frenchmen in town and in country evince a remarkable determination to attend to their private affairs, instead of exciting themselves about the grand ideas which have often at their instigation convulsed

## THE CASE OF MR. GREEN.

Europe. - Times.

The correspondence between Mr. J. G. Talbot and the Rev. Randall Davidson, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, adds very little to the public knowledge of the case of Mr. Green. We published on Tuesday a short letter which Mr. Gladstone caused to be addressed to the Hull branch of the Church of England Working Men's Society, in which it was stated that "the matter is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, who is most anxious to carry it through." This letter was written before Mr. Talbot put his question to Mr. Davidson, and was published on the day on which Mr. Davidson replied that "the matter appears to rest with the Government." It is the duty

of the Government to carry out the law, and the difficulty seems to be to find out what the law is, and how Mr. Green can be released without making the submission it requires from him. Mr. Talbot complains that the House of Commons refused to discuss the bill for Mr. Green's release of which he was in charge. The bil was objectionable, because it proposed to allow Mr. Green the victory the law which he is attempting to win by passive resistance. But apart from this objection, which probably had consider-able weight with the House of Commons, there is an old coincidence of dates in the matter. Mr. Talbot's Bill perished by a 'count out" on the 16th of August. On that very day the Archbishop of Canterbury had written to Mr. Gladstone "representing to him and to the Government, as Mr. Davidson says, "that the three years had that day expired, and that Mr. Green appeared to be no longer legally the incumbent of Miles Platting," and urging that it was now the duty of the Government to put an end to his imprisonment If this view was correct, Mr. Talbot's Bill became superfluous on the very day on which he asked the House to read it a second time. But the mysteries of ecclesiastical law are inscrutable. Mr. Green is in prison because he refuses to obey the law in the church of Miles Platting. The Public Worship Act provides that when such refusal has been sustained for three years the benefice of the recalcitrant incumbent shall become void. That is the punishment of disobedience, and Mr. Green has incurred it. Whether he has actually ceased to be incumbent of Miles Platting nobody seems quite clearly to know. But everybody feels that if he has now really undergone the deprivation which the Act of 1874 pronounces, it is utterly illogical to keep him in prison. He is put there to prevent him from breaking the law. He refuses to obey, and is therefore kept away from the possibility of disobedience. So far, only those who applaud his refusal will feel that any wrong is done, or any real hardship inflicted. He held the vicarage of Miles Platting on conditions which he refused to carry out. Such refusal should logically have led to immediate deprivation; but the law gives three years' grace, and that has expired. It is a miserable result of the absurd complications of Church discipline that his release does not follow. As to the causes of his continued detention there is no need to speak. They illustrate the muddle and confusion of ecclesiastical law; and, whatever becomes of Mr. Green, it may be hoped that his case will lead to some simpler mode of dealing with ecclesiastical offences. The complications arise out of the reluctance of the law to declare a benefice vacant. If Mr. Green had been deprived eighteen months ago a great scandal would have been prevented, and the only mode of preventing such scandals from arising in future is to make a benefice vacant at once when a clergyman refuses to observe the conditions on which he was appointed to it. - Daily News.

Publisity has been given to the following correspondence :-"Falconhurst, Edenbridge, Kent,

"Sept. 18, 1882. "My dear Davidson,—Having had the honour of being intrusted by the Archbishop of Canterbury with the charge in the House of Commons of the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill, I am naturally anxious to know whether one main purpose of that Bill is likely to be attained. Whatever may be the merits of Mr. Green's case, into which I am unwilling to enter, it is certain that the continued imprison-ment of a clergyman of the Church of England, not charged with any criminal offence, is a scandal and an anachronism, and must be a source of weakness to the Church itself. I feel sure that both the Archbishops concur in this view, as, indeed, is shown by their having been at the pains to introduce into Parliament the Bill I have referred to. As you know, I was unable to find an opportunity for its discussion till the very end of the Session, when its progress was cut short by a 'count out.' I do not complain on my own account, but I think the unhappy clergyman who has been 18 months in prison has reason to complain if his case is not even heard by Parliament; and it seems to me that this is a case which calls for the immediate attention of those who are in authority. I could not, of course, trouble the Archbishop with a letter in his present condition, but I trust you may be able to inform me upon a matter so important.—Believe me, yours very truly, John G. Talbot.—To the Rev. Randall T. Davidson.

"Addington Park, Croydon, Sept. 19, 1882. "My dear Talbot,-In reply to your inquir about Mr. Green's continued imprisonment, I will tell you exactly how the matter stands so far as the Archbishop of Canterbury is concerned. Your efforts having failed to secure the passage through the House of Commons of the bill introduced into Parliament by the Archbishops with a view to Mr. Green's release, his Grace waited until the 16th of Aug., on which day the three years from the inhibition came to an end. On August 16 the Archbishop wrote to Mr. Gladstone, representing to him and to the Government the three years had that day expired, and that Mr. Green appeared to be no longer legally the incumbent of Miles Platting. His Grace, therefore, urged upon the Government the duty of at once putting an end to the imprisonment, which, as you are aware, he had himself always disapproved. Mr. Gladstone replied without delay, promising careful consideration of the matter, and we have heard no more. A few days later the Archbishop's illness as-sumed its present serious character, and he has, of course, been unable to give considera-tion to this or to any other public question. What further step, if any, can now be taken, I do not know; but the matter appears to rest with the Government.—I remain, ever yours very truly, "RANDALL T. DAVIDSON. yours very truly, "RANDALL T. I "To J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P."

A CATHEDRAL FOR THE ISLE OF MAN,-A meeting for the purpose of promoting the erection of a cathedral in Man was held at Peel on Wednesday. Bishop Hill presided, and among those present were the Governor of the Isle of Man, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and many of the members of the insular Legislature. A scheme was produced for making the new parish church of Peel, now nearly complete, into a cathedral. This could be done at a cost of £2,000, but the scheme was opposed on the ground that the cathedral, to be of utility, should be established in Douglas, that being the centre of the population and the chief resort of many thousands of visitors to the island. If, however, Douglas was chosen as the site of the proposed cathedral, the cost would not be much less than £50,000. An amendment was proposed by Mr. E. C. Farrant, that an architect should be employed to report on the cost of so altering one of the existing churches in Douglas as to make it suitable for the purposes of a cathedral. This amendment was not seconded, but the Bishop expressed himself in fayour of a new cathedral in Douglas, if some means could be devised for raising the necessary funds. The scheme is causing considerable

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THE STATE OF EGYPT. ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Thursday:—
Abdelal Pacha, Abdul Beh, and Ali Fehmi the latter is no relation to Mahmoud Fehmi are the three Colonels who, next only to Arabi himself, are responsible for the loss and misery which the rising has brought upon the counwhich the rising has brought upon the country. Abdelal Pacha will, it is hoped, be in the hands of the Khedivo in a few days, and Ali Fehmi is already in prison. Abdul Beh has not yet been captured. I learn that Arabi Pacha and his accomplices, military and civilian, will be tried by court-martial. They civilian, will be tried by court-martial. have little mercy to expect. A high official said to me vesterday, "If Arabi had been said to me yesterday, "If Arabi had beer either dignified or wise, he would have committed suicide." The officials and troops throughout the Soudan, at Darpur, and indeed from all parts of Upper Egypt, have sent tele-graphic assurances of their loyalty to the Khe-dive. The false prophet is still somewhere among the mountains near Darpur, but he has given no trouble lately. I am told that he is still surrounded by trusty followers, but their number is not known. The difficulties in the way of getting at him are enormous, but the greatest efforts will be made as soon as the army is reorganised to restore peace to the province, and tranquillity to the Moslem mind throughout Egypt and the Turkish Empire. The Press censorship has at last been

entirely removed. Thirty-six of the prisoners of war, detained in the Round Tower of the Citadel, escaped last night by means of a rope. The feat was a perilous one. It is evident that they were assisted by accomplices.

The correspondent of the same paper at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday

The Moniteur Egyptien this evening publishes a decree instituting at Alexandria a Special Commission for the inquiry into the robberies, murders, and acts of violence, pillage, and incendiarism committed there on the 11th of June. All documents in support of charges are to be addressed to the Special Court charged to decide upon and pronounce the punishments for these crimes. The Special Commission will be represented before the Special Court by a delegate charged to sustain the accusations. The Commission may require the arrest of any persons, through the Governor of Alexandria, who is charged with the duty of carrying such arrests into effect. The Consuls will have the right of being represented at the sittings of the Commission; and although their delegates will not be allowed to take part in the deliberations, they will have the right to make any communication which they may consider to be useful, the President. Abderahman through Rouchdi Bey is gazetted as President of the Commission, which will consist of seven members, four Europeans and three natives. The only Englishman upon the Commission

is Mr. Caillard, Director of Customs. The Moniteur Egyptien also publishes a de-roe instituting a similar Commission at croe instituting a similar Commission at Tantah, to examine into the crimes committed on Egyptian territory outside Alexandria during the military rebellion. Admiral Seymour arrived here to-day in the Helicon, and is going on to Cairo. The Salamis is also in port. The native population are fast returning to Alexandria. About three hundred and forty prisoners including many dred and forty prisoners, including many officers, were brought in this evening to Alexandria. Reuter's Agency publishes a telegram here to-day, stating that the Presset themselves are considered to the research the process. at home are opposed to the re-establishmen of a Joint Control. This view prevails very strongly and generally here. The Joint Control not only gave rise to many complications, but was the principal cause of the irritation among the natives, which gave Arabi his strength at the commencement of the move-ment. It is generally considered that either the Control or the Commission of the Public Debt should be suppressed

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Cairo, in a despatch dated Thursday,

I am officially informed this morning that the news previously published of the surrender of the rebel troops at Damietta is incorrect. The garrison still holds out. Sir Garnet Wolseley has consequently ordered General Wood to attack the fortress on the land side, the naval forces co-operating. It is confi-dently expected that this movement will speedily bring the refractory garrison to submission. A large number of admissions has been made within the last day or two to the hospitals here. The men are suffering from the exhausting results of over exertion, heat, exposure, and, in parts also, from bad water. Many men are invalided now from effects which did not develope themselves until the troops were rested, and the intense excitement of battle and victory subsided. Sir Garnet Wolseley continues well, but he also shows evident traces of the hardships of the campaign and the trying nature of the Egyptian climate, doubtless increased by the constant strain on the mind to which Commander-in-Chief must have been subjected. He will probably recuperate in the next few days. It is understood that Sir next few days. It is understood that Sir Garnet may have to remain some time in Egypt pending the settlement of affairs. His large experience of both civil and military ad-ministration renders him specially fitted to

advise the Khedive at the present crisis. advise the Khedive at the present crisis.

A parade of our cavalry and infantry was held this morning. In the absence of pipeclay, the men whitewashed their helmets, belts, and pouches, a plan which has the double advantage of giving a smart appearance, and of warding off, to some degree, the flies and vermin which abound here. Though Egypt is troubled with few poisonous reptiles, the land swarms with insects and creeping the land swarms with insects and creeping things innumerable that render life in this country almost intolerable. In the distribu-tion of the guns captured from the rebels, those taken at Tcl-el-Kebir have been sent to Ismailie, while all the pieces taken at Tantah and other places are massed at Cairo, within the British lines. They are mostly Krupp guns, sixty in number, generally of an old pattern and much inferior to ours in initial velocity and calibre, Everything at the Egyptian arsenal in this city was found in a state of chaos. Friction tubes, cartridges, and powder were found lying about in confused heaps, liable to explosion from the slightest accident, or the result of indiscreet handling, or the simplest concussion. All our people in Cairo have been struck with the magnificence of the Royal palaces, and especially with the gorgeous manner in which they are furnished. Not less is the mind impressed with the contrast between the lavish expenditure which these buildings suggest and the terrible indigence and misery in which the bulk of the population live.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT. To allow of ample room for the sick and wounded on their passage home, orders have been sent out to the principal medical officer with the army in Egypt that the Orient steamer Lusitania, one of the largest transports, is to be at his disposal, and she will probably bring the remnant of the hospital from Cyprus. Seven vessels will therefore be devoted to this duty, two, the Malabar and the Orantes, being her Majesty's ships, and the five others hired transports, the Carthage, Concland, Iberia, British Prince, and Lusitania. The issue of medical stores from the depote at home has been stopped, and the supplies which are being sent in daily under existing contracts are to be sent to the military hospitals in the United Kingdom, where for a long time to come the dispensers will draw their drugs and dressings from cases addressed to "The Expeditionary Force in Egypt." The Malabar is expected to reach Portsmouth by Monday

A statement has been prepared at the War Office, showing the actual strength of the British force engaged in Egypt. From this it appears that the headquarters staff and regimental staff, Royal Artillery, numbered 36 officers, 1 warrant officer, 81 men, and 65 horses. The cavalry embarked to the number of 142 officers, 3 warrant officers, 2,252 men, and 2,047 horses. The Royal Artillery, including the ammunition reserve column, consisting of 79 officers, 1,802 men, and 1,406 horses. The infantry were made up of 361 officers, 9 warrant officers, 7,799 men, and 546 horses for the staff and transport. The rest are included under the head of Royal Engineers, Commissariat and Transport, Ord-nance Store, Garrison Artillery, Military Police, and various; and they number 163 officers, 50 warrant officers, 3,638 men, and 1,423 horses. These troops, which do not include the drafts and depots sent to the Mediterranean in connection with the army corps, form an aggregate strength of 781 officers, 63 warrant officers, 15,572 men, or a grand total of 16,416 of all ranks; and 5,487 horses. The staff occupied exclusively one ship, the cavalry required eight ships, the artillery nine, and one other for the garrison batteries; the infantry filled ten ships, and the "various" corps sixteen ships. All these sailed between the 27th of July and the 19th of August, and they all arrived without accident at Alexandria, Cyprus, or Port Said by

the 5th of September.

A similar statement has been prepared by the Indian Government, setting forth a detail of 199 officers, 127 warrant officers, and 1,740 British rank and file; 5,497 non-commissioned officers and men of native Indians, with 6,613 followers; 1,793 horses, 4,351 mules, and 736 ponies, or a total (omitting the followers of 7,563 fighting men from India, and 6,880 quadrupeds. They were conveyed to Egypt quadrupeus. They were conveyed to gsypt in 52 steam transports, embarking between the 21st of July and the 4th of September. Their arrivals at Suez date from August 8, but their arrivals are not all yet recorded. The army actually employed in Egypt, and not counting the reserves at Malta and Charles and reinforcements. Gibraltar, nor the drafts and reinforcements on the way, therefore reached an aggregate total of 23,979 soldiers and 12,367 animals.

THE SALVATION ARMY AT THE GRECIAN THEATRE. RIOTOUS SCENES,

On Thursday, amid much enthusiasm and not a little turbulence, the Grecian Theatre and the Eagle Tavern were formally opened and dedicated to the purposes of the Salvation Army. From eleven o'clock in the morning to a late hour in the evening the new "encampment" was thronged with some six or seven thousand "soldiers," male and female, who had come to make a day of it. Services were held at different times within the halls, at two o'clock lunch was served in the banqueting hall, and there was a large refreshment tent in the centre of the grounds wherein the intervals between the meetings could be agreeably spent. The display of could be agreeably spent, The display of bunting, the presence of the police, and the expected opportunity of giving the Salvationists a popular, but not very flattering ovation, attracted outside the Grecian a large crowd, made up of all the rowdies young and old that could be brought together from the City-road and its vicinity. These took up a position in the middle of the street incurred. position in the middle of the street, jeering and hooting and jostling all whom they suspected of belonging to the Army. The number of policemen present was at first ridiculously inadequate; the roughs had it all their own way, and were in high good humour. They enjoyed pelting mud and hustling, snatching some lieutenant's medal or some young girl's tambourine, and indulging in such words have a slower personal transfer and indulging in such words. in such rough horse-play. No consideration whatever was shown for women. At the corner of the street, for instance, a 'captain" was perceived to get down off an omnibus. Immediately he was surrounded. Two women who were with him clung in terror to his arms. He tried to walk to-wards the hall, but the surging crowd drove him back. He and his friends were several times struck in the face with mud; then his cap was stolen. With much courage he confronted the mob but he struck no blow-to do so being against orders. At length four or five policemen burst through the crowd and rescued him. Many other similar instances of ill-treatment occurred, and within the grounds were to be seen several girls crying on account of the blows they had received. One girl said she had been kicked Every one who arrived between noon and three o'clock had to run the gauntlet and sub-mit more or less to being jostled, By three o'clock, however, the police had been largely reinforced, and were able to keep the centre of the road clear. About half-past two great excitement was created by the arrival of 200 cadets-mostly young girls-headed by their band playing in what the crowd evidently thought a most defiant way. A rush was made towards them, and they were assailed with shouts of derision and showers of mud. Led by a "major," brandishing his arms and loudly singing, the small army marched bravely on. The girls were in the middle, bravely on. The girls were in the middle, between the men. Their approach was anxiously watched by sentinels on the roof of the Eagle, and among these the gravest fears were entertained. "They'll be murdered," said one, as he looked down on the howling mob below. But fortunately shouting breaks no bones, and the cadets with their band entered the gates in safety. With scarcely an exception, each bore traces of the fray upon his or her face, which was be-smeared with mud. Great was the enthusiasm as, with gleeful faces, they marched round the grounds, evidently glorying in the reception that they had received outside. was now time to be seated for the dedication service, so, after purchasing a number of Salvation medals at the stalls wherewith to decorate themselves, and a few tambourines, on which to accompany the hymns, the members of the Army made the best of their way to the theatre, filling it in every part. On the plat-form the cadets, the band, the choir, the officers, and the more distinguished lay members of the Army were accommodated. General Booth sat in the front row, with Mrs. Booth and his two daughters to his right, his eldest son, as "chief of the staff," to his left, and his youngest son behind, as conductor of the

Mr. Herbert Booth having blown a whistle for silence, the General said they were met for the first time in that hall for the purpose of setting it apart for the service of God and the salvation of men. He would call on a brother to pray. Prayer having been offered up by three brothren and a sister, General Booth mounted a chair and gave out each verse of the hymn with annotations. congregation vociferously joined in and eagerly responded to the invitation to sing the last verse with "fixed bayonets"—that is, with the right arm extended aloft from the shoulder. A "volley" was then called for, and there were loud cheers and waving of

handkerchiefs all over the building.

General Booth next addressed the meeting, and said it seemed a long time since they had had a field-day, but the Army had not been idle. The present building was proof of that, (Cheers.) After detailing the number of halls hey had opened and of meetings they had held, he went on to refer to false accusations which he said had been made against them in the newspapers. It had been said he was Laughter.) He wished they would prove it.
(Laughter.) Then it had been said that he had applied to Mr. S. Morley to assist him out of the scrape with regard to this property. He had never done anything of the kind. He had written to Mr. Morley to come to the luncheen to-day, and he had written regretting his inability to be present. It was hoped a handsome cheque would follow. (Laughter.) It had been said that all these halls belonged

that all the property was legally registered as belonging to the Salvation Army, and could not be used for any purposes but those of the Army. (Cheers:) The people who made all this hue and cry were not those who gave money themselves. (Laughter.) If any one wanted information let him go and see the books of the Army and its public accountants. The Army had nothing to conceal Cheers.) Cheers.) He wanted to secure the permanen stability of the Salvation Army after he was gone to glory. (Amen.) When he heard this property was in the market he saw what a splendid thing it was likely to be for their work. It was central and well known, and i had been a kind of immoral cess-pool in which any amount of iniquity had been perpetrated. His friends tried to dissuade him, and said there was now no doubt he had gone mad. (Laughter.) He, however, believed in his soul it would be a success. (Cheers.)

During this address some young girl fainted in the gallery, whereupon General Booth remarked, "I think it is very little for only one lass to faint after the treatment we have had to-day. How many Church members would have gone home." (Laughter.) A duet having been sung by General Booth's daughters, "Major" Smith, with much gesticulation and leapings in the air, gave a solo

Mrs. Booth next delivered an address, in

with the refrain :--Our motto, 'Blood and Fire!' Our soldier's never tire; We're the Lord's Brigade, the Lord's Brigade.

which she drew a contrast between the universal goodwill shown to the army proceeding to Egypt to fight for British interests, and the ruffianly treatment to which the Salvation Army, fighting for God's interests, were subjected. A number of large donations were announced, and the service terminated. In the evening "A Great Rejoicing" meeting was held. The old Grecian and Eagle buildings have not undergone any very substantial alterations. The eagles with extended wing are still aloft, but, like the rest of the exterior walls, they have been submitted to a plentiful supply of searlet and yellow paint—the colours of the "Army." Inside, the body of the theatre remains unchanged. The stalls, the pit, the dress circle, the boxes, and the gallery are still there, and the respective doors leading to them retain the old names. The stage , however, been considerably enlarged and en considerably cures. The soldiers' galleries, The old fitted up as "soldiers" galleries. The theatre will hold 5,000 persons. The old concert-hall has been almost entirely renovated, and will seat 3,000. The dancingfloor in the centre of the grounds is now covered over with a large marquee, in which refreshments were yesterday served, but it is, we believe, intended to utilise it for overflow meetings, and, at some future date, to permanently enclose it. It is calculated that 4,000 people could be here accommodated. The Army have also secured the "Eagle" Hotel, which has been fitted up as a Salvation Army inn, with over seventy beds. Though the spirit licence will be kept up-as by the terms of the lease it must—only non-intoxicants will be served. By way of emphasising this fact, the beer and spirit taps will remain un-disturbed, but labelled "dried up," and "gone wrong." The lease of the entire premises for seventeen years are purchased for £16,750, and the cost of the alterations has been £1,500. General Booth had, before the collections of yesterday, received over £9,000, which the donations of the day must have brought up to more than £10,000.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen walked out yesterday morning, ccompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught. The Duke and Duchess of Albany also drove out.

Earl Granville left Carlton House-terrace on his return to Walmer Castle, on Wednes-

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., and Lady Williams Wynn have arrived at Wynn stay, Ruabon, from the South of France.

The death of Sir Edmund Harrison, C.B. occurred on Thursday at his residence in Harley-street after a short illness. Sir Edmund Harrison, who was 72 years of age, had been during more than half a century one of the Privy Council. He received the appointment of deputy clerk of the Council under Sir Arthur Helps in 1860, and retained this office until his death. Although he nominally retired from the Civil Service some years ago on a pension equivalent to his full salary, his love of official work made it impossible him to be idle, and he continued to attend at the council-office for the regular discharge of his old duties until a few weeks before his decease, The Companionship of the Bath was conferred upon him in 1875 and a knight-hood in 1880. Sir Edmund was son of the late Mr. Henry Holland Harrison, and married in 1834 Eliza Sophia, daughter of the late Mr.

James Hume. The Duke of Westminster's Eaton, Halkyn, and Chester tenantry, following the example of the citizens of Chester, presented the Duchess with a handsome diamond half hoopring. A deputation from the tenantry was received at Eaton Hall on Thursday, and Mr Chorlton, in making the presentation, assured his Grace that amongst the tenantry his con-stant consideration during the past disastrous seasons had been gratefully appreciated. The Duchess of Westminster expressed her gratification at the very handsome present made to her, and said she was extremely pleased, not only with it, but with the kind spirit in which it had been presented. The Duke, in return-ing thanks, referred to the pleasant relations which had existed between himself and the tenantry, and said he heartily reciprocated the kind feeling which had led them to come there that day. He also congratulated them upon the improved prospects for agriculturists consequent upon the heavy crops and the generally fair condition in which they had been gathered in that county. The deputation remained to luncheon, and were escorted over the hall by his Grace.

THE BELHUS SALE.

The best testimony to the utility of such sales as those which Sir Thomas Lennard instituted at Belhus eight years ago is to be found in the fact that his example has been followed by others; and it is not too much to say that Sir Thomas Lennard and his imitators are doing good work, inasmuch as they are encouraging farmers to breed horses which are much wanted, but for which they have no until recently been able to count upon finding a market. The task of Sir Thomas Lennard and of other buyers, as of those who wish to breed hunters, would be much simplified if men like Lord Falmouth, the Duke of Beaufort, and Mr. Heneage, to mention at haphazard only two or three names out hundreds of landowners more or less interested in horses, would keep in their respective districts thoroughbred sires staut enough and sound enough to mate with the farmers' halfbred mares; but there are not many horses of this sort to be met with in England, and when there happen to be two or three for sale the foreigners are allowed to carry them off. This was the case at Dangu the other day where the Belgians were enabled to secure Inval just the stamp of sire for Lincolnshire, much below his value; and many another instance might be mentioned. Not but what there are a few sires of this kind in England and the progeny of one or two of them—such as Brother to Stafford—were among the forty lots which Mr. Tattersall had to

competition on Thursday. The weather was competition on Thursday. The weather was not altogether made to order, and from the way in which the rain began to fall in the early morning it looked as if there would be a repetition of last year's discomforts; but the sky cleared opportunely at the critical hour of eleven, and the afternoon turned fine enough. Rain or shine, the attendance is always a large one; for while those who mean business, and who have looked over the horses beforehand, are not to be deterred by dirty weather, the country be deterred by dirty weather, the country people always muster in great force, the day being observed as a local holiday. The lun-cheon which preceded the sale was, therefore, well patronized; and when the auctioneer got into his box soon after the appointed hour of one o'clock—punctuality is one of the virtues of the Belhus sale—the barriers around the sale-ring were dense with sightseers. There was all the more reason for hoping that such would be the case because, as the auctioneer very truly remarked, the public needed po-further assurance as to the genuine nature of the Belhus sales, and he might bave added that they recommend themselves all the more to buyers by reason of their contrast with the equivocal doings at other sales, which have attained such a bad notoriety. The expectation was not altogether realized; for although the forty horses sold on Thursday made 6,230 guineas, the average was only 155% guineas, as compared with 157 guineas a twelvemonth ago, and 176 guineas in 1879. The average did not fall so low as in 1880, when thirty-eight horses fetched only 142 guineas each; but if, as is generally understood, the cost-price of each horse when brought into the ring on Thursday was not anything short of 160 guineas, Sir Thomas must have had his year's labour for less than nothing. This may be in a measure due to the fact that so many hunting men find that they cannot afford this season to keep so many horses as usual, and something may also be due to the caprice of purchasers, for among the horses sold on Thursday for very little money there were assuredly two or three quite equal to those which went for two and three hundred guineas. The principal horses in the list were described with so much detail the other day that there is no need to say much more about them now, the top prices being made by Gamester (whom we then described as being celebrated as a prizetaker, his legs seem as fresh as they are strong; and as he carries himself well and fences in a bright easy fashion, he will perhaps score the top price ") and by Wentworth. The latter, a five-year-old, bred by Sir Thomas himself, and having for a sire one of the late Lord Glasgow's thoroughbrods, is full of quality, but he is not up to very great weight, and is a trifle slack behind the saddle. But his action is so good that he took many a good judge's fancy, and at 300 guineas he shares with Gamester the honour of being top price. Mr. Thomas King, once a glory of the prine-ring, invested 280 guineas in Red Cloud, who could go very fast when hunted in the Vale of the White Horse, and this was a very nice horse, though he will not be going so long as Red Robin, the handsomest as well as the handiest of the middle weights, whom Mr. Trew, a purchaser of one of the best horses at the sale of last year, took at 250 guineas, and will find worth the money.—St. James's Gazette.

THE SQUIRE AND HIS CRITICS.

It has, for a long time past, been the fashion with a certain class of writers for the Press, says the County Gentleman, to abuse, on all and every occasion, the landowner, and to whatever may happen to affect the well-being of the country. Does a succession of wet summers bring distress to agriculturists, it is clearly the fault of the landlord, for, say these captious critics, did he not exact high rents, everything—inclement seasons notwithstanding—would be smiling and prosperous. If, in consequence of the hard times, the herds and flocks of the English farmer become less and less numerous, and the price of meat is accordingly advanced, the landlord is held responsible by these writers, for, say they, were it not for his obstinacy in preventing the importation of foreign cattle-and disease, though they say nothing about this—there would be a superabundance of carnivorous food. Does Hodge, the labourer, excited by the extravagant utterances of some individua whose livelihood it is to set class against class, develop some hitherto unheard-of grievance, it is sedulously nursed by the abusers of the landlord till the time when the vials of wrath can be conveniently opened upon "the bloated landed interest," and it can be plausibly shown that were it not for the avaricious country squire the labourer would have everything that he did-and did notwant. And so on ad nauseam. Yet if any one who went among those who might be supposed to know something matters agricultural-as much, at any as the self-conscious gentle-who, seldom wandering from his man or editor's desk, deludes himself into the belief that the gift of omniscience has fallen to his lot—it would be found how small an amount of grumbling at the landlord there is among those who are asserted to be crushed down by his evil propensities. The farmer grumbles—as who does not?—at the bad grumbles—as who does not?—at the bad times, but one of his grievances is, not that he has rent to pay, but that his incoming is not sufficient to meet his engagements, and he is full of gratitude at the kind and considerate way in which "The Squire" has relieved his burden by a timely reduction of rent or a convenient loan of money. He knows that the landlord suffers with him in the depression, and he appreciates the efforts and sacrificoumade by the latter—by perhaps some needed improvements on the farm or the purchase of machinery—to improve the position of the unfortunate agriculturist. So with the villagers. They look up with a high regard to the gentleman who has always lived amongst them, whose money is spent with them, and on whose aid and sympathy they can always rely in the hour of distress. Were the country squire abolished, as some writers seem to wish, a very large addition would have to be made to the poor-rates of the country. In many ways that the townsman knows nothing about, the country gentlemen exercise a bene-ficient influence. No doubt country gentlemen, like other classes of the community, have fallen on evil times; but there is every reason to hope that, like their tenants, prosperity will once more shine upon them, and to think that it will be a very long time, in-deed, in spite of all the efforts of the agitators, before anything will happen to affect the pesi-tion of a class round which cling so many in-terests, and whose existence is a guarantee

RETURN OF MR H. M. STANLEY.

for the welfare of the country.

The Lishon correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Thursday night:—Mr. H. M. Stanley unexpectedly arrived here from Loanda last night by the Portuguese steamer China. I had an interview with him to-day, when he informed me that on his arrival at Loanda he was suffering greatly from melaria and fever. He stopped for a month at Loand and tever. He stopped for a manta at 13-anda, at the residence of the Dutch Consul, and was very kindly treated. He recovered his health and strength during the voyage, and is now stopping at the Central Hotel, in the best of health and spirits. He leaves for Paris to morrow. Mr. Stanley gives an ex-cellent account of the progress of civilisation in the region of the Zaire. He has penetrated three hundred miles beyond Vivi, and estab-lished fifteen trading stations between Vivi and Roki. He encountered hostilities as he advanced; but after a time the natives became friendly, so that now his men along the distance of three hundred miles already tioned require no other arms than walking-

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# M Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23-24, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Very strong pressure, says the Spectator, is being placed upon the Government to avoid any reference to Europe in the forthcoming settlement in Egypt, and to act as conqueror: but we are convinced that pressure will be disregarded. In the first place, the endless mess of treaties and documents as binding as treaties cannot be swept out of the way by any flat less irresistible than that of Europe; and if they are not swept away, a reinvigorating Government of Egypt will be impossible. The Europeans could not even be taxed, or the country relieved of the host of bloodsuckers who, under various agreements, have been allowed to draw in salaries nearly 20 per cent. of the revenue disposable for civil purposes. In the second place, France can yield to an award of Europe without that irritation which, if we act alone, she is certain to feel, and which already threatens the entente cordiale to an extent greatly to be regretted. France gave up Egypt when she refused to but she will push her "claims" all the more angrily because she has neither moral nor political locus standi. In the third place, the assent of the Sultan is required, and is never given to any plan proposed by anybody except under the compulsion either of Europe or of force. He is not likely to be soothed by all that has taken place. Do the Tories, who were so eager for an award of Europe against Russia, and now protest so passionately against an award of Europe in favour of Great Britain, really desire to Europe in Conference? In brutal English, that, and nothing else, is the alternative before them. And in the fourth place, this Egyptian incident, large as it looms in our eyes to-day, is but a scene in that far vaster drama, the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. Is it wise, is it commonly politic, in view of the certainty of that terrible scramble, to defy or to ignore the European Tribunal which can alone prevent the distribution from resulting in endless wars? If England at this moment defies or ignores that Tribunal-as, we admit, she can do, for no coalition against her is even possible—that Tribunal will be extinct. We could not summon it for very shame, and no other Power will do so, not even Russia, which could get all she wanted by an agreement between three men. If, on the other hand, England, in full possession of Egypt, armoured in that right of conquest which all Continental statesmen respect, and safe from dictation in her own islands, voluntarily submits to the Tribunal, its authority will be placed, morally, at all events, beyond all future The Government will do right to

The Saturday Review expresses a strong hope that "the rapid and dazzling success which we have obtained in Egypt will not in reality dazzle either the General in command or the authorities at home. The despatches relating to the Kassassin affair show that certain risks have been run in the obtaining of this great success, and it is very desirable that none should be run in keeping it. Already we hear of transports ordered to bring home the English soldiers, of the immediate return of the Indian troops, and so forth. It may be hoped that better counsels will prevail. It takes more men to hold a country than to conquer it, and for some time at least Egypt must be held. It is particularly important that posts strong enough to overawe any casual gathering of disbanded soldiers or any ferment of popular fanaticism should be lodged in every considerable Egyptian town. The reported intention not to send English troops into Upper Egypt at all, but to rely on the submission of the officials there, would be in the highest degree unwise. The Delta is tranquil because its inhabitants have heard the English guns, and seen the English uniforms; because they have been actual spectators of Arabi flying before General Lowe, and of regiment after regiment flinging its arms into railway trucks as it marches past an English commander. Upper Egypt has seen none of these things, and it is desirable that it should see them. The Indian troops, who are said, with every likelihood of truth, to have produced a special effect on the minds of their brother Moslems, would be well suited for the service, and it would be a well-earned compliment to employ them upon it. Nor will the entire force now in the country. with the reinforcements held in reserve at Malta, be a man too much for the duties of the next few months. The dullest of spectators can hardly mistake the value of the lip-loyalty which now hails the Khedive, and the politeness which expresses its joy at the success of the English. It is not necessary to suppose any desperate hatred of their conquerors on the part of the Egyptians; this is nearly as unlikely as any ardent affection for them. But, until Egypt is resettled, and the army transformed from an instrument of rebellion into an instrument of order, common sense demands that the occupying force should not be weakened. Beati possidentes; but they are only blessed on the understanding that they actually possess.'

submit its plan, when framed, to Europe:

and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the

notification to the Sultan signifies that this

is their resolve.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN EGYPT. The Times holds that undoubtedly the chief question which our Government will have to take in hand in reference to Egypt is how to adjust the claims of France with our own. It will endeavour, one may take it for granted, to act as far as possible in

such a manner as France will approve:-France, till the outbreak of this insurrection, acted with us in close partnership. She was forced by Continental necessities, which all can appreciate, to abdicate her part of joint supervisor and controller of Egyptian affairs, and to decline to intervene; and yet, under the circumstances, France has behaved with dignity and self-control. From time imme-morial—that is, in these days of rapid change, from the early days of Napoleon—she has regarded Egypt as a corner of the earth in which she has peculiar, if not exclusive, interests. She nearly went to war with us about Egypt in 1840, and since then her relations with the Khedive and his people have been singularly close. Besides, France is a great African Power. Algeria and her new protectorate of Tunis are in close intercourse with Egypt, and what tells on the one must seen tell on the other. soon tell on the other. All this constitutes a claim for consideration which an English Government cannot disregard. After all, France is our ally of thirty years' standing in Eastern matters, and that, though not of course decisive, is a point of some import-But whatever may be the decision with regard to the Control, it is certain that England will proceed with the greatest caution, so that French susceptibilities may not, if possible, be wounded. Circumstances have forced us to intervene alone; but there will be, in the arrangements which will be made, no disregard of the real claims of France to commercial and political consideration.

#### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Morning Post would be very sorry to see twenty-five class representatives returned to Parliament by subscription and paid by Trades Union levies. Such men would almost inevitably be the worst pos-

sible representatives of their order:-There are among the natural leaders of our skilled operatives, and among those thinkers who have emerged from their ranks and are still members of their own class, living in their own society, many who have all the essential qualities and much of the social discipline of gentlemen. The Morning Post would be glad to see these men in Parliament, but doubts if any one of them would have a chance of finding a place among the twenty They would not consent to be paid delegates of a class among the independent representatives of the nation; and delegates of a class, not representatives, men selected in the interests of that class and paid for their services must necessarily be. It is not without good reason that the payment of members has fallen, first into disuse, and next into utter contempt and odium among Englishmen. It has been silently abolished because it was found practically bad; it has never been revived because the instincts and experience of those who were qualified and had the power to decide the question utterly disapproved it. Wherever it exists it works badly. It has no little to do with the degradation of American politics and politicians. The very habit of paying representatives teaches both them and their constituents to look upon politics as a profession or a trade, to be taken up for its emoluments as well as for its honour. The moment politics are so regarded corruption

#### DR. PUSEY'S WORK.

The Spectator says:--If it is good that the Church, as a teaching corporation, should be alive, should be comprehensive, and should at least endeavour to reach the body of the people, the total result of Dr. Pusey's life was distinctly good: -

His followers, apart from their distinctive tenets, woke up the English Church, which was fast sliding into the morass which has so often beguiled it, a cold and decorous profession of tremendous doctrines to which no living importance was attached, and which, when once the vitality was out of them, up the religious intelligence. restored learning to its importance. They gave back to public worship its attractiveness. They got at, or tried to get at, human beings with souls, instead of confining themselves to respectables. The inner Puseyism proved itself a vitalizing force, in a country where the temptation of every creed is to lose its vitality under a crushing load of smug respectabilities. That was a great work, and it was due in a large measure to the singlehearted, obstinate energy of the great ecclesiastic who has this week passed away.

The Record says:—What can we say of Dr. Pusey's life-work? We see in Dr. Pusey one who has laboured earnestly, sedulously, powerfully, to turn the Church of England from the right way, to destroy the work of our forefathers, by overwhelming it in the soul-destroying superstitions and cunning in-ventions from which, at the sacrifice of their own lives, the Reformers were enabled by God's grace to rescue our Church. Newman was content to go alone to Rome; desired to take the Church of England with him. If ever there was a man who, endowed with great powers, used them to a large extent to the injury of the truth; if ever there was a man commissioned to do important work for the edifice of God, who yet built wood, hay, stubble, "work that shall be burned," that man was Dr. Pusey.

The Tablet says:-A leader of religious thought, in any proper sense of the word, Dr. Pusey could not claim to be. But his influence was always great, nor was it, in the long run, injurious to many of those who most strongly experienced it. No in-considerable number of his disciples have now the happiness to be Catholics. Outstripping their master, seeking a clearer atmosphere than that in which he was content to dwell, a broader and firmer grasp of divine verities than that which he possessed, they have found, one after another, their way to the region of light, the fulness of truth. Thus the late Pope was led to liken him to a church bell. summoning others to the household of faith but himself remaining without. Upon the actual religious controversies of late years in the Church of England he exercised but little influence. He belonged to a day in which there were giants, and he moved among the lesser men, whose cause he defended, but with something of heroic mien.

THE NEXT LORD MAYOR .- The first duty which the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for 1882-3 (Mr. Alderman De Keyser and Mr. Savory) will have to perform (after their inauguration, which takes place on Thursday) will be on Michaelmas Day, Friday, the 29th instant, to preside at the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The alderman who will in the ordinary course be called to take on himself the important duty of Chief Magistrate is Mr. Alderman Knight. The alderman, although his health has improved, is far from robust, but he nevertheless will be able to take upon himself the offices of this responsible position. His past career, his popularity, and experience of public life well ualify him to fill those offices with honour to himself and the city. The other members of the Court of Aldermen who have not "passed the chair" are Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. Alderman Nottage, Mr. Alderman Staples Mr. Alderman Bressit, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., Alderman Sir R. Hanson, and Mr. Alderman De Keyser, who will not be eligible until he has served the office of Sheriff.—City THE STATE OF EGYPT. AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Friday:

I have to-day visited the Arab hospital,
where two hundred Egyptian soldiers are at present lying. The greater portion of these were wounded at Tel-el-Kebir, but some were brought down here after the fight at Kassassin The hospital was admirably clean, and its general order left nothing to be desired. The doctor told me that most of the cases were serious, as the vast majority of wounded managed to make their way back to their homes, and only those unable to move were after the fight, collected and sent in here. A large number of the cases were wounded by Shrapnell shell, and an Egyptian officer told me that it was impossible to stand against our Shrapnel when the Artillery obtained the proper range, "which," he added, "fortunately for us, was not always the case." He remarked that the guns abandoned at Mahuta, and in the fight of the 9th inst. at Kassassin, were deserted owing to our shells bursting a the right range. Certainly our victories have been due in no slight degree to the terrible effect of the Artillery fire, and it is clear that, other conditions being equal, victory will in future be with the army whose gunners are the most accurate judges of distance. I conversed with many of the wounded soldiers It was singular how absolutely ignorant they were of the incidents of the fight in which they were engaged. Lady Strangford has arrived with staff and appliances for nursing hundred and fifty wounded. The Khedive has placed Arabi Pacha's house at her dis-posal, a very suitable house for it, and will at once take our severely wounded from the Arab hospital, which will relieve the strain there. The Khedive's people here persist in alleging that Damietta has consented to surrender, while at Head-quarters it is still asserted that this is not the fact. At any rate, General Wood is going there with a portion

Cairo grows livelier every day. Each train brings back its load of Europeans from Alexandria, and many shops are now open. The troops have gone into camp on the other side of the Nile, and at Abassiah. The Guards were fairly routed out of the Citadel by innumerable armies of bugs. The troops have now obtained pipeclay, and are endeavouring to smarten themselves up, but this is difficult indeed, from the state of their hideous serge jackets. The Highlanders, in karkee, with snowy white belts, spats, and helmets, easily carry away the palm as to appearance. As usual, when there is no enemy to fight, the attention of the troops is turning to racing. It has been arranged that the Tel-el-Kebir Plate and the Kassassin Stakes shall be run for in a few days. The General and his Staff are still luxuriously lodged in the Abden Palace. Sentries pace to and fro before it, and in the Square, op-posite, a battalion of Guards are encamped, urrounded all day by a crowd of admiring Egyptians. All over the city preparations are being made to decorate and illuminate on the occasion of the Khedive's arrival. It is difficult to ascertain whether this arises from spontaneous enthusiasm or from the orders of the police. The inhabitants, with the usual Oriental deference for authority, protest the most lively affection for the Khedive. An educated gentleman assured me that he was under the impression during the whole time that hostilities were proceeding that Arabi was acting on behalf of Tewfik, whom he be-

the real feelings of the population.

Major FitzGeorge, Private Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, leaves to-morrow, bearing despatches. Arrests have now nearly ceased and, as regards the important question of the future government of the country, all await with interest the arrival of the Khedive and Sir E. Malet. The great questions among the troops are, when they will go home, how long the occupation will last, and which regiments will be detailed to remain here. Nothing is at present known on these points.

HOW SICK SOLDIERS ARE TREATED. The correspondent of the Times, describing

a railway journey he made from Cairo to Alexandria, and which occupied fifteen hours instead of five, says:—Among the passengers in the train were ninety-seven sick soldiers suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea. Now at eleven yesterday morning it was known at the railway station that no train would leave for Alexandria before six; yet at two o'clock the men were brought down and had to be exposed on the platform until six; then they re placed seven or eight in a carriage under the charge of one doctor and one attendant. They were without any provision, except the loathsome water (alone sufficient to produce their complaint) which could be had at the They were without any rug or covering, and at three or four o'clock in morning, the men, too feeble to stand, at an hour the worst and most dangerous in Egypt, would get out of their carriages and thro themselves at full length on the damp, pestiferous ground during the long stoppages the stations, in order to stretch their limbs. It was six in the morning before we arrived, a fifteen hours' journey, while at Kafr-Zayat we passed a special train carrying the Khe-dive's brother, which would probably do the journey under the five hours, and the ordinary train takes little more than the same time.

SYCOPHANCY AT ALEXANDRIA. The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria telegraphing on Friday says:— It is disgusting to witness the attitude of enhusiasm for the Khedive, and to hear the expressions of profuse loyalty expressed by many who have notoriously been hand and glove with Arabi. The Khedive, however, s not deceived by this lip loyalty, and treat's their professions at their true value. Many of the late supporters of Arabi find the door of the audience chamber closed to them. To-day, for example, the Khedive refused to receive three Princes-Ibrahim, Ahmet, amd Hamil. Some of the Prin-cesses of the Khedive's family are also seriously compromised, and it is generally believed that property to the value of over a million sterling will be confiscated and applied to the expenses of indemnifying the sufferers by the Alexandria riots and conflagration. The establishment of an English Gendarmerie, or, at any rate, of a Gendarmerie under English officers, is most earhoped for here, and is, indeed, considered absolutely essential for the permanent security of European life and property. A solemn thanksgiving to God for the pacification of Egypt by the British arms will take place in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here on Sunday next. After the service the Te on Sunday next. After the service the 16 Deum will be sung, and the Triple Benediction given by the Archbishop. On Monday a solemn dirge will be celebrated by the Archbishop for the souls of the victims who perished by massacre or fell on the field of honour during the war. Crowds of Europeans continue to leave by the trains for Cairo, but the railway administration have great difficulties to encounter from want of material, the rolling stock having suffered great injury whilst in the hands of the rebels. The permanent way is, however, in good order. The publication of the Moniteur Egyptien is transferred to Cairo, where it will appear on Monday next. In connection with the rebellion, it is much commented on that there are several known partisans of Arabi Pacha still holding official appointments under the Egyptian Government, being protected by the influence of certain Ministers. A complete overhaul-

ing of these people, especially in the higher ranks, is greatly needed.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

Nothing definite with respect to the return of the Army from Egypt can yet be elicited at the Government offices, except that orders have been sent to some of the transport ships to proceed from Ismailia and Alexandria to Suez, in readiness to embark the Indian troops for Bombay and Madras. The dates of the embarkations are quite uncertain, but nearly all the ships for India have been selected and surveyed under instructions from the Admiralty Transport Department in London, and it is still contemplated that the Indian regiments shall be the foremost to quit Egypt. In view of a probable occupation of the country by a considerable force for some time to come directions have been issued to keep up the hospital establishments at Alexandria, and, i necessary, at Cairo, and on Friday, simultaneously with an order to stop all other sup-plies, directions were sent to Woolwich for the shipment of a hundred tons of medical stores, inclusive of thirty casks of bottled ale and other luxuries, which will be sent out in the Helen Newton, with the fodder and disinfectants for the horse ships. The Varna, which has just sailed from the Royal Arsenal for Malta, has taken nothing but shells for the naval guns and such like material of war. At Malta are remaining portions of the 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment and the Dorsetshire Regiment which were intercepted in the Serapis on their way to the front, and will be brought home in other vessels; the detachments of the Foot Guards which went in the Nizam are also to remain at Malta until called for; but the draft of the Army Hospital Corps which sailed in the same ship will go on to Egypt. The transport Palmyra, with all her troops on board, will return home from Gib-raltar; and the 2d Battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and all the drafts selected for the corps on active service, are to consider themselves no longer under orders for the East. This also applies to No. 3 Company of the Commissariat and Transport which was expected to go as far as Malta under any circumstances. Large quantities of books, newspapers, and periodicals have been received from anonymous donors by Commissary General King, head of the Ordnance Department at Woolwich, for the use of the Army in Egypt, the larger proportion of the parcels being marked "For the hospitals." Many persons send single newspapers, and one contributor presents the Army with a small book of hymns; but many large packages have been sent, and eight heavy bales, presumably of books, are all in one consignment. Everything received in this way will be sent forward to Alexandria by the first conveyance, and will be disposed of as the Chief of Staff, Sir John Adye, may direct. In place of the exertions put forth of late in the issue of stores the Ordnance Department is now busy in receiving the inter-cepted supplies, and on Friday as much as four hundred tons of this character were warehoused for future needs. On Friday also the first return of troops took place. but they were only a large draft of the Royal Artillery ordered out for the Siege Train, and they had got no further than Hilsea when they were ordered back to Woolwich. believed that the removal of the 62d (Wiltshire) Regiment from Woolwich to Aldershot, which was in contemplation owing to the emptiness of the great camp, will not now be necessary, and it has at least been indefinitely

The reduction in the army in Egypt which will soon take place will (the Army and Navy Gazette says) probably be the recall home of the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, and of the 35th 63rd and 72nd Regiments, all of which have had a prolonged service abroad in the East and West Indies. The 50th and 95th Regiments will go to India, as originally intended, and three battalions will be required to complete the normal strength of the Mediterranean garrisons, temporarily reduced. These reductions, with the recall of the 3d and 39th Regiments, which have been stopped at Malta, will still leave ten European infantry battalions in Egypt.

#### FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Italian Ambassador returned to London on Friday night. Wolseley has left Homburg for Dresden, Saxony, where she will remain for some weeks.

The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers M.P. and Mrs. Childers left town on Friday evening for the Continent. Viscount Somerton has left Claridge's Hotel for Colchester.

Mrs. Walker has left Claridge's Hotel for Coed-y-Glyn, Wrexham.

THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN

The late Lord Tenterden, whose demise we have already announced, died at Nelson Cottage, Lynmouth, North Devon, where he had been staying with Lady Tenterden and his family just over three weeks. On Wednes-

day his lordship was out fishing on the River Lyn, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was in the company of several gentlemen at the time, and was at once removed to his house. Medical aid was obtained, but from the first it was evident that the case was hopeless, and his lordship continued to be almost unconscious until he died. The deceased, Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott, Baron Tenterden, of Hendon, Middlesex, ir the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the only son of the Hon. Charles Abbott, second son of Charles, first Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Deputy-Speaker of the House of Lords, by his wife, Emily Frances, third daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Stuart, and was born 26th September, 1834. He married first, August 2d, 1859, his cousin, Penelope Mary Gertrude, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., by whom, who died in March, 1879, he had issue a son and three daughters. His lordship married, secondly, January 13th, 1880, Emma Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bailey, of Lee Abbey, Lynton, Devon, and widow of Mr. Henry Rowcliffe, Q.C. The late Lord succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, John Henry second Lord Tenterden, in April, 1870. The late lord Tenterden was appointed to a clerkship in the Foreign Office in April, 1854. The following summary of his official services is principally culled from the "Foreign Office List." He was employed at Nap'es in connection with the affair at Cagliari in 1858, and in April, 1865, acted as secretary to the Earl of Sefton's special mission to Lisbon, when his lordship proceeded thither to invest King Louis of Portugal with the insignia and habit of the Order of the Garter, on which occasion he received from the King the appointment of an officer of the most ancient order of the Tower and Sword, but he had not received her Majesty's permission to accept and wear the same, as it was not granted for military service. His lordship was precis-writer to Lord Stanley (the late Earl of Derby) when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from July, 1866, to December, 1868. He was next appointed as attendant on the Royal Commission on the Neutrality Laws, which sat from February, 1867, to May, 1868, and was afterwards appointed secretary to the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Laws of Naturalisation and Allegiance from May, 1868, till January, 1869. He was next appointed secretary to the Joint High Commission to consider the various questions affect-ing the relations between Great Britain and the United States of America in February, 1871. The Commission sat at Washington from February till May, 1871, when for services he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division). He was subsequently engaged assisting the Lord Chancellor in the preparation of the case for

at the Geneva Conference on the same subject. He was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1871, and in October, 1873, was appointed permanent Under Secretary on the resignation of the Right Hon. Edmund Hammond, who on his retirement was created Lord Hammond. In 1878, in further recognition of his civil services, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. The deceased peer is succeeded by his only son, the Hon. Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, born 30th October, 1865. The late Lord Tenterden was a prominent Freemason, and had attained distinguished rank in the craft. The Marquis of Ripon as Grand Master appointed him Senior Grand Warden in Grand Lodge of England on the 24th of April, 1872. He afterwards became the representative in the Grand Lodge of the Three Grand Lodges of Berlin. On the death of Mr. Bagshaw the Prince of Walcs appointed him Provincial Grand Master of Essex, the date of the patent being the 26th of March, 1879, and on the 2d of July that year he was installed in the office of Grand Master of Essex at Chelmsford by the Earl of Carnarvon with

#### THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The Daily News hails with satisfaction the approach of a time when there is a possibility of our thinking about something else than war bulletins and victories, and when Parliament will have leisure to devote to domestic legislation, and

The reform of procedure may be necessary now, and may conduce to the better discharge of national business and the saving of public time hereafter. But the public, we fancy, regard the alterations in the rules of the House of Commons not otherwise than as a sort of necessary evil, and are anxious to see them disposed of, in order that we may get on to legislation of a different kind. We think we can guess what Tory statesmen, at all events what certain Tory statesmen. would have done if the Egyptian question had arisen in their time, and if our part in it had been brought under their leadership to so magnificent a success. We think we do not wrong them when we say that they would probably have made use of their triumph in order to evade the necessity for undertaking any troublesome and prosaic work of domestic legislation. They would have rattled the war drum in the ears of the country, and thus endeavoured to drown the remonstrances of unsatisfied men who were crying out for such things as reformed franchises and purified elections. But Mr. Gladstone is about the last man in the world to think of or to tole-rate political stratagems of this kind, and we may be sure that he and his colleagues will at the earliest possible moment address themselves to the sober work of domestic legislation as quietly and as earnestly as if we had not been astonishing all the world by the rapidity of our successful operations in the East. We have said again and again that it would be something like a distinct breach of the promise with which this Parliament came into being if, except under the most extraordinary conditions, it were to dissolve before the extension of the county franchise had called a new constituency into existence. Our electoral system still sadly requires revision, in order to get rid once for all of the corruption which even the introduction of the Ballot has not hitherto been able to banish. There are other tasks of legislative reform, too, which it was hoped this present Parliament might accomplish, which remain unachieved, and which yet we are not entirely without hope of seeing realised before

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF

a dissolution.

COMMONS. Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a long address to the electors of the United Kingdom, asking them to compel their representatives to see the law obeyed. "The question for you to decide is," he says, "whether the House o Commons may set itself above the law, and may annul the valid election of a member, subject to no legal disqualification, solely because the majority of the members of the House happento dislike the member returned." So far from it being a question of oath, his opponents have actually this year rejected the Affirmation Bill, introduced by the Duke of Argyll into the Lords, on the ground that the effect of it would be to enable Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat on affirmation. Mr. Bradlaugh concludes as follows:—To excite hostile feelings a cry is raised as to my anti-theological opinions. If the law does not disqualify me for those opinions—and it is ad-mitted that it does not, or my election would e void-it is very dangerous to allow prejudice to supersede law. What is now done against me by the majority of the House, if it be allowed to stand, will mean that a like majority of the House may, of its own pleasure, in any case, override the law and exclude any nan it dislikes. And remember that the men disliked by the majority will always be men who are elected by the working classes, and whose presence in the House menaces unjust privileges. The right of every elector

is infringed in my exclusion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF SPAIN. The success of the British arms in Egypt continues to be the principal topic of discussion here, telegraphs the Madrid correspondent of the Times, "and was naturally alluded to among other subjects in a conversation I had the honour of having with the King this morning (Friday). The Spanish Sovereign spoke in the most flattering manner of the valour and discipline shown by the British officers and soldiers in the Egyptian cam-paign, and, alluding to the fact of his once having had the honour to wear the English uniform, he said he felt, and always would feel, great interest in all that concerned his late companions in arms. The King also saw with satisfaction that the other European nations were taking into account Spanish interests in the great maritime highway. Spain had on the other side of the Canal interests of the first order, and these assuredly would be augmented by the increasing mercantile activity in this country. In calling special attention to the rapid increase which is taking place in the Spanish mercantile marine, particularly as regards steam vessels for colonial trade, Don Alfonso referred with evident pleasure to the cordial relations existing between all other Governments and his own, which latter, at this moment, was on the point of signing treaties with nearly all the civilised nations of the New and Old Worlds. The King, while greatly deploring the long drought and recent storms, which had caused serious damage to agricultural interests in this as in some other European countries, said these could only be regarded as transitory evils and as regards Spain, he showed himself full of hope for the future, as, despite all difficulties, the country continued to show steady progress, and afforded an ample field for the profitable employment of national and foreign capital. The King's great desire is that those who do not know the Spain of the present day should come and judge for themselves of its merits; and I may state here for persons interested in materials. interested in metallurgy that the Mineral Ex-hibition to be held in Madrid next year will afford a good opportunity for a visit. The young King expressed his great regard for Queen Victoria, adding that he could never forget the constant kindness he had received at her hands in the different vicissitudes of his life. I do not comment upon this condecision respecting the Alabama claims, and afterwards acted as agent for Great Britain Alfonso has a knowledge of the position and

practical requirements of his country such as few give him credit for, and is concentrating his efforts to increase its material prosperity as far as a constitutional ruler can do so

The Madrid newspapers, with scarcely any exception, publish articles on the recent negotiation for a treaty of commerce between Spain and England, with special reference to the blue-book on the subject lately published. The opinion generally expressed is that Spain should refuse England the most favoured nation treatment, unless the British Government agree to reduce the duties on Spanish wines, and take immediate steps to put a stop to smuggling at Gibraltar. speaks in most indignant terms of the action of England, and declares that the best response on the part of Spain would be to per-petually exclude from Spanish ports all mer-chandise brought from Gibraltar.

THE LATE COMMANDER RAWSON. - Commander Wyatt Rawson, R.Ns, whose death is announced as having occurred on board the Carthage on Thursday at Malta, was appointed naval cadet in 1867, and was promoted to sublieutenant in 1873. He was acting lieutenant on board the Active, corvette, Captain Sir William N. W. Hewett, and was severely wounded at the battle of Amoaful, against the Ashantees. He was specially mentioned in despatches for his energy and tact when serving with the Land Transport Corps, and for his services was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and received the Ashantee medal. He served in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76: and on his return was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. In 1877 he was appointed a lieutenant to the Alexandra. flagship of Admiral Hornby. In October last he was appointed lieutenant of the Vutoria and Albert, royal yacht. Lieutenant Rawson was dangerously wounded at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, while pioneering the Highland Brigade. His special promotion to com-mander, on account of "valuable and gallant services rendered at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th inst., and on the recommendation of the General Officer commanding her Majesty's forces in Egypt," was recorded in last Tuesday's Gazette.

THE MANOR HOUSE AT DULWICH. - The villas which are now being creeted on the site of the old Manor House at Dulwich, the residence of the munificent Alleyne, the player, who was lord of the manor in the reign of James I., will scarcely compensate for the obliteration of such an historic property. When Alleyne bought the estate, in 1606, he gave Sir Francis Calton £5,000 for it (which Alleyne said was £1,000 more than it was worth), independently of £533 for the patronage of the living. It had originally belonged to the Abbots of Bermondsey, who made it their summer residence. No doubt we shall have on the site, and the twenty-eight acres attached, Alleyn-road, Alleyn-terrace, Alleynplace, Alleyn-park, and so on; but there will be nothing left possessing the suggestiveness of the old house. Naturally the house, up to the recent time that Mr. Temple, Q.C., occupied it, had undergone much amendment, yet its general excellent state of repair was a standing tribute to the undegenerate age of builders. The old oak staircase was a marvel of strength, of grace, and of art. Evelyn, in his diary, spoke, of the house being in a melancholy part of the Camberwell parish. The fact is that its vicinage was extremely woody and, in Evelyn's time, difficult of Moreover, much depends upon what a man feels to be melancholy.—Land.

DARING BURGLARIES .- On Friday night and the night previously a staff of detectives were put on special night duty at Preston, owing to burglaries which have been committed by a gang of daring fellows who have visited the The residence of Mr. Simpson, J.P., East Cliff-road, has been burglariously entered, the glass having been cut from one of the windows. The burglars ransacked various rooms, pulling the silver mountings off various articles, and taking away valuables of a total worth of £30. The burglars came house by the lawn door .- The shop of Mr. Moon, Tobacconist, Lune-street. Preston, was burglariously entered on Thursday evening, ransacked, and £5 taken. burglars had gained an entrance through the bed-room window, the top sash of which was pulled down. The police are making the closest possible search.

A "Boon to the Scraggy and Stout." - Apropos of ladies' dress reform, "a boon to scraggy and the stout" is suggested by an 'Englishwoman" in the Standard. It is an extremely simple boon, to combine the pantaloons of a sultana with an upper garment of Greek form fastened at the shoulder and confined by a girdle at the waist. Whether there should be the turban of thirty years ago she does not expressly say, but any unexaggerated head-dress will be in keeping with it, Whether, too, sandals or slippers are to be worn is not mentioned, but as it is clear that high-heeled boots would be hopelessly incongruous with this congruous whole the rage for wearing them will die a natural death. Added to this costume the "scraggy and stout" may carry an ulster of Newmarket, or Mother Hubbard, and an umbrella if necessary, and the boon is complete. As example is better than precept, perhaps the lady would show herself in Regent-street or Oxford-street some afternoon for half an hour. She is sure to make converts, for as the weight of clothes is divided between the shoulders and the hips what more can thoughtful women want? But they cannot be expected to dress from a written description any more than they do now .- Pall Mail Gazette.

ARTIFICIAL AERATED WATERS, - Another striking evidence has been afforded, by the outbreak of a small epidemic of typhoid, of the carelessness with which some manufacturers of artificial aërated drinks employ sources of water not free from suspicion or elements of danger. It is commonly enough supposed that, where the water supply is suspicious, safety may be found in the soda-water, seltzer, or ginger-beer. This, however, obviously depends upon the purity of the water employed in their manufacture. Little as this is regarded, it deserves much more consideration than it generally receives. It is the last cause of infection to be investigated, but the observation on a former occasion, by Dr. Thursfield, of an outbreak of typhoid due to the consumption by a shooting party of sodawater made with impure water, has been followed this month by a sharper and more extended attack of typhoid due to ginger-beer made with similarly affected water. natural mineral water has of late years become the resource and luxury of a large part of the population, and such accidents as likely to strengthen the habit. None the less, it is important for sanitarians to keep an eye to the now painly proved source of infection, developed in the unexpected direction of artificial acrated waters .- London Medical Record. THE PURCHASE OF A PARK FOR BRIGHTON.

The action of the Brighton Town Council n purchasing Preston Park for £55,000 was strongly condemned at a mass meeting held on Friday night. At least 3,000 persons were present, and the proceedings were of a most stormy character. Those approving the action of the council were present in strong force, and appointed a leading alderman. A resolution was submitted condemning the action of the council, but it was with great difficulty that the speakers to it obtained a hearing. An amendment supporting the bill was also proposed, but few of the speakers upon this could be heard. Towards ten o'clock a rush was made for the platform. After something like order had been restored, a show of hands was taken, and the original resolution, condemning the purchase, was carried, although at the commencement of the meeting it was evident that the supporters of the purchase were in the majority.

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# AGreat-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24 -25, 1882.

THE NEW PEERS.

The announcement that the Queen has been pleased to confer peerages upon Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour for their distinguished public services will be received with satisfaction, though without surprise, by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It would be difficult to exaggerate the energy, the skill, or the prudence with which Sir Garnet Wolseley has carried out the important task entrusted to him. He was sent to reduce a military rising in Egypt, and he has simply destroyed not the men but the forces of Arabi. It was of the utmost moment that the campaign should be short, sharp, and decisive. The most hostile critic does not now allege that the operations could have been further curtailed without danger to their efficiency. The least instructed observer could not fail to admire the dash and pluck and intrepidity which carried

Tel-el-Kebir at a blow. Sir Garnet Wolseley's opponents have sufficiently acknowledged the complete success of his plans by hastily, not to say precipitately, abandoning all show of further resistance. Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is hardly necessary to observe, can claim no praise and incur no blame for the policy which dictated the campaign in Egypt. Even those who are most strongly opposed either to the principle of intervention in any circumstances, or to this particular exercise of it, may join the heartiest supporter of her Majesty's Government in gratitude to the illustrious soldier who has dmirably fulfilled his instructions. Nor should it be forgotten that the rapidity with which Arabi and his followers have been routed has been, supposing that the expedition was to be undertaken at all, the course most merciful to the Egyptians

themselves, as well as most conducive to

the health and safety of our own troops.

Fewer lives have been lost, and less de-

struction of property has been caused by Sir Garnet Wolseley's careful concentration and bold attack than would have resulted from more gradual and less vigorous proceedings. The restless critics who were but a few short weeks ago complaining almost daily of Sir Garnet's dilatory tactics are now judiciously silent on the subject which they so grievously misunderstood or so grossly misrepresented. We have the satisfaction of reflecting that, long before the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, we pointed out the injustice of condemning a General in the field whose intentions could not with propriety be published, and whose plans were certainly not within the knowledge of his self-confident assailants. We are not therefore placed in the unpleasant predicament of having either to contradict or to ignore strictures which could not in the circumstances be morally justified on any other hypothesis than their absolute consonance with facts. There was never a case of which, with certain limits, it could be more truly said the more haste the worst speed, than the campaign which Sir Garnet Wolseley began and ended

almost in a single day. Sir Beauchamp

Seymour has of course been brought less

prominently before the public than his

military colleague in action and companion

in honour. Since the actual commencement

of hostilities, which were necessarily conducted for the most part on land, the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief has receded comparatively into the background. But the public has not forgotten either the bombardment of Alexandria or the more recent occupation of the Suez Canal by her Majesty's ships. Over the former operation Sir Beauchamp Seymour exercised an immediate supervision, and though the latter was actually carried out by Admiral Hoskins in a manner of which the country has good reason to be proud, yet it was as skilfully designed at head-quarters as it was efficiently conducted by those entrusted with it. With the mode, and style, and adequacy of the bombardment no just fault has been found. Sir Beauchamp Seymour had of course nothing to do with the wisdom or the imprudence of despatching our fleet to Egyptian waters, nor with the moral right of this country to insist on the disarmament of the Alexandrian forts. It was his duty to silence Toulba's guns with the least possible injury to the city of

Alexandria, and that duty he faithfully and

adequately discharged. Sir Beauchamp Seymour was the victim of some unfair and disingenuous insinuations from a few members of the House of Commons who could not forget that he was obeying the orders of a Liberal Government. But Mr. Campbell-Bannerman completely refuted the accusation that the Admiral had not made sufficient use of the armed force which he was able to land. This is scarcely the time at which to raise again the vexed question whether the War Office should have supported or accompanied Sir Beauchamp Seymour's action by a previous, simultaneous, or immediately subsequent disembarkation of a large body of troops. The answer to the inquiry is partly political, partly tactical, and few, if any, of those who raised it took the trouble to master it in all its bearings. But the charges made, or rather the hints thrown out, against the conduct of Sir Beauchamp Seymour were abandoned, or dropped, as soon as the Admiralty took up the defence of a dis-

tinguished and absent officer. No one will grudge the Admiral commanding in

Egyptian waters an honour which is paid natives to accept,

to the General commanding in Egypt itself. No feature of the late campaign was more entirely satisfactory than the manner in which the army and the navy co-operated for the same end. The naval occupation of the Canal, accompanied as it was by the military seizure of Ismeilia, was scarcely less important in its ultimate consequences than the capture of Tel-el-Kebir itself. It is in no spirit of exaggeration or unseemly exultation that the country will welcome the bestowal of merited rewards upon two of the most distinguished among its sons and servants .- Daily News.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The Daily News hails with satisfaction the approach of a time when there is a possibility of our thinking about something else than war bulletins and victories, and when Parliament will have leisure to devote to domestic legislation, and adds :-

The reform of procedure may be necessary now, and may conduce to the better discharge of national business and the saving of public time hereafter. But the public, we fancy, regard the alterations in the rules of the louse of Commons not otherwise than as a sort of necessary evil, and are anxious to see them disposed of, in order that we may get on to legislation of a different kind. We think we can guess what Tory statesmen, at all events what certain Tory statesmen, would have done if the Egyptian question had arisen in their time, and if our part in it had been brought under their leadership to so magnificent a success. We think we do not wrong them when we say that they would probably have made use of their triumph in order to evade the necessity for undertaking any troublesome and prosaic work of domestic legislation. They would have rattled the war drum in the ears of the country, and thus endeavoured to drown the remonstrances of unsatisfied men who were crying out for such things as reformed franchises and purified elections. But Mr. Gladstone is about the last man in the world to think of or to tolerate political stratagems of this kind, and we may be sure that he and his colleagues will at the earliest possible moment address them-selves to the sober work of domestic legislation as quietly and as earnestly as if we had not been astonishing all the world by the rapidity of our successful operations in the East. We have said again and again East. We have said again and again that it would be something like a distinct breach of the promise with which this Parliament came into being if, except under the most extraordinary conditions, it were to dissolve before the extension of the county franchise had called a new constituency into existence. Our electoral system still sadly requires revision, in order to get rid once for all of the corruption which even the introduction of the Ballot has not hitherto been able to banish. There are other tasks of legislative reform, too, which it was hoped this present Parliament might accomplish, which remain unachieved, and which yet we are not entirely without hope of seeing realised before

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, The Queen drove yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, to Abergeldie, and visited the King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Hon. Horatia Stopford left the Castle, as did also the Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday morning from Abergeldie Castle. The Prince visited the Grand Duke of Hesse at Buckingham Palace on Sunday morning on his arrival from Germany. The Duke of Cambridge has gone to pay a

few visits in Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and

Gordon have been entertaining a succession of guesis at Gordon Castle since their arrival rom the south. The Earl and Countess of March are still staying at the castle. Lord and Lady Berkeley Paget, Hon. Cecil Bingham, Sir P. and Lady Milbanke, Colonel Pearson, Colonel Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. and Mrs. Venning, have been among the visitors at the

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have returned to Haddo House, from visiting and Lady Tweedmouth at Guisachen, Beauly. The Countess of Cork and Lady Isabel Boyle are paying a series of visits in Scotland. The Earl of Cork (who is at Marston House), has been doing duty with his regiment the

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry.

Captain Lord Charles Beresford arrived at Dover by mail-boat from Egypt on Saturday morning. Lady Charles Beresford, who had been staying at the Lord Warden Hotel since Friday night, met her husband on his landing, subsequently proceeding to their house in Eaton-square.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—The Indian contingent of the Salvation Army, consisting of three men and one young woman, landed at Bombay on Wednesday, with a great demonstration of military pomp. A triumphal procession of war chariots, consisting of bullock carts, paraded the streets; the young woman beat a tambourine, and one of the men attempted to blow a trumpet, but inasmuch as he was warned that this was in contravention of police regulations, and he declined to desist, he was incontinently arrested. The procession is described as having caused considerable amusement to the natives, who took the Salvationists for circus people, and possibly viewed the procession as a gratuitous pageant by the Government in commemoration of the victory in Egypt. The uniform of the men consisted of yellow coats reaching to the knees, pantaloons, turbans, and shawls, and English boots. The young woman wore a yellow dress crowned with a hat trimmed with riband. On two occasions the procession was met by a large crowd of Hindoos with tomtoms, but with the assistance of the police the Salva-tionists continued their march. Each member of the contingent, with the exception of the contumacious member who had been arrested, delivered an address. There is considerable danger that these objective and aggressive religious demonstrations may excite native susceptibilities and cause disturbance. The recent riots at Salem, and the rancorous feeling existing there, are the best evidence of the acute condition of native sensitiveness on all questions affecting religious difference. It is generally felt here by those most experienced in the special characteristics of native thought that the attempt, however honest in intention, to proselytize the natives of India by clothing the solemn tenets of Christianity in an unseemly surrounding of vulgar buffoonery can but end in defeating its own object, as it will disgust the feeling of grave reverence almost universally experienced by the natives for all religious subjects, and will tend in their eyes to degrade the solemn cha-

racter of Christianity, and so render the

labours of missionaries still more difficult, by making ridiculous the religious doctrines which they are endeavouring to induce the EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF DAMIETTA. Further details of the occupation of Damietta by the British are given by the Cairo correspondent of the Standard who,

telegraphing on Sunday, says:— Damietta, the las rebel stronghold, was occupied yesterday without resistance. During whole distance traversed by the trains from Ramleh, the most contradictory reports as to the probability of fighting reached us at the various stations at which we stopped. Even after meeting trains full of Egyptian troops on their way to surrender at Tantah, the General received information that Abdelal and the Negro regiments were determined to resist the force advancing against them. Accordingly, we halted for the night at Cherbin, and while the soldiers were getting such rest as mosquitoes and sardflies permitted, Sir Evelyn Wood prepared the final arrangements for attack at daybreak. In the middle of the night a train came down from the direction of Damietta. It stopped some five hundred yards outside the station, and after a quarter of an hour's pause retired. This incident, together with the reports received by the Khedive's aide de camp who accompanied General Wood, that the line of railway had been mined, confirmed the hopes of the troops that

the enemy meant fighting.

At two o'clock in the morning the reveille sounded, and Captain Slade having reconnoitred the line, our train proceeded slowly towards Damietta. Through the semi-darkness of an Egyptian summer night all eyes were strained eagerly from the windows, hoping to catch a glimpse of the enemy, but as daylight broke we steamed past earthworks commanding the line, with guns and horses abandoned, rifle pits empty, and deserted trenches, and the troops felt, with deep disappointment, that there was to be no fighting, and that the success was, from a soldier's

point of view, won by a mere walk over. White flags were hoisted in the villages we passed, and at Kafr-el-Battikh, the last station from Damietta, Abdelal himself was waiting, with three officers. He advanced, saluted the General, and surrendered his sword; and thus the last of the original trio of mutinous officers was our prisoner. The last time I saw Abdelal was at Arabi's house a few days after the rejection of the Anglo-French ultimatum, when the rebel leader declared that Egyptian patriots cared neither for England's threats nor promises. The Negro regiments had all fled during the night in boats up the Nile into the interior. At nine o'clock our troops had their tents pitched in abandoned Egyptian encampment, the day was spent in collecting packing up vast quantities of es, war material, and ammunition. stores. Seven thousand stand of arms and twenty-four field pieces fell into our hands. In the afternoon I accompanied the General in an excursion in a steam dahabieh down the Nile to the forts guarding the mouth. The Alexandra, Iris, and gunboats were riding at anchor in the roadstead. Had the forts resisted they would have proved no despicable foe to the little squadron. They were strong and wellconstructed earthworks armed with seven and nine inch Armstrong guns. Nor was the position against an attack by land unskilfully chosen, and if the Egyptians had but fought as well as they have digged our task would came on this have been a difficult one. morning to Cairo in a train carrying Abdelal, under charge of a company of the 53d, com-manded by Major Rogerson. At several stations natives of the better class came forward to greet us, expressing loyalty to the Queen and Khedive, and thanks to the British army. At one or two places the natives and hissed the prisoners. Among the lower classes, however, ill-feeling against us is still prevalent. After the train had passed I saw more than once the fellaheen pick up stones and throw after it. The rest of General Wood's brigade will probably arrive at Cairo to-morrow or Tuesday, leaving the Malia Fencibles to garrison the barracks and forts of

The correspondent of the Daily News at

Cairo telegraphed on Sunday :-Preparations are being made on a grand scale for the reception of the Khedive and the illuminations which are to take place on the evening of his arrival. The palaces, the houses of all the Pachas, hotels, banks, large commercial warehouses, public buildings, and the shops of the principal tradesmen will be decorated and illuminated with great splendour. There will be a profusion of local inscriptions. The house of Mahmoud Pacha Samy Baroudi, who is considered by many to be more guilty than Arabi himself, is quite conspicuous by the preparations which have been made there to fete the arrival of his Highness right loyally. At the bottom of Abdeen-street two triumphal arches have been erected, through which the Khedive will pass; and the square where, it will be remembered, the military demonstration which placed Arabi at the head of the insurrectionary movement occurred, will be surrounded by arcades and verdure and coloured lamps.

The Palace Ismailieh, the usual residence of the Khedive, where so many stirring scenes occurred three months back, will be gaily draped in flags, and brilliantly lighted up at night. The outside walls bear inscriptions wishing long life to Tewfik the First. All the palaces and houses in the environs are richly decked out with drapery, and the streets are to be lined with arcades and verdure, interspersed with triumphal arches. In the immediate vicinity of the Ismailieh Palace several tribunes, surrounded by trellis work, have been erected in order to enable highborn Mohammedan ladies and their children to witness the grand display unobserved by infidei eyes. There can be no doubt that the entry of the Khedive into the capital will be a

remarkable and splendid sight. The Khedive will be accompanied by the members of the Ministry and the Diplomatic Agents The reception will certainly be most enthusiastic both on the part of the Mahommedan and of the European population. The former are all most anxious to efface every trace of the military rebellion and of any part they may have taken in the recent disturbances. All seem most desirous to return honestly to their former allegiance, and it is to be hoped that the Government will know how to meet this feeling in a proper spirit. Many Arabs of position with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing since my return here are unanimous in expres the hope that those to whom is intrusted the duty of meting out justice to the offenders will not act in a spirit of revenge. A great many arrests have been made, and the prisoners are confined chiefly in the Prefecture of Police, the chief military leaders being at the Abdeen Barracks. No one is allowed to see them, and every effort hitherto made by enterprising correspondents to interview

Arabi or M. Ninet has failed. The general impression here is that none of the rebels will meet with capital punishment. It is believed that they will be banished, and their property and that of their families con-fiscated. When the Indian Contingent were at Zagazig they paid a visit to Arabi's native village, a place called Kharich, three miles from the town. He has a farm there of fifty-three acres, and at Tel-el-Mouftah, about five miles from Zagazig, he has another farm of ninety-seven acres. Shortly before the bombardment of Alexandria he purchased eight hundred fedans of land at Lekhawich, Gargounah, and Kiad, and paid for it, but has not yet received the title-deeds. At and Tel-el-Mouftah, the Indian horses, and seized all the barley and chopped straw. Many Arabs were found there of the fellaheen class who had known Arabi from his infancy and had been his playmates in his childhood. His father and brother usually childhood. His father and brother usually concerts the concerts tuck for the flute, which always seemed an athletic as well as a musical exercise, and is deservedly appreciated when it is performed by Mr. Radcavalry cut down all the green maize for their

resided on these farms, but had fled at the | cliffe. These concerts will be prolonged approach of the English. At Zagazig a quantity of important papers were found most seriously compromising Arabi and his friends. Other papers have been seized here which I am assured prove beyond doubt that the massacre of the Christians at Cairo had been planned for the Friday following the arrival of the English after the mid-day prayer.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times

elegraphed on Sunday:-

The Viceroy received the following despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 19th: "I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered me by General Macpherson, and by the contingent from India, which arrived in this country under his command General Macpherson, in commanding the left wing of my attack on the 13th, showed great ability in the handling of his troops, while his men during the fight, and afterwards on the forward march on Zagazig, showed determination and endurance, and contributed greatly to the general success of the operation. Native Cavalry Brigade vied with their comrades of the British Cavalry brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and in the successful march upon and occupation of Cairo. General Macpherson reports details as follows:-

"' The Seaforth Highlanders, the headquarters, and three companies of each of the following Native infantry regiments, viz., The following Native infantry regiments, viz., The 7th and the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, the 29th Bombay Native Infantry, the Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and the Madras Sappers left their bivouac at 1.30 a.m. on the 13th, and proceeded along the south bank of the Fresh water Canal. At dawn the first shot was fired and the enemy forthwith replied with shell, but without inflicting loss. After a desultory opposition the enemy's battery was taken by a rush, and the enemy fled, throwing down their arms. The entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir were entered at 7.20 a.m., when all firing ceased. The division continued its march to Zagazig, and occupied that place with a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at 4.15 p.m. The infantry followed, arriving at 6.30 to 9 p.m., some by a train which had been sent to meet them.

"The General reports that great praise is due to all ranks in the Native Infantry for endurance; not a single man fell out, or was

The Viceroy at once despatched a return telegram congratulating General Macpherson on the distinguished gallantry of his troops, who had so effectively maintained the reputation of the Indian army. A salute of 31 guns was ordered to be fired in every military station in India in honour of the victory, and

the occupation of Cairo. A Gazette Extraordinary was published at Simla yesterday, notifying that the military operations in Egypt had been brought to a accessful termination by the British forces. A resolution expresses the gratification of the Indian Government at the fact that the Indian contingent has taken an honourable and important part in these operations, and has fully naintained the reputation and prestige of the The Governor-General in Council notices with approbation the desire evinced by all branches and classes of the Indian army to be allowed to share in the eign, as evidenced by the numerous offers of local corps to volunteer. The resolution concluded with a cordial recognition of the numerous offers of men and money tendered by the feudatory Princes.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES. In accordance with the courageous programme arranged for herself by Mrs. Langtry,

she played Rosalind for the first time on Saturday, As You Like It being one of the plays in which she is to appear during her American tour. She approached her task, says the Observer, with little apparent nervousness, and in one way, at least, her confidence proved to have been justified. The interest taken in her performance by the public, and the applause with which her efforts were received not well have been more marked had her position as a capable exponent of Shakespeare's heroine's been fully assured. This being so, it seems almost beside the mark to urge that while she has been on the stage Mrs. Langtry has displayed few of the qualifications for an undertaking such as this, and has had no sufficient time to acquire them. What she has already accomplished shows her to be too shrewd and intelligent a lady to be possessed by the notion that she is born for the interpretation of Rosalinds, and Juliets, and Violas, and other heroines of poetic drama. She is not what is popularly called stage-struck, and she pro-bably knows as well as anyone—better, probably, than some of her friends—that in As Like It she is attempting an artistic impossibility. But she also knows that if from one point of view her impersonation must inevitably fail, from another it is tolerably sure of success with the playzoers both of London and of New York. People will at any rate go to see it, and if they do not find in it the realisation of a famous character, they will at least be gratified by watching a brave experiment carried out with infinite grace, and no small amount of intelligence. From the extreme weakness of the company engaged to support her-its weakness that is to say when the exposition of Shakespeare is in question-Mrs. Langtry is partly the gainer and partly the loser. Wherein she loses need scarcely be pointed out, as it is manifestly much to the disadvantage of a novice to lack the aid and example of capable associates. Her gain springs from the comparison which listeners cannot help making between her carefullyprepared delivery of the text and its slipshod treatment by her companions. She is, it is true, obviously engaged in the repetition of a newly-learned lesson, and the traces of recent "coaching" are perceived in speech after speech and gesture after gesture. But the lesson has at least been well studied, and the coaching" has been to some purpose. Drury-lane, the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Prin-

cess's continue their popular performances. At the Gaiety Mr. Reece's new burlesque drama of Little Robin Hood seems now perfectly in accordance with the expectations of laughter-loving audience. Fun on the Bristol has now completed its seventh week at the Olympic. No change has been made at the Globe, Vaudeville, Comedy, Alhambra, Criterion, and Toole's Theatre. The Savoy, Avenue, Surrey, and Astley's retain their several attractions. At Sadler's Wells the special version of Moths has been repeated. East Lynne and Kathleen Mavourneen have formed the entertainments at the Britannia. The Promenade Concerts last week included the usual classical night on Wednesday, and special military programme for Thursday, to which soldiers, sailors, and marines were invited, without payment, in commemoration of the Battle of Alma. The classical portion of the concert, on Wednesday, commencing with Weber's Euryanthe overture, and concluding with Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, was well selected by Mr. Crowe, and creditably rendered. One of its most popular fea-tures was naturally Gounod's Meditation on Bach's Prelude, Mr. Carrodus playing with

admirable tast and perfect execution the violin

obbligato. To Miss Ella Lemmens and Mr.

Oswald, as the vocalists of the occasion, were

allotted Let the Bright Seraphim and Sei vindi-

cata (Dinorah) respectively. The lady, though

she sang like an artist, has scarcely the

strength for such an effort, undertaken under

such circumstances. Included in the pro-gramme were also Mendelssohn's Serenade

through the month of October.

The 11th October is fixed for the production of Much Ado About Nothing at the Lyceum, where the rôles of Benedick and Beatrice will be sustained by Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry respectively. When this revival is withdrawn the chief plays in the Lyceum repertoire, including Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, The Belts, and Charles the First, will in turn be performed prior to the departure of Mr. Irving and his company to America in July next. Mr. Irving's transatlantic tour will be on a large scale, as it is to last till the spring of 1834. A regular playgoer (says the Era) has been

advising that managers, instead of buying antimaccassars which get hooked on the coattail buttons, and make people look ridiculous should spend the cash thus wasted in the purchase of what he calls insecticide. He has evidently discovered that upholstered seats harbour lively things that make sitting still certainly unpleasant and almost impossible.

During the performance of Aladdin at the Plymouth Theatre last week, the occasion of Mr. J. R. Newcombe's 40th annual benefit, an accident took place in the sixth scene, the Flying Palace. Miss Maud Clenham and Mr. Walter Vernon were seated in the palace when, as it ascended, the ropes broke. The performers, although they had some distance o fall, escaped with a severe shaking. Mr. Corcoran, who represented the Sulta also a narrow escape, as the car fell within a yard of where he stood. There was great excitement in the crowded house, which soon subsided when it was found that no injury was

The opera which is to succeed Boccaccio at the Comedy is in full rehearsal. It is an entirely new work by M. Planquette, and is called Rip Van Winkle.

The rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sulli-

van's new comic opera have commenced at the

The portion of St. James's Hall which has been occupied for 18 successive years by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels will shortly be closed for some weeks for important structural

improvements.

The full programme of the British Musical Festival, which takes place between the 17th and 20th of October, has just been issued. The principal soloists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mmes. Patey and Trebelli, and Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Joseph Maas, Harper Kearton, Robert Hilton, Montague Worlock, and Santley. Herr Strauss will lead the orchestra, Mr. George Riseley will preside at the organ, and Mr. Charles Halle will conduct. Of the programme, the most important items of which are Beethoven's Mass in D. Gounod's "Redemption," and Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's new cantata "Jason," we shall take another opportunity of speaking in detail.

The prospectus for the coming season of the Brixton Choral and Orchestral Society has also been issued. Four concerts are to be given at the Gresham Hall, Brixton, under the direction of Mr. William Lemare. The principal works announced are Handel's "Jephtha," Mr. Heary Gadsby's cantata "The Lord of the Isles," Mr. E. Prout's cantata "Alfred," and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." A new feature of the society is the regular co-operation of the orchestra at all its concerts, whereas hitherto the works performed have been chiefly accompanied on the piano

Mr. Carl Rosa will, says the Musical Standard, commence a season of operatic performances in London, at Drury Lane, Easter Monday. It is also stated that Mr. Carl Rosa has commissioned Mr. A. C. Mackenzie to write an opera upon a libretto by Mr. Francis Hueffer, on the subject of "Columba," founded upon a romance by Prosper

It is stated that Mme. Adelina Patti has accepted an engagement at £880 per night for a season in 1884 in South America.

VANITY FAIRINGS. One reason why Princes are to be much envied is their success with ladies fair or otherwise, for the halo that doth encircle a princely brow is as attractive as the candle to the poor moth; but it is possible also that this may be a bore, as in the following instance:-There dwells in the city of Rustchuk, in Bulgaria, the daughter of an Abba-jee, or maker of a coarse sort of cloth worn by peasants. He died, leaving a fortune considerable for that country to two daughters, one of whom, anything but "fair" in any sense, but fat and probably thirty, dreamed that she was destined to be Princess of Bulgaria, and she and her mother foolishly told everyone. Shortly afterwards, when the Prince passed through Rustchuk, she pushed herself forward on every possible and impossible opportunity, presented a gorgeous bou-quet on a cushion which she herself had worked, and at the ball so persecuted him with attentions that he in despair appealed to one of his staff-officers to "for heaven's sake save me from that woman." However she is still to the front on all occasions, and still

confidently believes in her destiny. It is now pretty certain that there will be hunting in Co. Galway this season. No op-position is anticipated, and, at any rate, the attempt to hunt will be made. The hunt has been heavily handicapped, and has great difficulties to contend against. One-half of the pack has been disposed of, and the sad be-reavement which has fallen upon Mr. Burton Persse prevents that popular Master from hunting the hounds this year. It has been, therefore, arranged that Lord Clanmorris shall take over what remains of the pack, the kennels remaining as heretofore at Moyode Castle. As it is, of course, impracticable, with the diminished number of hounds, to continue the four days a week, the pack will turn out twice only. Foxes are, however, so plentiful that, if weather and Land League permit, there is no reason why the new Master should not add to the already well-carned reputation of the "Galway Blazers." matter of paramount necessity to hunt if sible, for even the best-disposed people have begun to consider the comparative value of foxes and poultry. It cannot be denied that a fat turkey is more valuable than a fox who is not likely to be hunted.

The tournament at Drayton Hall promises to be a great success, though there will be no house party on the occasion, owing to the death of Lady Louisa Ramsey, the sister of Lady Jane Taylor. Funds, however, are coming steadily in, and if the weather is fine an enormous crowd is anticipated; some of the Royal Family are expected to be present. The object is more especially to provide for the families of those who are disabled in the recent war, though it, of course, also includes

those of the killed and wounded. When I read in private letters about Guards men in the Desert living on hard biscuit and dirty water I feel grief at the thought of such fare being served out to our defenders. A certain Commander-in-Chief whom some of us know very well would have had a fit it troops under his command had been fed in that way. This valorous and discriminating warrior believed that no true Briton could fight properly without plenty of nourishing soup. Nutritive soup was his main strategic resource. He was once inspecting an Indian station, when his tender care gave rise to a lovely story. The men were at dinner, but, in order to prevent the food from spoiling, officers were told to let things go on as usual until the General actually entered the bungalow. The Staff went through Bungalow No. I., and before this portion of the inspection was finished the men in Bungalow II. had nearly done dinner. When the dignitaries strode into No. II. every soldier at once stood at attention. The chief dipped a spoon into a pannikin and tasted the soup

soup. It is a soup that reflects credit on everyone concerned in providing it. It is just the soup I approve of." Then turning to the Surgeon-in-Chief, who was a very Scotch Scotchman indeed, he said, "Will you taste that soup, Sir Peter?" The kindly Caledonian rolled forth his approval. He remarked, "This soup, Sir, is excellent soup, as you years ignorthy obsained. It contains all the verra joostly obsairved. It contains all the recuperative elements in their propper prohpoertions. It a soup that I have never seen equalled for nutritive qualcetees." The General grew quite delighted with his own acumen after this professional praise. He turned to the Sergeant and blandly said, "I want you to fell, me the neme of that soun want you to tell me the name of that soup. I'll have that soup supplied to all the troops

The men tried to look as much like trussed fowls as possible when the Sergeant replied, 'That ain't soup, Sir, that's the sauce for the The Staff went on to inspect the next

bungalow .- Vanity Fair.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued a long address to the electors of the United Kingdom, asking

them to compel their representatives to see the law obeyed. "The question for you to decide is," he says, "whether the House of Commons may set itself above the law, and may annul the valid election of a member, subject to no legal disqualification, solely because the majority of the members of the House happen to dislike the member returned." So far from it being a question of oath, his opponents have actually this year rejected the Affirmation Bill, introduced by the Duke of Argyll into the Lords, on the ground that the effect of it would be to enable Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat on affirmation. Mr. Bradlaugh concludes as follows:-To excite hostile feelings a cry is raised as to my anti-theological opinions. If the law does not disqualify me for those opinions—and it is admitted that it does not, or my election would be void—it is very dangerous to allow prejudice to supersede law. What is now done against me by the majority of the House, if it be allowed to stand, will mean that a like majority of the House may, of its own pleasure, in any case, override the law and exclude any man it dislikes. And remember that the men disliked by the majority will always be the men who are elected by the working classes, and whose presence in the House menaces unjust privileges. The right of every elector s infringed in my exclusion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE KING OF SPAIN. The success of the British arms in Egypt

continues to be the principal topic of discussion here, telegraphs the Madrid correspondent of the Times, "and was naturally alluded to among other subjects in a conversation I had the honour of having with the King this morning (Friday). The Spanish Sovereign spoke in the most flattering manner of the valour and discipline shown by the British officers and soldiers in the Egyptian campaign, and, alluding to the fact of his once having had the honour to wear the English uniform, he said he felt, and always would feel, great interest in all that concerned his late companions in arms. The King also saw with satisfaction that the other European nations were taking into account Spanish interests in the great maritime highway. Spain had on the other side of the Canal interests of the first order, and these assuredly would be augmented by the increasing mercantile activity in this country. In calling special attention to the rapid increase which is taking place in the Spanish mercantile marine, particularly as regards steam vessels for colonial trade, Don Alfonso referred with evident pleasure to the cordial relations existing between all other Governments and his own, which latter, at this moment, was on the point of signing treaties with nearly all the civilised nations of the New and Old Worlds. The King, while greatly deploring the long drought and recent storms, which had caused serious damage to agricultural interests in this as in some other European countries, said theso could only be regarded as transitory evils; and as regards Spain, he showed himself full of hope for the future, as, despite all difficulties, the country continued to show steady progress, and afforded an ample field for the profitable employment of national and foreign capital. The King's great desire is that those who do not know the Spain of the present day should come and judge for themselves of its merits; and I may state here for persons interested in metallurgy that the Mineral Ex-hibition to be held in Madrid next year will afford a good opportunity for a visit. The young King expressed his great regard for Queen Victoria, adding that he could never forget the constant kindness he had received at her hands in the different vicissitudes of his life. I do not comment upon this conversation to-day beyond stating that Don Alfonso has a knowledge of the position and practical requirements of his country such as few give him credit for, and is concentrating his efforts to increase its material prosperity as far as a constitutional ruler can do so.

The Madrid newspapers, with scarcely any exception, publish articles on the recent negotiation for a treaty of commerce between Spain and England, with special reference to the blue-book on the subject lately published, The opinion generally expressed is that Spain should refuse England the most favoured nation treatment, unless the British Govern-ment agree to reduce the duties on Spanish wines, and take immediate steps to put a stop to smuggling at Gibraltar. The Liberal speaks in most indignant terms of the action of England, and declares that the best response on the part of Spain would be to per-petually exclude from Spanish ports all mer-chandise brought from Gibraltar.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAN OF WINDSOR, The remains of the Hon, and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and High Almoner to the Queen, were interred on Saturday in the churchyard at Strathfieldsaye, Hampshire, of which parish the deceased Dean was vicar twenty-eight years ago. He was presented to that living by his uncle, the late Duke of Wellington. The remains of the deceased were removed from Hazelwood, near Watford, the seat of Lord Rokeby, where they had lain since the previous Sunday, early in the morning, and on arriving at Strathfieldsaye were placed in front of the mansion at the Park, the seat of the Dean's first cousin (the Duke of Wellington). The funeral obsequies were very largely attended, the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister being among those present. A special train left London at 10.25, and at Slough was joined by a special train from Windsor, bringing the clergy and choir of St. George's Chapel, and others. The Prime Minister joined the train at Reading, and the train reached Mortimer about a quarter to twelve o'clock. tors, about 150 in number, drove to Strathfield saye Park. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, travelled to Mortimer by special train, and proceeded to the Park. The funeral, which was of a very unpretentious character, was attended by a large number of the residents and several of the old parishioners, to whom the late Dean, during his incumbency of Strathfieldsaye, and ever since, had been a great friend in time of need. The coffin was borne from the mansion to the church by six stalwart men, and the mourners church by six stalwart men, and the mourners and friends walked in procession. Mr. Albert Victor Arthur Wellesley, the late Dean's only son, and the Duke of Wellington were the

# PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES— A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES -£1 12s. 0d.

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NOTICES, 3fr. a line. — PARAGRAPHS, 5fr. a line. SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messageries.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Gullgmani's Messenger." 168, Strand; also by G. Strant; 30, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 188 Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., 5t. Annis-lang General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160 Piccadilly; Delizy, Dayles and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE :- 15, QUAI MASSENA.

# Toreat-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24 -25, 1882. THE NEW PEERS. The announcement that the Queen has been pleased to confer peerages upon Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Sey-mour for their distinguished public services will be received with satisfaction, though without surprise, by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It would be difficult to exaggerate the energy, the skill, or the prudence with which Sir Garnet Wolseley has carried out the important task entrusted to him. He was sent to reduce a military rising in Egypt, and he has simply destroyed not the men but the forces of Arabi. It was of the utmost moment that the campaign should be short, sharp, and decisive. The most hostile critic does not now allege that the operations could have been further curtailed without danger to their efficiency. The least instructed observer could not fail to admire the dash and pluck and intrepidity which carried Tel-el-Kebir at a blow. Sir Garnet Wolseley's opponents bave sufficiently acknowledged the complete success of his plans by hastily, not to say precipitately, abandoning all show of further resistance. Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is hardly necessary to observe, can claim no preise and incur no blame for the policy which dictated the campaign in Egypt. Even those who are most strongly opposed either to the principle of intervention in any circumstances, or to this particular exercise of it, may join the heartiest supporter of her Majesty's Government in gratitude to the illustrious soldier who has so admirably fulfilled his instructions. Nor should it be forgotten that the rapidity with which Arabi and his followers have has been, supposing that the expedition was to be undertaken at all, the course most merciful to the Egyptians themselves, as well as most conducive to the health and safety of our own troops. Fewer lives have been lost, and less destruction of property has been caused by Sir Garnet Wolseley's careful concentration and bold attack than would have resulted from more gradual and less vigorous proceedings. The restless critics who were but a few short weeks ago complainalmost daily of Sir Garnet's dilatory tactics are now judiciously silent on the subject which they so grievously misunderstood or so grossly misrepresented. We have the satisfaction of reflecting that, long before the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, we pointed out the injustice of condemning a General in the field whose intentions could not with propriety be published, and whose plans were certainly not within the knowledge of his self-confident assailants. We are not therefore placed in the unpleasant predicament of having either to contradict

or to ignore strictures which could not in

the circumstances be morally justified on

any other hypothesis than their absolute

consonance with facts. There was never

a case of which, with certain limits, it

could be more truly said the more haste

the worst speed, than the campaign which

Sir Garnet Wolseley began and ended

almost in a single day. Sir Beauchamp

Seymour has of course been brought less

prominently before the public than his

military colleague in action and companion

in honour. Since the actual commencement

of hostilities, which were necessarily con-

ducted for the most part on land, the Ad-

miral Commanding-in-Chief has receded

comparatively into the background. But

the public has not forgotten either the bom-

bardment of Alexandria or the more recent

occupation of the Suez Canal by her Majesty's ships. Over the former opera-

tion Sir Beauchamp Seymour exercised an immediate supervision, and though the

latter was actually carried out by Admiral

Hoskins in a manner of which the country

has good reason to be proud, yet it was as

skilfully designed at head-quarters as it was efficiently conducted by those entrusted

with it. With the mode, and style, and

adequacy of the bombardment no just

fault has been found. Sir Beauchamp

Seymour had of course nothing to do with

the wisdom or the imprudence of despatch-

ing our fleet to Egyptian waters, nor with

the moral right of this country to insist on

the disarmament of the Alexandrian forts.

It was his duty to silence Toulba's guns

with the least possible injury to the city of

Alexandria, and that duty he faithfully and adequately discharged. Sir Beauchamp

Seymour was the victim of some unfair

and disingenuous insinuations from a few

members of the House of Commons who

could not forget that he was obeying the

orders of a Liberal Government. But Mr.

Campbell-Bannerman completely refuted

not made sufficient use of the armed force which he was able to

land. This is scarcely the time at which

to raise again the vexed question whether

the War Office should have supported or

accompanied Sir Beauchamp Seymour's

action by a previous, simultaneous, or immediately subsequent disembarkation of a

large body of troops. The answer to the

inquiry is partly political, partly tactical,

and few, if any, of those who raised it

took the trouble to master it in all its

bearings. But the charges made, or

rather the hints thrown out, against the

conduct of Sir Beauchamp Seymour were

abandoned, or dropped, as soon as the

Admiralty took up the defence of a dis-

tinguished and absent officer. No one

will grudge the Admiral commanding in

Egyptian waters an honour which is paid that contained in his address.

accusation that the Admiral had

to the General commanding in Egypt itself: No feature of the late campaign was more entirely satisfactory than the manner in which the army and the navy co-operated for the same end. The naval occupation of the Canal, accompanied as it was by the military seizure of Ismailia, was scarcely less important in its ultimate consequences than the capture of Tel-el-Kebir itself. It is in no spirit of exaggeration or unseemly exultation that the country will welcome the bestowal of merited rewards upon two of the most distinguished among its sons and servants .- Daily News.

THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

A considerable triumph has been consummated by the opening of the new piece of railway between Aldgate and Tower Hill. This link in the system which is to connect the two present termini of the Metropolitan and the District lines is not of any great length, but it is both financially and from an engineering point of view one of the most important works executed by any railway company :-

The value of the property through which it passes is so great, and the objections made to an interruption in the traffic while the work was in hand were so serious, that the prowas in hard were so serious, that the pro-lectors, after numerous attempts to obtain leave for working in the usual way, were fain to make a new venture by undertaking to burrow under the houses without pulling them down. It was obvious from the first that this plan would be very difficult to carry out with safety, and loud was the outery in some guarters against permitting it to be attempted. But the task of underpinning has been got through with success, although one of the structures to be dealt with was the massive abutment of an arch carrying the Blackwall railway. Another matter upon which the en-gineers may be felicitated was the speed with which the works were done, very little more than a year having elapsed since the first spade was used upon them. It is not astonishing that in tunnelling through this district the workmen should have come upon some curious relics, but probably no one expected the trophies unearthed to be as various and valuable as they are now found to be. Amongst them are several traces of the Roman occupation of the place, consisting of tiles and pottery, which have been taken to the British Museum, and a portion of the old city wall, eight feet thick, as well as of the surrounding moat. The new line is described as having "excellent ventilation," and if this turns out to be the case, the short space traversed between Aldgate and Tower-hill will he something more than a mere ald to travelling. It will be a place where the unfortu-nate travellers who have been half choked in the tunnels on each side will be able to catch a sniff or two of open air before again plunging into the ill-ventilated passages on the north and the south.—Globe.

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen drove yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Connaught, to Abergeldie, and visited the King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty drove out in the afternoon, ac King and Queen of the Hellenes and the Princess of Wales. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Hon. Horatia Stopford left the Castle, as did also the Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, arrived at Marlborough House on Saturday morning from Abergeldie Castle. The Prince visited the Grand Duke of Hesse at Buckingham Palace on Sunday morning on

his arrival from Germany.

The Duke of Cambridge has gone to pay a few visits in Scotland.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and

Gordon have been entertaining a succession of guests at Gordon Castle since their arrival rom the south. The Earl and Countess of March are still staying at the castle. Lord and Lady Berkeley Paget, Hon. Cecil Bingham, Sir P. and Lady Milbanke, Colone Pearson, Colonel Greville, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Ogle, and Mr. and Mrs. Venning, have been among the visitors at the

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have returned to Haddo House, from visiting Lord and Lady Tweedmouth at Guisachen, Beauly The Countess of Cork and Lady Isabel Boyle are paying a series of visits in Scotland The Earl of Cork (who is at Marston House)

has been doing duty with his regiment the North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. Captain Lord Charles Beresford arrived at Dover by mail-boat from Egypt on Saturday morning Lady Charles Beresford, who had been staying at the Lord Warden Hotel since Friday night, met her husband on his landing, subsequently proceeding to their house in Eaton-square.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. DILLON, M.P. The Freeman's Journal publishes the following address to the electors and people of

ing address to the electors and people of Tipperary:—
Gentlemen,—It is with considerable pain that I feel compelled to announce to you my intention of resigning the representation of your county. For some time my health has been such as to make it impossible for me to discharge satisfactorily the duties of an Irish representative: such being the case the best thing I can do is to make room for some one who can do your work as it ought to be done. I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to take any part in Irish politics for the next few years, which will, I trust, be years of prosperity and success to our country. But it is a source of deep satisfaction to me to believe that you and I part good friends. With gratitude for many kindnesses received at your hands, I remain, yours sincerely.—John Dillon.

Dublin, September 23, 1882.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon

The Freeman's Journal, commenting upon Mr. Dillon's address, says:—"Mr. Dillon is not only believed by the Irish people perhaps more than any other man, not excepting ever his leader Mr. Parnell himself, but he is though not the leader, a trusted leader of the popular party. His formal withdrawal at this juncture would be a blow to the popular cause. It would be certain to be grievously misrepresented in England, and it would convey a bad impression, not only in Ireland but wherever sympathies with the claims of Ireland exist. The country and the popular party in the country is at this moment—there is no good in shutting our eyes to it—in a critical position. Ireland is scourged by the most severe and all-pervading Coercion Act ever passed by a British Legislature. Thousands of the tenants are threatened with extermination, the public organizations are broken up, the landlords everywhere are broken up, the landlords everywhere are jubilant, and in too many places are eager to avenge themselves on the people, whom they have at their mercy. How can it be expected that the people will hold together or manfully struggle, as we say they should, for their legal rights and for the abolition of those legal wrongs under which they labour, if a such a moment as this their trusted leaders— those who have guided them for the past three years, whose advice they have taken, and whom they have been ready to follow-now retire? The Freeman asks Mr. Dillon, in the interests of his country, to reconsider his de-termination, and in the matter of his resignation to place himself in the hands of his con-

stituency. If he does not do so, he owes to the people of Ireland a fuller explanation than

EGYPT.

THE OCCUPATION OF DAMIETTA. Further details of the occupation of Damietta by the British are given by the Cairo correspondent of the Standard who, telegraphing on Sunday, says:— Damietta, the last rebel stronghold, was

occupied yesterday without resistance. During the whole distance traversed by the trains from Ramleh, the most contradictory reports as to the probability of fighting reached us at the various stations at which we stopped. Even after meeting trains full of Egyptian troops on their way to surrender at Tantah, the General received information that Abdelal and the Negro regiments were determined to resist the force advancing against them. Accordingly, we halted for the night at Cherbin, and while the soldiers were getting such rest as mosquitoes and sandflies permitted, Sir Evelyn Wood prepared the final arrangements for attack at daybrack. In the middle of the for attack at daybreak. In the middle of the night a train came down from the direction of Damietta. It stopped some five hundred yards outside the station, and after a quarter of an hour's pause retired. This incident, to gether with the reports received by the Khe dive's aide de camp who accompanied General Wood, that the line of railway had been mined, confirmed the hopes of the troops tha

the enemy meant fighting.

At two o'clock in the morning the réveille sounded, and Captain Slade having recon-noitred the line, our train proceeded slowly towards Damietta. Through the semi-darkness of an Egyptian summer night all eyes were strained eagerly from the windows, hoping to catch a glimpse of the enemy, but as daylight broke we steamed past earthworks commanding the line, with guns and horses abandoned, rifle pits empty, and deserted trenches, and the troops felt, with deep distinct appointment, that there was to be no fighting, and that the success was, from a soldier's

point of view, won by a mere walk over. White flags were hoisted in the villages we passed, and at Kafr-el-Battikh, the last station from Damietta, Abdelal himself was waiting, with three officers. He advanced, saluted the General, and surrendered his sword; and thus the last of the original trio of mutinous officers was our prisoner. The last time I saw Abdelal was at Arabi's house a few days after the rejection of the Anglo-French ultimatum, when the rebel leader declared that Egyptian patriots cared neither for England's threats nor promises. The Negro regiments had all fled during the night in boats up the Nile into the interior. At nine o'clock our troops had their tents pitched in the abandoned Egyptian encampment, and the day was spent in collecting and packing up vast quantities of stores, war material, and ammunition. Seven thousand stand of arms and twenty-four field pieces fell into our hands. In the afternoon I accompanied the General in an excurion in a steam dahabieh down the Nile to the forts guarding the mouth. The Alexandra, Iris, and gunboats were riding at anchor in the roadstead. Had the forts resisted they would have proved no despicable foe to the little squadron. They were strong and well-constructed earthworks armed with seven and nine inch Armstrong guns. Nor was the position against an attack by land unskilfully chosen, and if the Egyptians had but fought as well as they have digged our task would have been a difficult one. I came on this morning to Cairo in a train carrying Abdelal, the state of the East company o under charge of a company of the 53d, comstations natives of the better class came for-

ward to greet us, expressing loyalty to the Queen and Khedive, and thanks to the British At one or two places the natives jeered and hissed the prisoners. Among the lower classes, however, ill-feeling against us is still prevalent. After the train had passed Is saw more than once the fellaheen pick up stones and throw after it. The rest of General Wood's brigade will probably arrive at Cairo to-morrow or Tuesday, leaving the Malta Fencibles to garrison the barracks and forts of

The correspondent of the Daily News at

Cairo telegraphed on Sunday :-Preparations are being made on a grand scale for the reception of the Khedive and the illuminations which are to take place on the evening of his arrival. The palaces, hanks, large houses of all the Pachas, hotels, commercial warehouses, public buildings, and the shops of the principal tradesmen will be decorated and illuminated with great splen-dour. There will be a profusion of local inscriptions. The house of Mahmoud Pacha Samy Baroudi, who is considered by many to be more guilty than Arabi himself, is quite conspicuous by the preparations which have been made there to fête the arrival of his Highness right loyally. At the bottom of Abdeen-street two triumphal arches have been erected, through which the Khedive will pass; and the square where, it will be remembered, the military demonstration which placed Arabi at the head of the insurrectionary movement occurred, will be surrounded by arcades and verdure and coloured lamps.

The Palace Ismailieh, the usual residence of the Khedive, where so many stirring scenes occurred three months back, will be gaily draped in flags, and brilliantly lighted night. The outside walls bear inscriptions wishing long life to Tewfik the First. All the palaces and houses in the environs are richly decked out with drapery, and the streets are to be lined with arcades and verdure, interspersed with triumphal arches. In the immediate vicinity of the Ismailieh Palace mediate vicinity of the Ismailieh Palace several tribunes, surrounded by trellis work, have been erected in order to enable highborn Mohammedan ladies and their children to witness the grand display unobserved by infidel eyes. There can be no doubt that the entry of the Khedive into the capital will be a remarkable and calculationish.

remarkable and splendid sight. The Khedive will be accompanied by the members of the Ministry and the Diplomatic Agents. The reception will certainly be most enthusiastic both on the part of the Mahommedan and of the European population. The former are all most anxious to efface every trace of the military rebellion and of any part they may have taken in the recent disturbances. All seem most desirous to return honestly to their former allegiance, and It is to be hoped that the Government will know how to meet this feeling in a proper spirit. Many Arabs of position with whom I have had an opportunity of conversing since my return here are unanimous in expressing the hope that those to whom is intrusted the duty of meting out justice to the offenders will not act in a spirit of revenge. A great many arrests have been made, and the prisoners are confined chiefly in the Prefecure of Police, the chief military leaders being at the Abdeen Barracks. No one is allowed to see them, and every effort hitherto made by

enterprising correspondents to interview Arabi or M. Ninet has failed. The general impression here is that none of the rebels will meet with capital punishment. It is believed that they will be banished, and their property and that of their families confiscated. When the Indian Contingent were at Zagazig they paid a visit to Arabi's native village, a place called Kharich, three miles from the town. He has a farm there of fifty-three acres, and at Tel-el-Mouftah, about five miles from Zagazig, he has another farm of ninety-seven acres. Shortly before the bombardment of Alexandria purchased eight hundred fedans of land at Lokhawich, Gargounah, and Kiad, and paid for it, but has not yet received the title-deeds.

Kharieh and Tel-el-Mouftah, the Indi cavalry cut down all the green maize for their horses, and seized all the barley and chopped Many Arabs were found there of the fellaheen class who had known Arabi from his infancy and had been his playmates in his childhood. His father and brother usually

resided on these farms, but had fled at the approach of the English. At Zagazig a quantity of important papers were found most of important papers were found iously compromising Arabi and Compromising Arabi and his Other papers have been seized here which I am assured prove beyond doubt that the massacre of the Christians at Cairo had been planned for the Friday following the arrival of the English after the mid-day prayer.

RUE DE RIVOLI.

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Sunday: —
The Viceroy received the following des atch from Sir Garnet Wolseley on the 19th:
"I have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of your Excellency the effective assistance rendered me by General Macpherson, and by the contingent from India, which arrived in this country under his command General Macpherson, in commanding the left wing of my attack on the 13th, showed great ability in the handling of his troops, while his men during the fight, and afterwards on the forward march on Zagazig, showed determination and endurance, and contributed greatly to the general success of the operation. The Native Cavalry Brigade vied with their comrades of the British Cavalry brigade in pursuit of the enemy, and in the successful march upon and occupation of Cairo. General Mac-pherson reports details as follows:—
The Scaforth Highlanders, the head-

quarters, and three companies of each of the following Native infantry regiments, viz., The 7th and the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, the 7th and the 20th Bengal Native Infantry, the Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and the Madras Sappers left their bivouac at 1.30 a.m. on the 13th, and proceeded along the south bank of the Freshwater Canal. At dawn the first shot was fired, and the enemy forthwith replied with shell, but without inflicting loss. After a desultory opposition the enemy's battery was taken by rush, and the enemy fled, throwing down their arms. The entrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir were entered at 7.20 a.m., when all firing ceased. The division continued its march to Zagazig, and occupied that place with a squadron of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at 4.15 p.m. The infantry followed, arriving a 6.30 to 9 p.m., some by a train which had been sent to meet them.

"The General reports that great praise is due to all ranks in the Native Infantry for endurance; not a single man fell out, or was carried.

The Viceroy at once despatched a return telegram congratulating General Macpherson on the distinguished gallantry of his troops who had so effectively maintained the reputation of the Indian army. A salute of 31 guns was ordered to be fired in every military station in India in honour of the victory, and

the occupation of Cairo.

A Gazette Extraordinary was published at Simla yesterday, notifying that the military operations in Egypt had been brought to a successful termination by the British forces. A resolution expresses the gratification of the Indian Government at the fact that the Indian contingent has taken an honourable and important part in these operations, and has fully maintained the reputation and prestige of the Indian army. The Governor-General in Indian army. The Governor-General in Council notices with approbation the desire evinced by all branches and classes of the Indian army to be allowed to hare in the campaign, as evidenced by the numerous offers of local corps to volunteer. The resolution concluded with a cordial recognition of the numerous offers of men and money dered by the feudatory Princes.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

In accordance with the courageous programme arranged fo herself by Mrs. Langtry, she played Rosalind for the first time on Saturday, As You Like It being one of the plays in which she is to appear during her American tour. She approached her task, says the Observer, with little apparent nervousness, and in one way, at least, her confidence proved to have been justified. The interest taken in her performance by the public, and the applause with which her efforts were received, could not well have been more marked had her position as a capable exponent of Shakespeare's heroine's been fully assured. This being so, it seems almost beside the mark to urge that while she has been on the stage Mrs. Langtry has displayed few of the qualifications for an undertaking such as this, and has had no sufficient time to acquire them. What she has already accomplished shows her to be too shrewd and intelligent a lady to be possessed by the notion that she is born for the interpretation of Rosa-linds, and Juliets, and Violas, and other heroines of poetic drama. She is not what is popularly called stage-struck, and she pro-bably knows as well as anyone—better, pro-bably, than some of her friends—that in As You Like It she is attempting an artistic impossibility But she also knows that if from one point of view her impersonation must inevitably fail from another it is tolerably sure of success with the playgoers both of London and of New York. People will at any rate go to see it, and if they do not find in it the realisation of a famous character, they will at least be gratified by watching a brave experiment carried out with infinite grace, and no small amount of intelligence. From the extreme weakness of the company engaged to support her—its weakness that is to say when the exposition of Shakespeare is in question— Mrs. Langtry is partly the gainer and partly the loser. Wherein she loses need scarcely be pointed out, as it is manifestly much to the disadvantage of a novice to lack the aid and example of capable associates. Her gain springs from the comparison which isteners cannot help making between her carefully-prepared delivery of the text and its slipshed treatment by her companions. She is, it is true, obviously engaged in the repetition of a newly-learned lesson, and the traces of recent "coaching" are perceived in speech after speech and gesture after gesture. But the lesson has at least been well studied, and the

'coaching" has been to some purpose.

Drury-lane, the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Princess's continue their popular performances. At the Gaiety Mr. Reece's new burlesque drama of Little Robin Hood seems now perfect in accordance with the expectations of a laughter-loving audience. Fun on the Bristol has now completed its seventh week at the Olympic. No change has been made at the Globe, Vaudeville, Comedy, Alhambra, Criterion, and Toole's Theatre. The Savoy, Avenue, Surrey, and Astley's retain their several attractions. At Sadler's Wells the special version of Moths has been repeated. East Lynne and Kathleen Mavourneen have

formed the entertainments at the Britannia.

The Promenade Concerts last week included the usual classical night on Wednesday, and a special military programme for Thursday to which soldiers, sailors, and marines were invited, without payment, in commemoration of the Battle of Alma. The classical portion of the concert, on Wednesday, commencing with Weber's Euryanthe overture, and concluding with Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony was well selected by Mr. Crowe, and credit was wen sejected by Mr. Crowe, and creditably rendered. One of its most popular features was naturally Gounod's Meditation on Bach's Prelude, Mr. Carrodus playing with admirable tast and perfect execution the violin obbligato. To Miss Ella Lemmens and Mr. Oswald, as the vocalists of the occasion, were allotted Let the Bright Scraphim and Sci vindi cata (Dinorah) respectively. The lady, though she sang like an artist, has scarcely the strength for such an effort, undertaken under such circumstances. Included in the pro-gramme were also Mendelssohn's Serenade and Allegro Giojoso, correctly played by Mme. H. Brett, and Pratten's Concertstuck for the flute, which always seemed an athletic as well as a musical exercise, and is deservedly appreciated when it is performed by Mr. Rad-

These concerts will be prolonged through the month of October.

The 11th October is fixed for the production of Nucl. Ado About Nothing at the Lyceum, where the rôles of Benedick and Beatrice will be sustained by Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry respectively. When this revival is withdrawn the chief plays in the Lyceum repertoire, including Hamlet, The Merchant of Venice, The Bells, and Charles the First, will in turn be performed prior to the departure of

in turn be performed prior to the departure of Mr. Irving and his company to America in July next. Mr. Irving's transatlantic tour July next. Mr. Irving's transatiantic with will be on a large scale, as it is to last till the spring of 1884.

A regular playgoer (says the Era) has been advising that managers, instead of buying antimaceassars which get hooked on the coattail buttons, and make people look ridiculous, should spend the cash thus wasted in the purchase of what he calls insecticide. He has a suident when the product was the cash that when the cash the says that the cash that when the cash the cash that we have the cash that the cash th evidently discovered that upholstered seats harbour lively things that make sitting still certainly unpleasant and almost impossible.

During the performance of Aladdin at the Plymouth Theatre last week, the occasion of Mr. J. R. Newcombe's 40th annual benefit, an accident took place in the sixth scene, the Flying Palace. Miss Maud Clenham and Mr. Walter Vernon were seated in the palace when, as it ascended, the ropes broke. The performers, although they had some distance to fall, escaped with a severe shaking. Mr. Corcoran, who represented the Sultan, had also a narrow escape, as the car fell within a yard of where he stood. There was great excitement in the crowded house, which soon subsided when it was found that no injury was

The opera which is to succeed Boccaccio at the Comedy is in full rehearsal. It is an entirely new work by M. Planquette, and is called Rip Van Winkle.

The rehearsals of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera have commenced at the Savoy.

The portion of St. James's Hall which has been occupied for 18 successive years by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels will shortly be closed for some weeks for important structural

improvements.

The full programme of the British Musical Festival, which takes place between the 17th and 20th of October, has just been issued. The principal soloists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Anna Williams, Mmes. Patey and Trebelli, and Messrs, Edward Lloyd, Joseph Maas, Harper Kearton, Robert Hilton, Montague Worlock, and Santley. Herr Strauss will lead the orchestra, Mr. George Riseley will preside at the organ, and Mr. Charles Halle will conduct. Of the programme, the most important items of which charies matie will conduct. Of the programme, the most important items of which are Beethoven's Mass in D, Gounod's "Redemption," and Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's new cantata "Jason," we shall take another opportunity of speaking in detail.

The prospectus for the coming season of the Brixton Choral and Orchestral Society has also been issued. Four concerts are to be given at the Gresham Hall, Brixton, under the direction of Mr. William Lemare. The the direction of Mr. William Lemare. The principal works announced are Handel's "Jephtha," Mr. Henry Gadsby's cantata "The Lord of the Isles," Mr. E. Prout's cantata "Alfred," and Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."

A new feature of the society is the regular co-operation of the orchestra at all its concerts, whereas hitherto the works performed have been chiefly accompanied on the piano or organ.

Mr. Carl Rosa will, says the Musical Standard, commence a season of operatic per-formances in London, at Drury Lane, on Easter Monday. It is also stated that Mr. Carl Rosa has commissioned Mr. A. C. Mackenzie to write an opera upon a libretto by Mr. Francis Hueffer, on the subject of "Columba," founded upon a romance by Prosper

It is stated that Mme. Adelina Patti has accepted an engagement at £880 per night for a season in 1884 in South America.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

One reason why Princes are to be much envied is their success with ladies fair or otherwise, for the halo that doth encircle a princely brow is as attractive as the candle to the poor moth; but it is possible also that this may be a bore, as in the following instance:—There dwells in the city of Rust-chuk, in Bulgaria, the daughter of an Abbajee, or maker of a coarse sort of cloth worn by peasants. He died, leaving a fortune con-siderable for that country to two daughters, one of whom, anything but " fair" in any sense, but fat and probably thirty, dreamed that she was destined to be Princess of Bulgaria, and she and her mother foolishly told everyone. Shortly afterwards, when Prince passed through Rustchuk, she pushed herself forward on every possible and impossible opportunity, presented a gorgeous bou-quet on a cushion which she herself had worked, and at the ball so persecuted him with attentions that he in despair appealed to one of his staff-officers to "for heaven's sake save me from that woman." However she is still to the front on all occasions, and still

confidently believes in her destiny.

It is now pretty certain that there will be hunting in Co. Galway this season. No opposition is anticipated, and, at any rate, the attempt to hunt will be made. The hunt has been heavily handicapped, and has great difficulties to contend against. One-half of the cuttes to contend against. One-half of the pack has been disposed of, and the sad be-reavement which has fallen upon Mr. Burton Persse prevents that popular Master from hunting the hounds this year. It has been, therefore, arranged that Lord Clanmorris shall take over what remains of the pack, the kennels remaining as heretafore of Moyade kennels remaining as heretofore at Moyode Castle. As it is, of course, impracticable, with the diminished number of hounds, to continue the four days a week, the pack will turn out twice only. Foxes are, however, so plentiful that, if weather and Land League permit, there is no reason why the new Mas-ter should not add to the already well-earned reputation of the "Galway Blazers." It is a matter of paramount necessity to hunt if possible, for even the best-disposed people have begun to consider the comparative value of foxes and poultry. It cannot be denied that a fat turkey is more valuable than a fox who is

not likely to be hunted.

The tournament at Drayton Hall promises to be a great success, though there will be no house party on the occasion, owing to the death of Lady Louisa Ramsey, the sister of Lady Jane Taylor. Funds, however, are coming steadily in, and if the weather is fine an enormous crowd is anticipated; some of the Royal Family are expected to be present. The object is more especially to provide for the families of those who are disabled in the recent war, though it, of course, also includes

When I read in private letters about Guardsmen in the Desert living on hard biscuit and dirty water I feel grief at the thought of such fare being served out to our defenders. A certain Commander-in-Chief whom some of us know very well would have had a fit i troops under his command had been fed in that way. This valorous and discriminating warrior believed that no true Briton could warrior believed that no true Briton could fight properly without plenty of nourishing soup. Nutritive soup was his main strategic resource. He was once inspecting an Indian station, when his tender care gave rise to a lovely story. The men were at dinner, but, in order to prevent the food from spoiling, officers were told to let things go on as usual until the General actually entered the hununtil the General actually entered the bun-galow. The Staff went through Bungalow No. I., and before this portion of the inspec-No. 1., and perors this portion of the inspec-tion was finished the men in Bungalow II. had nearly done dinner. When the digni-taries strode into No. II. every soldier at once stood at attention. The chief dipped a spoon into a pannikin and tasted the soup

delicately. A smile of joy crept over his warworn countenance, and he said, "This is excellent soup. I have never tasted better
soup. It is a soup that reflects credit on
everyone concerned in providing it. It is
just the soup I approve of." Then turning to
the Surgeon-in-Chief, who was a very Scotch
Scotchman indeed, he said, "Will you taste
that soup, Sir Peter?" The kindly Caledonian
rolled forth his approval. He remarked,
"This soup, Sir, is excellent soup, as you
verra joostly obsairved. It contains all the
recuperative elements in their prohpey prohpoertions. It a soup that I have never
seen equalled for nutritive qualeelees." The
General grew quite delighted with his own
acumen after this professional praise. He
turned to the Sergeant and blandly said, "I
want you to tell me the name of that soup.
I'll have that soup supplied to all the troops want you to tell me the name of that soup. I'll have that soup supplied to all the troops

I'm have that soap saper in India."

The men tried to look as much like trussed fowls as possible when the Sergeant replied. "That ain't soup, Sir, that's the sauce for the The Staff went on to inspect the next bungalow.—Vanity Fair.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times. telegraphing on Sunday, says:-The Indian contingent of the Salvation Army, consisting of three men and one young woman, landed at Bombay on Wednesday, with a great demonstration of military pomp. A triumphal procession of war chariots, consisting of bullock carts, paraded the streets; the young woman beat a tambourine, and one of the men attempted to blow a trumpet, but inas-much as he was warned that this was in contravention of police regulations, and he declined to desist, he was incontinently arrested. The procession is described as having caused considerable amusement to the natives, who took the Salvationists for circus people, and possibly viewed the procession as a gratuitous pageant by the Government in commemora-tion of the victory in Egypt, The uniform of the men consisted of yellow coats reaching to the knees, pantaloons, tur-bans, and shawls, and English boots. The young woman wore a yellow dress, crowned with a hat trimmed with riband. On two occasions the procession was met by a large crowd of Hindoos with tomtoms, but with the assistance of the police the Salvationists continued their march. Each member of the contingent, with the exception of the contumacious member who had been arrested, delivered an address. There is considerable danger that these objective and aggressive religious demonstrations may excite native susceptibilities and cause disturbance. The recent riots at Salem, and the rancorous feeling existing there, are the best evidence of the acute condition of native sensitiveness on all questions affecting religious difference. It is generally felt here by those most experienced in the special characteristics of native thought that the attempt, however honest in intention, to proselytize the natives of India by clothing the solemn tenets of Christianity in an unseemly surrounding of vulgar buffoonery can but end in defeating its own object, as it will disgust the feeling of grave reverence almost universally experienced by the natives for all religious subjects, and will tend in their eyes to degrade the solemn character of Christianity, and so render the labours of missionaries still more difficult, by making ridiculous the religious doctrines

which they are endeavouring to induce the

natives to accent.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAN OF WINDSOR. The remains of the Hon, and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and High Almoner to the Queen, were interred on Saturday in the churchyard at Strathfieldon Saturday in the churchyard at stratmend saye, Hampshire, of which parish the deceased Dean was vicar twenty-eight years ago. He was presented to that living by his uncle, the late Duke of Wellington. The remains of the deceased were removed from Hazelwood, near Watford, the seat of Lord Rokeby, where they had lain since the previous Sunday, early in the morning, and on arriving as Strathfieldsaye were placed in front of the mansion at the Park, the seat of the Dean's first cousin (the Duke of Wellington). The funeral obsequies were very largely attended, the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister being among those present. A special train left London at 10.25, and at Slough was joined by a special train from Windsor, bringing the clergy and choir of St. George's Chapel, and others. The Prime Minister joined the train at Reading, and the train reached Mortimer about a quarter to twelve o'clock. tors, about 150 in number, drove to Strathfieldsaye Park. The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, travelled to Mortimer by special train, and proceeded to the Park. The funeral, which was of a very unpretentious character, was attended by a large number of the residents and several of the old parishio-ners, to whom the late Dean, during his in-cumbency of Strathfieldsave, and ever since. cumbency of Strathfieldsaye, and ever since, had been a great friend in time of need. The coffin was borne from the mansion to the church by six stalwart men, and the mourners and friends walked in procession. Mr. Albert and friends walked in procession. Mr. Albert Victor Arthur Wellesley, the late Dean's only son, and the Duke of Wellington were the chief mourners, the other mourners being:— Colonel Henry Wellesley (heir to the Wellington estates and title), Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Henry Paulett, Mr. Mills, Mr. Dawson Dover, the Hon. R. Grosvenor, and the Hon. A. Grosvenor. Then followed the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, the Bishop of Oxford. Earl Sydney (who represented the Queen, Sir H. Ponsonby, and Sir J. Cowell (representing other members of the Royal family), the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral Lord Kerr, Viscount Eversley, Lord A. Paget, the Marquis of Hertford, Sir Howard Elphinstone. Captain Poore, Mr. Collins, Mr. Stumm, Col. Little, Major Collins, the Hon. Mr. Cadogan. Colonel Golbourne, Colonel A. Ellis, Major H. L. Hunter, Dr. Butler (Head Master of Harrow School), Canon Rowell, Canon Shephard, Canon Gee, Canon Birch, the Rev. 11.
White, the Rev. A. Robins, the Rev. R. J.
Simpson, the Rev. St. John Blount, Colonel
Du Platt, Captain Bigge, Colonel Sandford,
and many others. The Archbishop of Can-

terbury was represented by his chaplain, the Rev. R. T. Davidson, who is Sub-Almoner the Rev. R. I. Dayldson, who is Silb-Almoner to the Queen. At the entrance to the church, which is within a short distance of the Duke's mansion, the cortige was met by the choir of St. George's (Windsor), who sang the first part of the Burial Service as the coffin and mourners entered the sacred edition. The church which was draped in black fice. The church, which was draped in black. was too small to accommodate the visitors, and the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Sydney, and others stood during the service. The Rev. Canon Gee read the service in the church, and the Bishop of Oxford the latter part at the vault. The service was choral. The coffin was covered with beautiful wreaths. At the grave side the Prince of Wales placed an exquisitely-arranged wreath on the coffin-sent by the Queen. It was signed "Victoria," and was in "affectionate and loving remembrance of the Dean of Windser." The brance of the Dean of Windser." The Princess Beatrice, Princess Louise, Princess Frederica, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Empress of Germany, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Connaught, the Duchess of Wellington, Mr. Victor Biddulph, Mr. Martin (godson of the Dean), and others also sent splendid wreaths. The coffin bore the following inscription—"The Hon. and Very Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner and Domestic Chaplain to the Queen; aged 73; died Sent. 17, 1882." to the Queen; aged 73; died Sept. 17, 1882."

After the funeral, the Prince and other visitors returned to the Duke of Wellington's mansion, where they partook of luncheon, and returned from Mortimer by special train between three and four o'clock.

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#### Great-Britain. LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25-26, 1882.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

We desire no settlement in Egypt antagonistic to recognised interests of any European Power, and in deciding on the course to be pursued we claim no initiative beyond that which naturally belongs to us in virtue of the sacrifices we have made and the position we have acquired. There is, therefore, no reason whatever why our policy should excite apprehension in any quarter of Europe. Least of all is there any substantial ground for the fears somewhat loudly expressed in some quarters in France, that we are likely to abandon that scrupulous regard for the interests and susceptibilities of France which has so far guided the whole policy of England in Egypt. If we revert to the earlier diplomatic history of the Egyptian question, it is easy to see that the Eastern Powers of Europe have not always been wholly disinterested, nor free from European preoccupations in the course they have pursued. It is wellknown that when the adventurous and active policy of M. Gambetta had nearly involved England and France in a joint Egyptian intervention, the most serious opposition was offered by Russia and Italy, and that this opposition was encouraged by the two German Powers. When, however, M. Gambetta was replaced by M. de Freycinet and the policy of France was modified by the cautious and hesitations of the latter, the German Powers, guided by Prince Bismarck, made it clear that they would no longer offer tion to the n England in Egypt. It is evident that the Chancellor's attitude still remains unchanged, and the motives of his policy are sufficiently clear. It would suit the European interests of Germany well enough that Egypt should become a sort of Schleswig-Holstein to separate England and France, and no one can doubt that the Chancellor's whole policy in respect of Egypt is guided rather by the European interests of Germany than by any direct consideration of German interests in Egypt. We are accordingly to be invited, it appears, to take counsel with Germany for the settlement of the Egyptian question, and to do so more or less to the exclusion of France. There is, of course, no reason why we should not take counsel with both Powers so far as it is consistent with due regard to our own paramount interests in the matter; but there are very good reasons indeed why we should not allow the not too disinterested advice of Germany to prejudice our long-standing friendship with France. Nothing would be so distasteful to the people of England -to the whole Liberal party, and to the great mass of the working classesas any such dislocation of our European relations as would involve a permanent coolness between England and France. The Egyptian question looks big at the present time, and it is undoubtedly one which causes us much anxiety for the moment. But, compared with the momentous questions involved in the maintenance of friendship, respect, and confidence between the two great Western Powers whose cordial understanding has lasted for more than a generation, it is not so very great a question after all. The alliance of England and France is not merely political, it is national. It is the friendship of two nations, and, what is more, of two liberal nations, and the instinct of both countries tells them that they have a great deal more in common than either has with any other country in Europe. Nothing told so much against Lord Beaconsfield and his policy as the belief entertained by the English democracy that he set little store by the alliance of France, and was ready to join himself with other Powers not too well disposed towards the Republic. The present Government still, no doubt, retains its hold on the constituencies, and has lately strengthened it enormously. But nothing would so greatly tend to weaken its power and authority as the suspicion that for the sake of Egypt it abandoned the French alliance and approximated towards the adversaries of France. We have no fear, indeed, that the Government will afford any real ground for such a suspicion. Probably no new alliance will really help it to the settlement of the affairs of Egypt, and no old alliance need impede it. But if the settlement of Egypt in one way or another really involved the choice between an old alliance and a new one there ought to be no doubt as to the choice to be made by England. Egypt, important as it seems at the present moment, is not the be-all and end-alı of our general policy in Europe; nor could any advantage that we could hope to gain in Egypt at the expense of France recompense us for all that we should lose by a serious or permanent estrangement. We hope and believe that the permanent settlement of Egypt will involve no disadvantage to any European Power whatever. All alike will gain if Egypt can through our agency be restored, not, indeed, to the exact status quo, but to a condition of tranquillity, prosperity, and progress. In striving for this end we shall not allow ourselves to be the slaves of any alliance, old or new. We shall certainly not need to purchase the sanction of other Powers at the ex-pense of France, nor is there any to fear that we shall

alienate the goodwill of that country

have a common interest. It is clear that not only the Government of France, but the united public opinion of the country is fully alive to the paramount considerations which involve France in a policy of abstention in regard to Egypt, nor is there any reason to doubt that M. Gambetta himself would be compelled, however reluctantly, to recognize their weight and influence. But England assuredly has no desire to take undue advantage of the European pre-occupations of her neighbour. The permanent settlement of Egyptian affairs to which England has pledged herself, and which all Powers alike must devise, must necessarily involve the maintenance of English authority in the country for a period which cannot be brief and may be indefinite. But whether this display of force-without which the Khedive's authority would vanish in a moment-be called an occupation, a protectorate, or what not, it is certain that England will not forget what is due to France, and will seek no sanction for her action adverse to the interests of her ancient ally. This will be, as it should be, the guiding principle of England's policy in the matter. The details of the settlement will no doubt be the subject of international consultation. There is, of course, little to be said for the re-establishment of the condominium in its old form; events themselves have condemned it, and the same may be said of the Control. If Egypt is tranquil and well-governed - which, after all, is the main thing-its credit will necessarily improve, and the regulation of the debt and its payments may fairly be left to private arrangements, after the fashion of those which have lately been made in Turkey, with which foreign Governments as such need have nothing to do. These, however, are comparatively matters of detail, the settlement of which need not be difficult after the main lines of future policy have been determined .- Times.

ARMING THE MERCANTILE MARINE. Exaggerated statements are current just now as to the employment of the Mercantile Marine as an auxiliary Naval force. We are told, for instance, that twelve merchantmen are to be provided with a suitable armament, six of these ships being intended for Bombay and six for Hong-Kong. This announcement is further embellished by elaborate and circumstantial details, all meant to show that the Admirally have adopted a novel, not to say revolutionary policy, in order to fit out armed merchant cruisers for service abroad. There is nothing, however, very extraordinary going on with a view to utilize the Mercantile Marine for warlike purposes. What is being done is simply the steadfast carrying out of an old plan which formed a very interesting feature in a speech on the Navy Estimates made a few years ago by Mr. W. H. Smith was at the head of the Admiralty It was then shown that several eminent shipowners had adopted the official proposals, and had complied with those conditions which made their ships available as auxiliaries to the Royal Navy in the event of war. The great object was to provide for the protection of our commerce against swift unarmoured cruisers. This was to be achieved by those arrangements which would enable merchant steamers of a certain type to undergo a speedy transformation qualifying them to encounter the foes that will be most likely to select them for destruction. Ships thus

equipped could not only take care of themselves, but could protect others not similarly prepared. They could in certain cases proceed to the still more important task of running down and destroying the lightly-armed vessels of the enemy. Our state of preparation for warfare of this nature was an agreeable surprise to the country, but from that time down to the present hour, although the official list of available ships has been continually receiving valuable additions, no provision for arming and fitting out these vessels has existed, except in the home ports. That which is now being done is to send out to ports on the foreign stations those equipments, in the shape of guns, fittings, and stores, which will enable merchant steamers to equip themselves for war without returning to England. Bombay and Hong-Kong have been selected as a commencement. The Admiralty are therefore not going to send armed merchant cruisers to these ports. They simply propose to send there those ap-pliances which shall suffice for arming half a dozen merchantmen at each port when occasion may require. Though the actual truth so far differs from the published rumour, there is sufficient reason to congratulate the nation on the fact that Lord Northbrook is so vigorously developing the plans of his predecessor. That no foreign depôts have hitherto existed for the purpose of arming such merchant ships as are structurally adapted for warlike service is a fact which would seriously have impaired the value of Mr. W. H. Smith's scheme in the event of a sudden outbreak of war between England and a Naval Power. British commerce has been marked as a weak place in our armour at which the enemy might strike with the least risk and inflict the greatest harm. England must be fed, and the greater part of her food must come from abroad. Our commerce is growing faster than our population, and our carrying power on the seas has been doubled in about a dozen years. Our merchant shipping has gained enormously by the extent to which it has availed itself of steam power. The steam tonnage of the British Mercantile Marine has been more than doubled in ten years. while France and Germany have followed at a distance utterly remote, despite the encouragement of heavy State subsidies.

To paralyse our commerce would be, in

fact, to empty our pockets and our

granaries at the same time, and setting the

Royal Navy to work to guard the Mer-

cantile Marine would be like using up an

Army to take care of its baggage. Hence,

if we can put effective weapons in the

hands of the Merchant Service, we shall

be leaving our war ships at liberty to

guard the home ports, and to search out

and fight the Fleets of the enemy. To

carry out this scheme requires no revolu-

tionary change, and it is at once a for-

tunate and a singular circumstance that

the substitution of iron and steel for

wood in the construction of our mer-

chant steamers has facilitated the plans

of the Admiralty in this respect. In one

sense an iron ship is but a shell. But to

this shell there is a framework of extra-

ordinary strength, rendering iron-built

craft far more suitable for carrying guns

than vessels of the old wooden type. Hence,

by pursuing an end in which both nations I the great steamers which now convey mer-

chandise and passengers under the British flag possess a structural strength more than sufficient for the armament which the Admiralty require them to bear. The increasing power given to Naval Ordnance by recent improvements in artillery affords further help in the same direction. Steamships are also favoured by the fact that the coals which form an essential part of their cargo can be utilised as armour. As a protection against being sunk by hostile shot there is further the device of watertight compartments, concerning which the Admiralty insists on the bulkheads being carried to such a height that the water shall not overflow from one compartment into another. In the event of sighting an adversary too weighty to be faced, the merchant steamer, being swift, will, of course, have a fair chance to run away. So large and powerful is the Merchant Fleet which now comes to the aid of the Royal Navy, that England may reckon on deriving strength in time of war from that very source which once threatened to be an occasion of weakness and embarrassment .- Standard.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught were present at Divine service at the parish church at Crathie yesterday morning. The Very Rev. Principal Tul-loch officiated. The Countess of Erroll and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng were in attendance The Very Rev. Principal Tulon her Majesty. The King and Queen of the Hellenes, the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George of Wales dined with the Queen and the Royal Family last evening.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes, who have for some time been the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle, left for the South on Monday after-Countess of Stradbroke and Lady

Sophia Rous have left town to pay a series of visits in Scotland. Lord and Lady Norton and Hon. Miss Adderley have returned to town from Germany.

His lordship has greatly improved in health. The death is announced of Emma Mary Dowager Lady Lyveden, which occurred on Friday, the 22d inst., at Buxton, after a short illness. She was daughter and coheir of the last Earl of Upper Ossory, and was married in 1823 to the first Baron Lyveden, who died

Sir Edward Manningham Buller, Bart., of Dilhom Hall, Staffordshire, long a member of the House of Commons, died at his residence, on Friday last, at the age of 82. He was younger son of the late Sir Francis Yarde Buller, Bart., by Eliza Lydia, daughter of Mr. John Holliday, of Dilhom Hall, and brother of John, first Lord Churston. on July 19, 1800, he was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and proceeded to his M.A. degree in In 1832 he was elected to the first Reformed Parliament as one of the Liberal members for North Staffordshire, and represented that constituency till 1841, when he was returned for the Borough of Stafford, for which he continued to sit till 1847, when he unsuccessfully contested his old constituency of the Northern Division of the county. Again in 1857 he was an unsuccessful candidate for North Staffordshire, which seat, however, he secured in 1865, and continued to hold till 1874, when he finally retired from Parliament. He assumed the additional surname of Man-ningham by Royal licence in 1866. He is succeeded in the title by his son by his first marriage, Mr. Morton Edward Manningham Buller, who was born May 31st, 1825.

TREATMENT OF ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON

THE BOSNIAN FRONTIER. A correspondent sends us (Pall Mall azette) some extracts of a letter received from Brod, and dated September 15, describing the treatment experienced by an English traveller at the hands of the Austro-Hungarian authorities on the new Turko-Bosnian frontier. The writer, Mr. Hamilton, is, our correspondent says, a Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and is travelling in South-Eastern Europe for no political purposes, but simply with the view of becoming better acted with the peoples and localities made famous by the events of the last few years. and was intended to complete his tour by crossing into Montenegro:

and was intended to complete his tour by crossing into Montenegro:

We succeeded in getting through Servia from Belgrade to Nish, and from Nish to Rashka; we visited the battlefield of Deligrad, where the army of Tehernaieff was crushed.

The massive of the was crushed.

The massive of the two stapprehensions in the minds of the townspeople—simply by our hats; most of the townspeople—simply by our hats; most of them had never seen such things before; so we exchanged them for the fez and went on by Sjenitza and Priepolje to Plevlje, whence we intended to strike out for the Montenegrin frontier. Unfortunately Plevlje is just within the lines of the Austrian occupation; they have penetrated as far as Priepolje, but they have no administration there, and they have not managed to get any further. Even at Plevlje, the government and the police is still in the hands of the Turks, but there is an overwhelming Austrian force in the place.

We had hardly been at Plevlje an hour when our dragoman, who had gone as usual to get our passports vised, came back in the custody of a soldier, telling us he was arrested, that he had seen General Kukuly, the commandant, who had accused him of being a spy, a Panslavist, and all sorts of things. There was nothing to be done that evening, so our dragoman spent the night in prison. The next morning we went up to the head-guarters and saw, not the general but the prison. The next morning we went up to the head-quarters and saw, not the general, but the civil commissioner—a treacherous Hungarian, as he proved to be. He told us that our passports were quite right, that we were at liberty to go were quite right, that we were at liberty to go where we pleased; but the authorities had something against our dragoman (who was an Austrian subject), and that they would be obliged to send him to Serajevo to the governor-general. Of course, to deprive us of our dragoman was to detain us in a state of perfect helplessness; it was impossible to get another at Plevlje, and we could speak none of the languages. So we arranged to go ourselves to Serajevo, in which case we should be allowed the service of our man on the way (accompanied by an escort), and at Serajevo we expected to be able to get another. The deceifful commissioner enlarged so much on the beauties of the subsequent route to the sea from Serajevo via Mostar that we had quite ceased to regret not being able to cross through into Montenegro. We started on our way, and the first evening got to Tchainitza, which is within the territory actually administered by Austria, and, in fact, is for all purposes Austria. Then it turned out that the whole affair at Plevlje—the arrest of our guide, and the rest of it—was nothing but an elaborate trick on the part of the officials to catch ourselves. No sooner had we driven into Tchainitza than a guard turned out and arrested us. We were taken to the commandant and solemnly asked the following questions:—1. Why did you leave your large portmanteau in a cellar at Priepolic? 2 Why did you is the touch of S Saba where we pleased; but the authorities had so asked the following questions:—1. Why did you leave your large portmanteau in a cellar at Priepolje? 2. Why did you visit the tomb of S. Saba in the church of Nielosheva? (This is a very interesting old church between Sjenitza and Priepolje with curious ancient frescoes.) 3. Why did you give a large sum of money to the priest? I need not tell you the obvious answers to these questions; but they implied charges which the Austrian officials thought sufficient to arrest us on, as fomenters of sedition, etc. However, they Austrian officials thought sufficient to arrest us on, as fomenters of sedition, etc. However, they searched our luggage with the utmost care, and finding nothing telegraphed to Serajevo. We passed the night as prisoners—I willingly add in more comfortable quarters than we should have got in Tchainitza as free travellers—and the next morning was a telegram with an apology from the Governor-General and an assurance that we were free; it was also obvious that our dragoman was free as well, and there was no more talk about any charge against him. charge against him.

The travellers went on to Serajevo, intending to start the next morning for Mostar; but

upon their arrival they were, to their as-

tonishment, sent for by the Director of Police,

who first insisted on their quitting Bosnia at once, and next on their quitting it by the di-

rect route to Brod.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO. The correspondent of the Standard at

Cairo sends the following despatches in which he describes the reception of the Khedive in that city:—
CAIRO, MONDAY, 12.30 P.M.

The preparations for the Khedive's reception are now complete, and the city will wear a very brilliant appearance to-night. The presence of the Khedive and of Sir Edward Malet are much required here, and it is to be hoped that measures will be speedily taken to lessen the distrust and resentment which have arisen from the arrests. The unpopularity of the Khediya many cartin sections of the the Khedive among certain sections of the people is certainly unfortunate; he is, however, very amenable to British advice, and with careful leading good government may be established, many abuses abolished, and the burdens on the people somewhat diminished. But to bring about a good feeling it will be necessary to deal leniently with the officers of the late army, all the lower ranks of whom will be left wholly without employment, and for the most part without the means of living, by the general disbandment, and he reckoned upon as obstitherefore nately hostile to the existing régime. Some of them, and many of the non-commissioned officers, might be employed in the new force which will take the place of the old, and as there is no reason to suppose that they were more than docile followers of their leader, they might become thoroughly loyal to the new institutions. The Circassian grievance will certainly require taking in hand, for the favouritism shown to those foreigners was one of Arabi's strongest levers in working upon the army. Otherwise the machinery of government is unimpaired by the rebellion, and the wheels can be set working again. The pruning knife will, however, be urgently required in the amounts of the salaries of a number of foreign officials, English as well as other nationalities. Arabi founds his defence on the Fetwah pronounced by the Ulema deposing Tewfik, and holds that he has acted constitutionally hroughout the whole of the proceedings. He continues to make a good impression on the British officers entrusted with his custody. These are now convinced that the re-ports sent to England from Egypt regarding Arabi's character were grossly exaggerated. No doubt he is ambitious, but his intentions appear to have been, in the main, honest. is rumoured that Sir A. Alison will command the Army of Occupation, Sir Garnet

Wolseley returning to England immediately. MONDAY, 6 P.M. No one who witnessed to-day's spectacle is ever likely to forget the scene which Cairo presented as the Khedive was escorted through its streets and conducted to his Palace by British troops. From an early hour this morning crowds of people, natives and Europeans, perambulated the streets which by noon were densely lined on both sides by a crowd of Orientals. The scene was a most animated and striking one. Great numbers of men belonging to the upper classes were hurrying along on conkeys. Shrouded women in the background clung to garden railings or stood on door steps. Red-coated British soldiers strode along with measured steps, and mounted Orderlies and Staff Officers hither and thither. At two o'cloc bands of military music, chiefly fifes and drums, were heard in many directions, and as magic British regiments filed along in a double wall from the station round by Shepd's Hotel and the Abdin Palace the Ismailia Palace. At half-past the Khedive's Consort arrived, herd's Hotel

and drove rapidly, followed by other carriages with the ladies of the harem, to her destination. She was received with shrill exclamations from the women on the housetops. At three o'clock the General and his Staff left head-quarters for the station. None were in full dress, but all wore their fighting kits. They arrived at the station just as the Khedive's train entered it. Sir Garnet Wolseley with the Duke of Connaught entered the sta-tion and found that the Khedive had that instant alighted and was surrounded by crowds of officials. After the first greeting the Khedive was at once conducted to his carriage. in which he took his seat with Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Edward Malet. The Khedive cannot but have been struck at his first view of the scene as he left the station. On either side were the long lines of tall men, on great horses, of the Household Cavalry. As the carriage passed through them the sabres flashed a salute, which the guns of the citadel and of a Battery of Artillery were already thundering out Farther on the line was taken up by the 4th and 7th Dragoon Guards, and next to these came the smart 19th Hussars. Beyond these the carriage passed between two rows of British Infantry, standing with fixed bayonets and rifles at the present, officers and men absolutely motionless. Here the peculiar shrill greeting cries of the Arab women were almost deafening, but the deep rows of men behind the lines of Infantry maintained an ominous silence. It is true that Orientals rarely cheer, but even to those accustomed to Oriental impassiveness the reception of the Khedive appeared, unfortunately, but most distinctly, cold. Here and there a few of the natives salaamed, but the vast majority of the crowd remained motionless and silent. At intervals along the line bands of native music were stationed, and these raised a deafening din as the cortege passed along. According to Egyptian custom bullocks were slaughtered, and the vibrating cries of the women were heard along the whole line of route. A remark by a turbaned and robed Arab who stood near me was worthy of notice. He said to another Arab by him, "The Khedive re-turns like a child in his nurse's arms." As the carriage drove along the line Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Duke of Connaught directed the Khedive's attention to the different regiments, and he manifested considerable interest and curiosity as he passed between the ranks of the stalwart men of the Highland Brigade. Wherever groups of Europeans, of whatever nationality, were gathered, the cheering as the carriage passed was loud and enthusiastic. So, amid the thunder of the British artillery, which Arabi could hear in his prison, and between lines of British bayonets, the Khedive passed out of sight between the gates of his Palace. To-night the city will be illuminated, and to-morrow the Khedive will hold a reception. None except officials were allowed to accompany the Khedive in his train, but I am informed, upon the authority of Sir Edward Malet, that his Highness received an enthusiastic greeting along the whole line of route. More especially was this the case at Damanhoor, Kafrzeyat, Tantah, and Benhah, where the stations were gaily decorated by flags, the platforms were crowded, and loyal addresses vere presented. Even at the stations where the train did not stop the population was col-lected on the platform and along the line to acclaim the Khedive's passage. His Highness has bestowed the Grand Cordon of the Osmanich on Sir Garnet Wolseley. General Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived here. I hear upon good authority that the Khedive will issue a general amnesty to all concerned in the recent events, excepting only about half a dozen individuals, who will be tried for their lives on the charge of being implicated in one or other of the massacres and the conflagration of Alexandria. This

step is likely to have an excellent effect. The Cairo correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Monday:-It is difficult in Egypt to verify any state ment, but when figures enter into it, it becomes impossible. One native told me seriously that the native losses were 120,000, while the English, he said, did not exceed 5,000. But after making the best estimates from all sources, I calculate the Egyptian loss

at nearly 5,000, from and including the day of the bombardment, or about one in every thousand of the population. Our loss may be more accurately stated, and we may assume that it is less than 300 from all causes during the campaign.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The Malabar, Indian troop ship, Captain H. Hand, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Egypt and the Mediterranean with 40 wounded and 104 invalids for Netley Hospital, a few ladies and children, some naval officers on promotion for the part they took in the bombardment of Alexandria, and a few naval prisoners. One blade of the Malabar's screw vas carried away at Ismailia, and another was was carried away at Ismailia, and another was twisted, and consequently the Malabar was two days late. The officers who came home in the Malabar were Major Bibbey, Lieutenant Cunningham, and Major Wade Dalton, A.P.C. to the Major-General commanding at Gibraltar, Surgeon Major Anderson in charge, Lieutenant Brock Hollingshead, 1st West Kent, Contain McCleone B. M. L. she Ber Kent; Captain McCleane, R.M.L.I.; the Rev. A. Solbe, chaplain; Captain Wynyard, West Kent; Surgeon Whitfield, Veterinary Department; Surgeon Anthouisz, A.M.D.; Lieute-nant Arrond Smith, West Kent; Lieutenant Schovn, Royal Horse Guards; Quartermaster White, 19th Hussars; and D.A.C.E. Edwards invalided. Some of the wounded had extraordinary escapes. Major Bibbey, who was with the 7th Dragoon Guards, after the dash through the enemy's lines at Kassassin on the 28th ult., was shot in the back, the bullet passing through the breast and out of the body, having almost grazed the right lung. Major Bibbey completely recovered on the homewardvoyage. Lieutenant Cunningham, of the 46th Regiment, was one of the officers of the Mounted Infantry, and on the day Major Bibbey was wounded was commanding his small body of men when he was shot in the arm; but he continued at his post till another bullet struck him in the leg and placed him hors de combat. The bullet in the leg has not yet been extracted. Private Harris, of the 46th, who was one of the Mounted Infantry and who has been recommended for the Vic toria Cross, seeing that Lieutenant Edwards, of the Welsh Fusiliers, was wounded, dismounted and was carrying him off the field when he received a bullet at the base of the spine; but he continued to carry Lieutenant Edwards till that officer was in a place of safety. Trooper Burston, Royal Horse Guards, had a marvellous escape, as surpris-ing as that of Major Bibbey's; a bullet entered the left side of the neck and came out at the right side, penetrating the whole thick-ness of the neck, but the wounded man is in every way likely to recover, and to all appearance the marks of the wound are very slight. Private Dedman, of the 46th, was wounded in two places simultaneously at Kassassin, a bullet having entered his foot and another his hip at the same time. His general health, however, is very good, but his wounds did not heal readily. troops embarked sixty were left at Malta. Private Skrine, A.H.C., and Private Shattock R.M.L.I., died of dysentery, and were buried

THE FLOODS IN CENTRAL EUROPE. Terrible floods are desolating the valleys and towns of Central Europe, consequent on all in England. According to the Daily Telegraph, "northward of the Alps the visitation seems to have been in the shape of snow

while to the south of the mountain barrier torrents of rain have been falling uninter-ruptedly for weeks. This is a most serious event at the present time of year, for the grape-harvest is just in its most critical condition, and the submersion of the fields means, in too many instances, the ruin of the farmers, who see the whole year's vintage destroyed at one fell blow of fortune. watery catastrophe has visited Hungary and the Austrian Tyrol, and 'the level plains of Lombardy are also suffering from the same cause. Verona is in despair, with streets turned into canals, cellars where the wine is stored submerged, houses in the low-lying parts swamped up to their first floors, and over 30 of its inhabitants already known to have met their deaths by drowning. The fate of the poor Italian peasant, even if he escapes a watery grave, must be a most pitiable one inundated districts. The Adige, Piave, the Bacchiglione, and numerous other Italian rivers and streams are in full flood overflowing their banks in all directions, and washing away bridges and roads, as well as submerging the fertile fields. Further north the damage done has been almost equally heavy, for numerous lives have been lost where the rains have been constantly falling in the Tyrolean Alps. The country is described as being one vast lake in the neighbourhood of Trent, and though the floods in that part are now partially subsiding, the prosperity of the country has been temporarily ruined. It is impossible to estimate the loss of property in the Tyrol. Only when road and rail communication is re-established will the full extent of this enormous disaster be made Whole villages, famous to tourists by the beauty of their situation and surroundings, have been literally washed away. Salurn is submerged. Welsberg is no more, is annihilated, and other towns and hamlets have shared the same fate. In our own less mountainous country it is difficult to imagine the tremendous force with which a small stream, fed from mighty hills, swells with a few days' rain into a torrent that sweeps everything before it. The peculiarity about the present visitation seems to be the wide area over which this deluge has extended.

All the centre of the Continent has been assailed simultaneously. In France the weather has been deplorable. The Spanish floods are out, and the vintage largely depreciated. Italy and Austria are the most serious sufferers, and now the Rhine itself, owing to the wretchedly damp season, has risen alarmingly, and many towns on its banks are partially submerged. But the eyes of Eu will be principally directed to an ancient and famous city such as Verona, which is now undergoing a calamity greater than has be-fallen it for a century. The city of Northern Italy boasts of a population of over sixty thousand, and is now cut off from all communication with Venice, the capital of its

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Algernon Clarke, formerly Secretary of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, has just become editor of Bell's Weckly Messenger." Messrs. Macmillan and Co.'s announce-ments include the "Life of Frederick Denison Maurice," by his son, Major Maurice, R.A. According to the Academy, Mr. Browning has left his temporary French Home near the Grand Chartreuse, and is journeying slowly towards Venice, where he will probably stay ill November.

State. The entire city is flooded, and public charity is being called in to aid in preserving

the inhabitants from starvation.'

Messrs. Bentley and Son announce Memoir of Lord Hatherley," by the Rev. Prebendary Stephens. Sir Richard Temple contributes to the

October number of the *Contemporary Review* a paper entitled "Principles of British Policy in Egypt," while Mr. Sheldon Amos reviews Mr. Seymour Keay's pamphlet "Spoiling the Egyptians," and Mr. M. G. Mulhall treats of "Egyptian Finance."
Mr. Ridgway has in the press a work by
Baron de Malortie, entitled "Egypt: Native Rulers and Foreign Blunders."

The Academy hears that negotiations have begun between the French and German Governments for a new treaty of international copyright.

The Japanese Government have resolved upon establishing public libraries in every provincial capital throughout the empire.

The Latest Æsthetic Guest Card is a natural lily-leaf bearing the name of the visitor painted in golden letters.

Mr. Elliot Stock will publish almost immediately a volume of "Recollections of Rose by Mr. Hall Caine, who was Rossetti's daily associate during the last year of his

Mr. Edward Walford, who, in conjunction with Mr. Walter Thornbury, wrote "Old and New London," has been engaged in the preparation of a companion work, entitled "Greater London." It will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. next month in a second form. The Cambridge Philological Society in-

tends, says the Athenaum, to publish its Proceedings terminally, for the benefit of the limited number of scholars who take an interest in the doings of learned societies. The publishers are Messrs. Trubner and Co. Professor Vambery's new work on the origin of the Hungarians will come out in a

few days, simultaneously in Hungarian and in German. Ethnologists have hitherto classified the Hungarians among the Finnish-Ugrian branch of the Ural-Alsaic race, but Professor Vambéry, declaring this theory, based mainly upon philological evidence, to be quite untenable, proves the Turko-Tartar origin of the Magyars .- Athenaum.

The Drapers' Company have, says the Athenxum, offered £300 per annum for five years towards the establishment of a technical school in connection with University College. Nottingham, with a grant for the first year of £200 for purchasing apparatus, etc.

The Critic attributes the want of success in the negotiations for an international copyright entirely to the fault of the English publishers. It alleges that they have claimed that no English books shall be republished in the United States "within a certain period (say six months) after their appearance in Great Britain." We (Academy) believe that there is no foundation whatever for this statement which is absurd on the face of it.

A Chinese teacher in Hong Kong has completed a present which he intended for the Royal Princes. It consists of a stanza of poetry, composed by the teacher himself, and contains 33 distinct and well-formed Chinese characters written out in the full style without any contractions, on one grain of unhulled rice. The grain of paddy is enclosed, under a magnifying glass, in a silver locket. Another Chinaman has inscribed 60 Chinese characters on a single sesamum seed.

The Life of Richard Cobden," by John Morley, has been published by Messrs. Chap-man and Hall, in their large octavo series of standard works. This is the work so highly praised in the course of a recent speech by Mr. Bright. The published price is only one

Mr. A. M. Broadley, author of "Tunis, Past and Present;" or, the Last Punic War, and the correspondent of the Times during the war in Tunis, left London on Thursday on his way to Tripoli, whence we may hope for a fresh series of letters shortly from his accom-

Mr. Laurie, of Edinburgh, has, says the Athenxum, just finished an etched portrait of the late Dean Stanley, which is to be immediately published by the Artistic Stationery Company (Limited), of London.

Messrs. Longmans will publish next month a "Dictionary of Medicine," which has been for

some years in preparation. The articles are contributed by many eminent members of the profession, under the general editorship of Dr. The Scotsman states that a cast of the cross

which stands in the old churchyard of Kildalton, Islay, has been presented to the mu-seum of the Scottish Society of Edinburgh. According to Mr. Anderson, this may be regarded as perhaps the best example of the best period of Celtic art in stone to be met with in the country.

The monument erected by the town of

Catania to Bellini is, says the Athenxum, to be inaugurated on the 27th instant. The composer is represented at the piano, holding in his left hand a roll of music, and striking a chord with his right. On the faces of the pedestal are four figures taken from Bellini's most popular operas, Norma, La Sonnambula, I Puritani, and Il Firata.

THE PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARYSHIP AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

It is believed that the successor of Lord Tenterden at the Foreign Office will be Sir Julian Pauncefote, K.C.M.G., C.B. Sir Julian Pauncefote was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in May, 1852, and practised at the Hong Kong bar for several years. He was private secretary to the late Sir William Molesworth when Secretary of State for the Colonies, was appointed Attorney-General of Hong Kong in 1866, and Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in January, 1874, when he was knighted. In September, 1874, he was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in July, 1876, Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was made a K.C.M.G. in January, 1880, and a C.B. in April of the same year.

THE NEW PEERS.

Lieutenant - General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., is descended from a family originally belong-ing to the county of Stafford, where they had been settled from before the Conquest. The family was noble at the time of the Plantagenets, and among the first creations of baro-neteies by James I. we find the name of Wolseley. A grandson of the second baronet also received the cognisance of the "red hand" in 1744, and the younger son of this gentleman, who served in the 8th Hussars, was father of the late Major G. J. Wolseley, of the 25th Regiment, the father of Sir Garnet Wolseley, by his union with Frances Ann, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, of Golden Bridge House, near Dublin. Sir Garnet was born at Golden House, county Dublin, on June 4, 1833, and was educated at a school and under tutors. He entered the army as an ensign in the 12th Foot in March, 1852, but on the 13th of the following month was transferred to the 80th Regiment. His first service was in the Burmese War of 1852-3, for which he received the medal for Pegu, and he was with the expedition under Sir John Cheape against the robber chief Myattoon, being severely wounded in the attack on that chief's stronghold. Landing in the Crimea with the 90th Light Infantry, in December, 1854, he was employed in the trenches as acting engineer until Sebastopol was taken, being severely wounded in a sortie, and several times mentioned in despatches. For his services he received the medal with clasp, was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, received the 5th clasp of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He next served in the Indian campaigns of 1857-9, was repeatedly mentioned in de-spatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and the medal with clasp. the war of 1860 in China he served upon the Quartermaster-General's staff, and was present at the assault of the Taku forts, and in all the engagements throughout the cam-paign, receiving another medal with two clasps. Ten years later he commanded the expedition sent from Canada to the Red River territory for the suppression of the rebel Government established at Fort Garry against the Queen's authority, and was created a Knight of St. Michael and St. George for his services upon that occasion. He was Governor and Commander of the Forces on the Gold Coast during the Ashan-tee War of 1873-4, and for his services then received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was promoted to be major-general for distinguished service, nominated a G.C.M.G. and K.C.B., and received the medal with clasp. In the last-named year he was despatched to Natal to administer the govern-

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PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

# Great-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27-28, 1882. THE SETTLEMENT OF EGYPT.

There are certain things in this world

that are tolerated so long as they are not

obtruded, and the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt is one of them. Whatever he may be elsewhere, Abdul Hamid in Egypt is a Constitutional Sovereign of a very tenuous and flimsy sort. If he likes to think so, he reigns; but he certainly does not govern. If he wants to see his shadowy sceptre etherealised still further, he has only to brandish it as though it were real and substantial. It has lasted till to-day only because it has been kept carefully in the background. It is an invalid that will not bear much locomotion or much fresh air. Propped up on the divans of Constantinople, it may yet drag on a dubious existence. But it is a phantom that vanishes at the sight of day. Whenever the time may arrive for withdrawing the last English soldier from Egypt-if indeed the necessities of Egypt and the Khedive ever permit of that operation-the withdrawal will not take place at the bidding, or at the invitation, of the Sultan. England cannot afford to trifle in any such fashion with the grave and arduous task she has imposed upon herself, and which she has hardly yet begun to grapple with. Part of the English forces will doubtless return home or pass on to India very shortly-indeed, almost at once. Some of them have already received orders to that effect, and Sir Garnet Wolseley is of opinion that if ten thousand troops are left, that number will suffice for all practical needs. England can have no wish to keep its forces lingering in an undesirable climate an hour longer than is necessary. But the persons who foresee the total withdrawal of the English Army at an early date must be either very sanguine or must have a very low estimate of the capacity of the Prime Minister and his colleagues for appreciating their responsibilities. Moreover the Sultan is the last person in the world to be anxious to see us retire. The refusal of Arabi to be bought off with so handsome a bribe as the rank of Muchir, and the position of Governor of Tripoli, showed that he entertained pretty extensive ideas as to the authority success would bring him. Had he suc ceeded, the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt would already have been a thing of the past. It is England that has saved the Sultan's Sovereignty; and now, forsooth, the Sovereign we have saved wants to know how soon we are going to expose him to a renewal of the danger of losing it! It is possible that in inquiring when the British force is to be withdrawn from Egypt, the Sultan is being pushed forward by others who are more anxious than he himself is to know when we meditate retirement from the scene of our victory. Should this be the case, an appropriate answer is at hand. It is semiofficially intimated that Her Majesty's Government are about to solicit an expression of the views of the Powers in regard to the state of Egypt; but it is, nevertheless, abundantly clear that we cannot conscientiously quit that country until it is diberated from all danger of fresh disturbance. Neither is it credible that any Power should really wish to have it announced that, content with storming the entrenchments of Arabi and entering Cairo, we are about to return to our ships. It may not be altogether agreeable to some of the Powers to see England the temporary master or trustee of Egypt; but it would be still more disagreeable to them to see the disbanded Egyptian army once more in possession of power. The owners of property in Egypt, and also the Egyptian Bondholders, are far more interested in preserving their capital and receiving their dividend than in gratifying their particular national amour propre. We are not in Egypt as the servants of any such interests; but it is in the nature of things that the administrative reorganization of the country will be attended by the revival of commercial confidence, and a rise in the Egyptian Funds. Our victories have already increased the value of Egyptian Stock by several millions, and have rescued other forms of capital invested in that country from utter ruin. The longer we remain in Egypt the safer will these interests be, and the greater will be the addition to the wealth of the country, and of those who are concerned in the development of its resources and the payment of

## BELOW THE GANGWAY.

that stormed Tel-el-Kebir .- Standard.

its debt. The only recommendation Eng-

land can give to any Power or Powers that

may want to know when we are going to

evacuate Egypt, is to "learn to be

patient." The Treaty of Berlin gave

Russia more than a year for the total

evacuation of the territory she had in-

vaded; and she was in Bulgaria not as a

saviour, but as a conqueror. We are in

Egypt, not in the name of conquest, but

of law, order, and regular government.

sagacious revolutionist once reminded his

comrades that "nothing is really de-

stroyed till it is replaced;" and though

of Arabi, we have not yet replaced it.

We have a heavy task before us.

That politicians below the gangway have their uses was shown in the last Parliament. It was not the official chiefs of the Opposition who kept the Liberal flag flying at the fore in the dark and dolorous days of the Conservative reaction. Even Mr. Gladstone in those days was below the gangway in spirit if not in person, and he has frequently expressed his sense of the advantages of that position of "greater freedom," of which indeed he made good use. But, without including the present Prime Minister, the members below the gangway who were free to insist upon the can be supplied.—Daily News.

whole Liberal faith formed a very strong group, whose influence in the country was out of all proportion to their numbers in the House. In the natural order of things these men, when the triumph of their party came, were summoned to form part of the new Administration. It is fit and proper that such things should be, and no one wishes to be otherwise. But then acceptance of the practical duties of realizing their ideals by all the makeshifts and compromises of office renders it all the more important that these places below the gangway should be taken by a band of men as sturdy, as uncompromising, as industrious, who in the midst of endless transactions of political opportunism would testify with unflinching fidelity their devotion to Liberal principle. But we look in vain below the gangway to-day for any such vigorous and competent exponents of advanced Liberalism. Who are to play M. Clémenceau to our young Gambettas? There are men below the gangway no doubt; but, with the exception of the Irish members, who can venture to maintain that they represent a force in politics? They are certainly not a force in the House of Commons, and in the country their influence is almost imperceptible. There are men there of ability, of official experience, who, whether from natural sluggishness or indifference to political objects, are as if they were not. There are others, excellent and benevolent idealists, doctrinaires pure and simple, whose goodness of heart and purity of motive but poorly compensate for lack of the political instinct and mastery of the facts and forces of the world in which they live. Then there are those who might have had a splendid position if they had not sacrificed all to an overweening vanity and personal resentments which have at last made their most impassioned speeches sound idle as the viewless winds in the ears of those to whom they are addressed. There are others whose admitted talent is so obviously consecrated to the pursuit of selfish ends and whose every speech so smacks of vulgar ambition that their influence is more negative than positive, for their advocacy damages the cause they seek to support. There are good men and able men below the gangway, but they are few. The majority are good enough Liberals in their way; but they are not individualities, and together they do not constitute a force. Of the remainder it may be said that, although they may be individualities, they either lack the standing, the industry, the experience, or the ability adequately to fill the place of those who in previous Parliaments have from below the gangway moulded the policy of Ministries and prepared the way for the triumph of the Liberal cause. -Pall Mall Gazette.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.
The Queen and all the Royal Family stay-

ing in the Castle, as well as Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who had come over from Abergeldie, assembled on Craig Gowan yesterday morning and witnessed the completion of the cairn which had been erected by her Majesty's commands to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, the servants of the Royal Household and the Balmoral Estate were present. The health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Queen were proposed by Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's Commissioner.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Miss Wilson Patten have left Headfort House to pay some visits in Scotland. Earl Granville arrived in town on Wednes-

day from Walmer Castle. Lord and Lady Forster have arrived at

Willey Park, Brossly, from Germany.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. The local authorities in London and elsewhere seem to be in some difficulty as to the carrying out of the Electric Lighting Act. They are placed in a double embarrassment. They have first to decide whether they will themselves apply to the Board of Trade for powers to supply electricity for public and private purposes within their own area, and they have next to settle in what way they will exercise the powers if they are got, or what system they will favour among the multitude which ask their patronage. The Act very wisely leaves this choice to the local authorities, but does not leave them free not to make They cannot keep the question hanging in the air. They have no power to decide whether their districts shall have the electric light or not, but only whether it shall be supplied under their control or by private adventure. In a Report presented to the City Commission of Sewers by Mr. Baylis, at their meeting on Tuesday, the position of local authorities in the matter was very clearly summarised. The Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority for this purpose in the City, and they have only subject to their Streets Committee. Other local authorities need to be making up their minds on the subject. If they desire to be themselves the purveyors of the light to their districts they must ask for a licence. The resolution to do this must be passed at a meeting of the local governing body, summoned for that purpose a month beforehand. If at this meeting they resolve to supply the light themselves, they must advertise their intention to ask for the licence. They may ask for power to lay down the wires in their whole area, or in any part of it, and for the supply of public lamps only, or of private consumers as well. Public authorities thus applying for licences will receive them, and will have full power to carry out the works themselves, or to put them in the charge of others. If, on the other hand, the local authority does not wish to undertake the work, it will not escape responsibility. The electric lighting companies will themselves apply for the licence, but they will first address themselves to the local authority for its sanction and consent The sanction may be refused, and the refusal will cause much delay. The company wil we have destroyed the military dictatorship ask the Board of Trade for a provisional order; which must be duly advertised and There are, besides, many obsolete and receive the sanction of Parliament. If, howdiscredited arrangements for which fresh ever, the consent of the local authority be granted, it can be given with almost any conditions it sees fit to impose. The Board of substitutes have to be found. In fact, we have to make all things new. This can-Trade will consider the conditions, and grant not be done save under the protection of them or modify them as it sees fit. When a force that can be trusted. And there is no licence has thus been granted to an electric force that can be trusted save the bayonets lighting company, the local authority may still retain its control of the streets, so that no

breaking up can take place without its con-

sent. The companies seem to be quite pre-

pared to take up the work on the conditions the Act imposes. Half-a-dozen companies

have already given notice of their intention to

apply for licences to supply e'ectricity in the

City; and we understand that similar notices

have been given in other parts of London and in many large towns. The local authorities

must therefore make the best bargain they

can for their constituents. Whether they

take the electrical supply into their own

hands or leave it to the companies, they will

have ample choice between competing sys-

tems, and there ought to be no difficulty

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:-Regarding the movements of the troops nothing is definitely settled beyond the im-mediate embarcation of the Manchester and Derbyshire Regiments at Alexandria for India, but arrangements are still in progress for the sale and transport of the animals of the Indian Native Cavalry in view of the early departure of the regiments. The Seventh Bengal Native Infantry is also ordered to submit the returns necessary for the shipment of the troops. By to-morrow evening all the troops for Saturday's review will reach Cairo. Up to this moment the site is not fixed, the choice still being between Abbassiyeh, four miles off, and the great square in front of the Abdin Palace; that is, between a military display which only a portion of the population will witness, and one which, chiefly consisting of a march through the streets, wil be seen by all, and wholesomely impress everybody. Abbasiyeh would be a finer show by far, as it would admit of a gallop past of the artillery, but Sir Garnet Wolseley seems inclined to sacrifice effect to utility. The trial of Arabi, Toulba, Suleiman, and others will come off with the least possible delay. The trial will be conducted by the ordinary tri-The spirit of economy prevails here if, as I am assured on high authority, orders and decorations which cost much will be few. As yet Sir Garnet Wolseley is the only officer decorated. There is no truth whatever in the report of the Bedouins having cut the Freshwater Canal between Nefiche and Serapeum. From frequent conversations at head-quarters, I feel justified in expressing the opinion that, from Sir Garnet Wolseley downwards

hardly an officer qualified to judge would guarantee the stability of the Khedive's throne in the event of the complete evacuation of the country. The services of the police have been conspicuous for efficiency. This at least has been the case at Cairo; but neither the native nor the English authorities here appear fully reassured regarding the loyalty of the force. An occupation of some duration is therefore considered a matter of common prudence and simple duty to the Khedive whom we have restored to his Even if the police were known to be thoroughly loyal, much information would still be required as to their numbers, distribution, and organization. With regard to the re-establishment of a military force, the opinion evidently is that a gendarmerie well drilled, well fed, and regularly paid will suffice for the wants of the country. This view will probably become very popular. There is this to be said for it — that a gendarmerie of the above description would prove an admirable nucleus of a regular rmy in case of necessity. It seems certain that except among certain classes in Cairo and Alexandria Egyptian feeling is not strong on the side of the Khedive. It is regarded as equally certain that feelings of positive loyalty will be evoked in time. It is absurd to suppose that the people of Egypt will fail to be profoundly impressed by the spectacle among them of a victorious army and femaless results. and foreign people, to whom the rights of property, the honour of families, and respect for religion are as sacred as their own, and of victors whose conduct is regulated by the idea of raising among the community of nations the people whom they have subdued. A Prince enjoying the confidence of victors of this stamp may be expected ultimately to win the affections of his people generally. I am not at liberty to mention names, but I think the above general statement fairly represents the opinion of the most responsible English officers in Egypt. As a distinguished officer remarked to me this morning, the British soldier riding all over Cairo on donkey back, hobnobbing with Arabs, Turks, and Greeks paying full price for fruit and liquor, and treating the people with as much respect as his own countrymen, exercises a greater moral

influence than people at home imagine. The Standard has received the following from its Cairo correspondent:-

While hostilities were proceeding I deemed it unwise to refer to the deplorable breakdown of the hospital service at Ismailia, as comments would do no good and would distress the families of the wounded. There is, however, no longer any reason for silence, especially as I understand that Surgeon General Hanbury has applied for a Court of Inquiry, in order that the blame and scanda may be removed from the Medical Department, and placed upon the shoulders of those properly responsible for deficiencies such as were only equalled in the Russian hospitals during the late war. The enormous hospital at Ismailia was opened without drugs, instruments, provisions, or stores, and was unable to supply the front with any medical essen-There was also an extraordinary lack of hospital attendants. Officers who lay in the wards tell stories which are ludicrous, though painful, of neglect and want of food All acknowledge themselves grateful for the kindness, sympathy, and skill of the doctors. The fault was not theirs; red tape finished what incompetence began. shall hear much more of the matter, as several officers personally appealed to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and told him that they were literally starving. Now it is over every regiment has its story on the subject. The arrangements in front for the action at Tel-el-Kebir were admirably devised and perfectly worked. There were two field hospitals at Kassassin, and one eight miles in the rear, on the Canal. The battlefield was cleared of the English wounded at half-past ten in the morning. Except a very few serious cases, which were put in the Egyptian Hospital at Tel-el-Kebir, all were in the course of the day carried to the hospital on the Canal, where their wounds were dressed on Lister's Antiseptic system with a care and minuteness never before attempted on a large scale in war. The medical profession will be interested in hearing the result. By the evening of the 15th every wounded man had reached Ismailia, the bad ones being taken down by canal, the lighters conveying them alongside the hospital ships without transference. Surgeon General Hanbury was very grateful to Captain Rawson, Commander Moore, Lieutenant Grimstone, and Boatswain Hurrill, all of the Royal Navy, who performed the greatest service in carrying out these arrangements. Five hundred and thirty four Egyptian wounded were treated, twenty-sever capital operations being performed. nundred and two were sent by rail to the native hospital at Ismailia; the rest preferred

to return to their homes, The Times correspondent at Cairo tele-

graphed on Wednesday :-Sir Garnet Wolseley is no better. Sir Evelyn Wood is suffering from exposure to the sun caused by a visit to the Ryramids. Mr. Kent, British Consular Agent at Mansourah and Mehallet, reports from the latter place that the respectable population are apprehensive of a disturbance, as the recent defeat of the Egyptian Army is not sufficiently understood by the population.

THE ROYAL MARINES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The Admiralty has received an official account of the proceedings of the Royal Marine Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Colonel Howard S. Jones, at the storming and capture of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th inst. The report is dated Tel-el-Kebir, September 15, and states that "the Marine Light Infantry were ordered to march from Kassassin Camp at sunset on the 12th inst., and formed the left of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, under Major-General Graham, V.C., C.S.I., the re mainder of the 1st Division (Guards' Brigade being in our rear in reserve. On the left were ensuring electric lighting for every town in the Highland Brigade, with the 2d Brigade 2d Division, in reserve. The Artillery, be-

tween the two divisions, was 1,000 yards in the rear. The Royal Marine Artillery (now attached to the Corps Artillery) formed Sir why I object to being teld in one of the even-Garnet Wolseley's bodyguard. By the proramme sketched out by the Commander-in-Chief, the two leading brigades were to march in line upon the entrenchments, attack before and carry them without firing a shot. After a march of ten miles through the desert, they found themselves just as dawn was breaking about 1,200 yards in front of the northern portion of the Tel-el-Kebir lines, but the Brigade, owing to the stars being occasionally obscured, lost the true direction and had to make a change of front. While this was being done the enemy opened fire, and by the time the Brigade had formed into line a very continuous fire of shot and shell was being poured into it. As soon as the Brigade movement was completed, Colonel Jones formed the Marines for attack by sending out three companies in the fighting line, three in support, and two in reserve. As the extended line approached the position, which was entirely devoid of cover, the fire increased in intensity, but the men pressed steadily forward up the slope of the glacis, reserving their fire until within 100 or 150 yards of the ditch. Having been reinforced by the re-serve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, R.M., the whole rushed forward with a loud cheer, dashed into the ditch, and, scrambling up the parapet, 'from 7ft. to 9ft. high,' engaged the enemy in a sharp hand-to-hand fight. This lasted but a short time; the enemy, being overpowered, broke and fled in all directions. The Marines followed them up for a distance of about four miles, clearing position after position until they came to Arabi's headquarter camp at Tel-el-Kebir. This they found standing, but evacuated, it having evidently been left in haste. Everything in it appeared to be in order. Here they were commanded to halt and occupy some of the deserted tents. Arabi is supposed to have had 25,000 troops of all arms occupying this position when it was attacked. Sixty-six guns were captured, together with large quantities of stores, ammunition, and railway rolling stock, besides a large number of prisoners. The casualties in the Marine battalion were very severe, among them Major Strong, who was shot through the heart while most gallantly leading his fighting line up the glacis within 20 yards of the enemy. Captain Wardell, one of the most valuable and efficient officers in the battalion, was also killed, being shot through the head close in front of the parapet, while cheering on his men. In addition to the above one non-commissioned officer and ten men were killed. Four officers-Lieutenant M'Causland (severely), Captains Coffin and Cross, and Lieutenant Plumbe (slightly)-and 43 non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates were wounded; one has since died. Sir Garnet Wolseley specially thanked the officers and men of the battalion for the splendid manner in which they did their work on that day, and for the great assistance they had been to him throughout the campaign. General Willis, commanding the 1st Division, and General Graham, commanding the 2d Brigade, also congratulated the battalion on its success and great steadiness under

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

that Mr Tennyson selling Aldworth, his place on the Downs, where he is now staying, as he finds that the Isle of Wight air suits him so much better, and certainly Farringford is one of the most delightful abodes in the island. Princess Dolgorouki, the widow of the late

Czar, who is now staying at Biarritz, has been for some time negotiating with the heirs of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands for the Schloss and estate of Muskau, which is one of the first country seats in Northern Germany. The price demanded is £180,000. Muskau formerly belonged to Prince Puckler, who, fifty years ago, was well known in English society, and his account of his residence in this country may still be read with interest.

Dean Wellesley had all his days led a quiet, prosperous life. When rector of Strathfieldsave he was the constant companion of his uncle, "the Duke," during his visits to Hants, and for the last 28 years the Dean had been closely mixed up with the Court. He was a most sagacious man, and nobody exercised more influence in high quarters. Every morning he went to the Castle and read prayers in the private chapel; he was perpetually being sent for by the Queen when she was at sent for by the Queen when she was at Windsor, and at least once a week he and Mrs. Wellesley were invited to dine with her Majesty. The Dean was a reserved and somewhat haughty-looking man, but to his friends he was most pleasant and hospitable, and a charming companion, for he was one of the best "talkers" of his time. His advice was constantly requested by the Queen in all Church matters, and as Domestic Chaplain it was his business to arrange the list of

preachers "before her Majesty."

One of the latest additions to the walls of Windsor Castle is a portrait of Dean Wellesley, which was painted expressly for the Queen. He is represented in plain dress, with the riband and insignia of the Garter. It is placed in the octagon vestibule at the end of the Long Gallery, and close by are portraits of Dean Stanley and of Sir Thomas Biddulph.

Canon Pearson would have been appointed Dean of Windsor had he survived Dean Wellesley. His death leaves the post very Dean Vaughan, Canons Farrar open." Prothero, and Rowsell, and the Rev. Henry White are the "favourites." The Domestic Chaplaincy is not necessarily annexed to the Deanery, and it is possible that Canon Gee may be appointed Chaplain The Queen has lived so little comparatively at Windsor of late years, that the appointment is hardly as important as it used to be.

Some people appear to entertain strange ideas relative to the true indications of the existence of wealth, as the following story would seem to show. Two West-county peasants were the other day discussing the amount of the fortune of their landlord, a well-known Irish Judge. "The Judge is main rich, Paddy alannah?" "He is, Micky, true for you. He has a hundred a quarther may be?" "Aye, and a hundred a week," was the reply. "Murther alive, do you tell was the reply. "Murther alive, do you tell me so? And I never saw him dhrunk yet, long as he is coming here!"

Major Yeeles, who lately resigned the Mastership of the Wells Harriers, has started a pack to hunt the country between Bath and Trowbridge. He has obtained the Duke of Beaufort's leave and the approval of the landowners of the district.

A local option experiment which has just been tried in Dorsetshire is remarkable cause it has not terminated in the orthodox fashion. Mr. Benett-Stanford announced some time ago that he would shut up the only public house in the large village of Tisbury, if a majority of the inhabitants were in favour of the step.

A poll took place; but, so far from its resulting in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's two-thirds majority for closing, there was actually a majority for keeping the house open. Mr. Benett-Stanford has now reduced the rent 75 per cent. on condition that the house is closed on Sundays.

At a temperance meeting held at Southamp ton last week, the Earl of Lichfield stated that, having been a "total abstainer" twelve months, he would now join the Blue Ribbon Army, and he was forthwith decorated with the badge of that association by Canon

Basil Wilberforce. Latin and Greek are wonderful languages no doubt; and an intimate acquaintance with the vocabulary of Plato and Aristotle is, of course, the mark of a very superior person. But it will be rather a pity if English is el-bowed out of use altogether, and journalists

ing reviews that the "pleonectic spirit" of trespassers ought to be "chastened into accordance with the principles of (Aristotle's) distributive justice." The Saturday Reviewer last week went further, and after noticing the "chastised proportion of form and plan" in Mr. Cory's "Outlines of English History," praised his "stimulating and maieutic method." We shall soon begin to hear in the papers, I suppose, of the "chremanethod of the Stock Exchange, or the 'bouleutic" functions of Parliament. The bombastic and pedantic style of the reviewers we have already with us.

PROFESSOR HÆCKEL ON DARWIN.

In Nature of Wednesday appears a report of the remarkable address given by Professor Hæckel at the Eisenach meeting last week of the German Association of Naturalists on the theories of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck. The address is mainly devoted to Darwin and Darwinism, and of both, we need scarcely say, Professor Hæckel has the highest estimate. He said :-

"When, five months ago, the sad intelligence reached us by telegraph from England that on April 19 Charles Darwin had concluded his life of rich activity there thrilled with rare unanimity through the whole scientific world the feeling of an irreparable loss. Not only did the inumerable adherents and scholars of the great naturalist lament the decease of the head master who had guided them, but even the most esteemed of his opponents had to confess that one of the most significant and influential spirits of the century had departed. This universal sentiment found its most eloquent expression in the fact that immediately after his death the English newspapers of all parties, and pre-eminently his Conservative opponents, demanded that the burial-place of the deceased should be in the Valhalla of Great Britain, the national Temple of Fame, Westminster Abbey; and there, in point of fact, he found his last resting-place by the side of the kindredminded Newton. In no country of the world, however, England not excepted, has the reforming doctrine of Darwin met with so much living interest or evoked such storm of writings, for and against, as in Germany. It is, therefore, only a debt of honour we pay if at this year's assembly of German naturalists and physicians we gratefully call to remembrance the mighty genius who has departed, and bring home to our minds the loftiness of the theory of nature to which he has elevated us. And what place in the world could be more ap-propriate for rendering this service of thanks Eisenach, with its Wartburg, this stronghold of free inquiry and free opinion! As in this sacred spot 360 years ago Martin Luther, by his reform of the Church in its head and members, introduced a new era in the history of civilisation, so in our days has Charles Darwin, by his reform of the docirine of development, constrained the whole perception, thought, and volition of mankind into new and higher courses. It is true that personally, both in his character and influence, Darwin has more affinity to the meek and mild Melancthon than to the powerful and inspired Luther. In the scope and importance, howtwo cases were entirely parallel, and in both the success marks a new epoch in the develop-ment of the human mind. Consider, first, the irrefragable fact of the unexampled success which Darwin's reform of science has achieved n the short space of 23 years! for never before since the beginning of human science has any new theory penetrated so deeply to the foundation of the whole domain of knowledge or so deeply affected the most cherished personal convictions of individual students; never before has a new theory called forth such vehement opposition and so completely overcome it in such short time. The depicture of he astounding revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men in their entire view of nature and conception of the world will form an interesting chapter in the future history of the doctrine of development.'

Describing a visit which he paid to the late Mr. Darwin in 1866, Professor Hæckel says:-"In Darwin's carriage, which he had houghtfully sent for my convenience to the railway station, I drove one sunny morning in October through the graceful, hilly landscape of Kent, which, with the chequered foliage of its woods, with its stretches of purple heath, yellow broom, and evergreen oaks, was arrayed in the fairest autumnal dress. As the carriage drew up in front of Darwin's pleasant country house, clad in a vesture of vy and embowered in elms, there stepped out to meet me from the shady porch, overgrown with creeping plants, the great naturalist him-self, a tall and venerable figure with the broad shoulders of an Atlas supporting a world of thoughts, his Jupiter-like forchead highly and broadly arched, as in the case of Goethe, and deeply furrowed by the plough of mental labour; his kindly, mild eyes looking forth under the shadow of prom nent brows; his

amiable mouth surrounded by a copious silver-white beard. The cordial, prepossessing expression of the whole face, the gentle, mild voice, the slow, deliberate utterance, the natural and naïve train of ideas which marked his conversation, captivated my whole heart in the first hour of our meeting, just as his great work had formerly, on my first reading it, taken my my whole understanding by storm. I fancied a lofty world-sage out of Hellenic antiquity-a Socrates or Aristotle-stood alive before me. Our conversation, of course, turned principally on the subject which lay nearest the hearts of both-on the progress and prospects of the history of development. Those prospects at that time—16 years ago—were bad enough, for the highest authorities had for the most part set themselves against the new doctrines. With touching modesty, Darwin said that his whole work was but a weak attempt to explain in a natural way the origin of animal and vegetable species, that he should not live to see any noteworthy success following the experiment, the mountain of opposing prejudice being so high. He thought I had greatly over-estimated his small merit, and that the high praise I had bestowed on it in my 'General Morphology' was far to exaggerated. We next came to speak of the numerous and violent attacks on his work which were then in the ascendant. In the case of many of those pitiful botches one was, in fact, quite at a loss whether more to lament the want of understanding and judgment they showed or to give the greater ven to the indignation one could not but feel at the arrogance and presumption of those miserable scribblers who pooh-poohed Dar-win's ideas and bespattered his character. I had then, as on later occasions, repeatedly expressed my just scorn of the contemptible clan. Darwin smiled at this, and endeavoured to calm me with the words 'My dear young friend, believe me one must have compassion and forbearance with such poor creatures the stream of truth they can only hold back for a passing instant, but never permanently In my later visits to Down in 1876 stem. and 1879 I had the pleasure of being able to relate to Darwin the mighty progress which in the past intervals his doctrines had made

in Germany. Their decisive outburst happened more rapidly and more completely here with us than in England, for the reason chiefly that the power of social and religious prejudice is not nearly so strong here as among our cousins across the Channel, who are better placed than ourselves. Darwin was perfectly well aware of all this; though his knowledge of our language and literature was defective, as he often complained, yet he had the highest appreciation of our intellecwas carried with acclamation.

THE "FLESHPOTS OF EGYPT." The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing on the 18th inst., says: What

is a fleshpot? This is no conundrum, but only the humble groping of an earnest searcher after truth. Is it merely a pot—more or less ornamental according to taste of designer-or to be desirable and a thing for non-possessors to be envious of) must it be a cornucopia of good things? The condition of hotels here just now suggests this abstruse question. Is an hotel of necessity a place to dine in or a place were you can procure a bed and nothing more? Instead of dine I should say feed, for no one dines just now except successful com-manders-in-chief and their lucky guests. We fill our vacuum when we can, and are thankful, independent of quality. We are ravenously hungry, and dip our noses in the manger. But what if that manger contains brickbats or priceless Egyptian curiosities manufactured at Birmingham, or any other utterly useless and unnutritious objects. Shepheard's Hotel is closed-like the shops, which are enjoying a prolonged Bank Holiday. The Royal is so crammed with officers of high degree-gentlemen who, quiet and courteous and hospitable in their own familiar Rag, are awful despots here. The New Hotel-vast barrack-is hopelessly uncomfortable; nothing remains but the Oriental, whither we have all learned to congregate. That does not mean, however, that we are "taken in and done for." Fresh from the tender mercies of the British Commissariat, we are not difficult to please; but, reaching our haven at last, we did hope to give up the munching of hard biscuits, the scraping of empty potted meat tins. We have reached the promised land, but the grapes of Eshcoll have not yet ar-rived. Such a scene of confesion as this caravanserai presents at what the proprietor is pleased to call dinner time would require the facile pencil of a Frith to depict. The dining hall is spacious, lofty, decorated with taste. The long tables by the glitter of their cloths and cutlery invite the hungry guest, but the pompous show is akin to the whiteness the sepulchre. Happily, there are no dead men's bones under the tables—we have had a surfeit of them lately on the field-neither is there more uncleanness than we can well put up with; but, alas! there is instead a nothingness-a non-existence the important-which rouses the British lion. It is Hamlet without the Princely Dane. The plates are there, and eke the knives and forks, but where is the dinner? A smooth-faced little man assures us of the proximate arrival of the delicacies of the eason if our Excellencies will wait two little minutes. We wait thirty, a whole long hour, still no signs of aught to place upon these plates. We storm, we rage; the little man appears with sweeter smiles than ever. "If their Excellencies will have a little patience. . . ." But the fifty guests or so with their unshorn chins, and convict hair, and bespattered and stained red coats are young English warriors, who stood without blenching under that withering fire at Tel-el-Kebir. They are ravenous as young hawks: they are lion-whelps whom mamma-kind Mother Commissariat—has left to wean themselves. They have driven before them the ridiculous Arab—will they submit to bad practical jokes on the part of this plausible smiler? No. With one accord they bowl him over, and advance à pas de charge over his prostrate form. They escalade the lobby take the kitchen with a rush, and fall to searching for the spoil. Ah, me! The practical joke is tolerably complete and well managed. Two or three small fowls, half-roasted, about the size of a thrush; a pot containing beans, another with a curious compound in it that might be meant for a dark curry or a pallid hash. And that is all; all that the smiler has provided for the lion whelps. This is worse than the tender merof the Commissariat, for we expected nothing from her, and were not, therefore, disappointed; but in Cairo-the splendid city so magnificently Haussmanised by the ex-Khedive Ismael—it is very, very painful. Oh, for Spiers and Pond, or Bertram and Roberts. for a modest sandwich, a humble, hardboiled egg! But no; in this city of palaces, of metal-work from Damascus, of textile marvels from the looms of Tor, we are reduced to anxious searching in our discarded haversacks for fragments of Huntley and Palmer, scraps of Peak and Frean, half-gnawed knobs of chocolate—we will tenderly draw the veil, for the subject is unspeakably painful. The flesh-pots are delusions and snares; the smiler, though he professes to be a German, must be in secret league with Arabi.

SANITARY CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain resumed its sitting at Newcastle, on Wednesday, in the lecture room attached to the Free Library, a place much more suitable for meetings that are restricted to mem-bers than the City Hall, which looked so painfully empty last night when Captain Galton addressed only 200 people in a hall capable of holding 4,000. The day was devoted to Section 1,000. voted to Section 1.: "Sanitary Science and Preventative Medicine." The Sectional President, Dr. Embleton, F.R.C.P., Newcastle, delivered an address on subjects relating to hygiene, infectious diseases, and their prevention or mitigation, and the question, "What is the Natural Term of Life of Man?" He quoted largely from Buffon, Flourens, and Dr. Richardson, who agreed that the term of human life was naturally one hundred years, or five times twenty years, the age when the body, according to Flourens, ceases to grow. Now, on reference to our latest standard works on human anatomy, we found it laid down distinctly that the perfected maturity of the skeleton of man as regarded the length of oones was not arrived at till the age of twenty. five years. If that were correct, and they applied the rule of Professor Flourens, multiplying twenty-five by five, they got the result that the term of human life should be one hundred and twenty-five, instead of one hundred years, Again, if they took the period at which the bones of the skeleton have arrived at their full development of thickness and strength, that was at forty years, and applied the above rule, they would find the age of man to extend to two hundred years. The actual average of human life came up to only about one-half of the estimate of our physiologists, the disturbing agencies of the world acting with fatal certainty on the thread of human life, How did it happen that the thread of life was prematurely cut off, that the golden bowl was roken before it had been half filled at the eistern? The answer was not only that man did not live aright, but also that adverse circumstances as those of air and water, climate and food, were against him. Man was careless, self-confident, headstrong, slow and unwilling to learn, and intemperate in all his enjoyments. The consequence was that he rendered himself much more easily assailable by the opposing and adverse circumstances by which he was constantly surrounded, and from which even a prudent man could not entirely escape. Man was greatly, but not en-tirely, to blame for his short existence here. He ought to be taught to reflect and see in his own mind and conscience that he did not live his proper span, and that it was very greatly his own fault, and that he could not too soon amend his ways. The sanitary authorities everywhere ought especially to b thoroughly posted up in sanitary matters, and should not allow of the existence within their spheres of any fever dens or overcrowded ouses, no unpayed or undrained streets, no improperly drained houses or houses un-drained. No dirty streets or alleys, no foul air or clouds of noxious smoke, no bad food or drink to be sold or consumed, and no bad water.—Captain Galton moved, and Mr. G. J. Symons, F.R.S., seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Embleton, for his able address, and it

#### 200000

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the Messenger, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

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# Coreat-Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27-28, 1882. THE SETTLEMENT OF EGYPT. There are certain things in this world that are tolerated so long as they are not obtruded, and the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt is one of them. Whatever he may be elsewhere, Abdul Hamid in Egypt is a Constitutional Sovereign of a very tenuous and flimsy sort. If he likes to think so, he reigns; but he certainly does not govern. If he wants to see his shadowy sceptre etherealised still further, he has only to brandish it as though it were real and substantial. It has lasted till to-day only because it has been kept carefully in the background. It is an invalid that will not bear much locomotion or much fresh air. Propped up on the divans of Constantinople, it may yet drag on a dubious existence. But it is a phantom that vanishes at the sight of day. Whenever the time may arrive for withdrawing the last English soldier from Egypt-if indeed the necessities of Egypt. and the Khedive ever permit of that operation—the withdrawal will not take place at the bidding, or at the invitation, of the Sultan. England cannot afford to trifle in any such fashion with the grave and arduous task she has imposed upon herself, and which she has hardly yet begun to grapple with. Part of the English forces will doubtless return home or pass on to India very shortly-indeed, almost at once. Some of them have already received orders to that effect, and Sir Garnet Wolseley is of opinion that if ten thousand troops are left, that number will suffice for all practical needs. England can have no wish to keep its forces lingering in an undesirable climate an hour longer than is necessary. But the persons who foresee the total withdrawal of the English Army at an early date must be either very sanguine or must have a very low estimate of the capacity of the Prime Minister and his colleagues for appreciating their responsibilities. Moreover the Sultan is the last person in the world to be anxious to see us retire. The refusal of Arabi to be bought off with so handsome a bribe as the rank of Muchir, and the position of Governor of Tripoli, showed that he entertained pretty extensive ideas as to the authority success would bring him. Had he succeeded, the Sovereignty of the Sultan over Egypt would already have been a thing of the past. It is England that has saved the Sultan's Sovereignty; and now, forsooth, the Sovereign we have saved vants to know how soon we are going to expose him to a renewal of the danger of

losing it! It is possible that in inquiring when the British force is to be withdrawn from Egypt, the Sultan is being pushed forward by others who are more anxious than he himself is to know when we meditate retirement from the scene of our victory. Should this be the case, an appropriate answer is at hand. It is semiofficially intimated that Her Majesty's Government are about to solicit an expression of the views of the Powers in regard to the state of Egypt; but it is, nevertheless, abundantly clear that we cannot conscientiously quit that country until it is liberated from all danger of fresh disturbance. Neither is it credible that any Power should really wish to have it announced that, content with storming the entrenchments of Arabi and entering Cairo, we are about to return to our ships. It may not be altogether agreeable to some of the Powers to see England the temporary master or trustee of Egypt; but it would be still more disagreeable to them to see the disbanded Egyptian army once more in possession of power. The owners of property in Egypt, and also the Egyptian Bondholders, are far more interested in preserving their capital and receiving their dividend than in gratifying their particular national amour propre. We are not in Egypt as the servants of any such interests; but it is in the nature of things that the administrative reorganisation of the country will be attended by the revival of commercial confidence, and a rise in the Egyptian Funds. Our victories have already increased the value of Egyptian Stock by several millions, and have rescued other forms of capital invested in that country from utter ruin. The longer we remain in Egypt the safer will these interests be, and the greater will be the addition to the wealth of the country, and of those who are concerned in the development of its resources and the payment of its debt. The only recommendation England can give to any Power or Powers that may want to know when we are going to evacuate Egypt, is to "learn to be The Treaty of Berlin gave patient." Russia more than a year for the total evacuation of the territory she had invaded; and she was in Bulgaria not as a saviour, but as a conqueror. We are in Egypt, not in the name of conquest, but of law, order, and regular government. We have a heavy task before us. sagacious revolutionist once reminded his comrades that "nothing is really destroyed till it is replaced;" and though we have destroyed the military dictatorship of Arabi, we have not yet replaced it. There are, besides, many obsolete and

#### COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

discredited arrangements for which fresh

substitutes have to be found. In fact, we

have to make all things new. This can-

not be done save under the protection of

force that can be trusted. And there is no

force that can be trusted save the bayonets

that stormed Tel-el-Kebir.-Standard.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen and all the Royal Family staying in the Castle, as well as Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, who had come over from Abergeldie, assembled on Craig Gowan yesterday morning and witnessed the completion of the cairn which had been erected by her Majesty's commands to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, the servants of the Royal Household and the Balmoral Estate were present. The health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany and the Queen were proposed by Dr. Profeit, her Majesty's Commissioner.

Earl Granville arrived in town on Wednesday from Walmer Castle.

Lord and Lady Forster have arrived at Willey Park, Brossly, from Germany.

# PARIS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Wednesday:—
Regarding the movements of the troops nothing is definitely settled beyond the immediate embarcation of the Manchester and Derbyshire Regiments at Alexandria for India, but arrangements are still in progress for the sale and transport of the animals of the Indian Native Cavalry in view of the early departure of the regiments. The Seventh Bengal Native Infantry is also ordered Seventh Bengal Native Infantry is also ordered to submit the returns necessary for the shipment of the troops. By to-morrow evening all the troops for Saturday's review will reach Cairo. Up to this moment the site is not fixed, the choice still being between Abbassiyeh, four miles off, and the great square in front of the Abdin Palace; that is, between a military display which only a portion of the population will witness, and one which, chiefly consisting of a march through the streets, will be seen by all, and wholesomely impress be seen by all, and wholesomely impress everybody. Abbasiyeh would be a finer show by far, as it would admit of a gallop past of the artillery, but Sir Garnet Wolseley seems inclined to sacrifice effect to utility. The trial of Arabi, Toulba, Suleiman, and others will come off with the least possible delay. The trial will be conducted by the ordinary tribunals. The spirit of economy prevails here if, as I am assured on high authority, orders and decorations which cost much will be few. As yet Sir Garnet Wolseley is the only officer decorated. There is no truth whatever in the report of the Bedouins having cut the Freshvater Canal between Nesiche and Serapeum

From frequent conversations at head-quar-ters, I feel justified in expressing the opinion that, from Sir Garnet Wolseley downwards hardly an officer qualified to judge would guarantee the stability of the Khedive's throne in the event of the complete evacuation of the country. The services of the police have been conspicuous for efficiency. This at least has been the case at Cairo; but neither the native nor the English authorities here appear fully reassured regarding the loyalty of the force. An occupation of some duration is therefore considered a matter of common prudence and simple duty to the whom we have restored to his throne. Even if the police were known to be thoroughly loyal, much information would still be required as to their numbers, distri-bution, and organization. With regard to the re-establishment of a military force, the opinion evidently is that a gendarmerie well drilled, well fed, and regularly paid will suffice for the wants of the country. This view will probably become very popular. There is this to be said for it — that a gendarmerie of the above description would prove an admirable nucleus of a regular army in case of necessity. It seems certain that except among certain classes in Cairo and Alexandria Egyptian feeling is not strong on the side of the Khedive. It is regarded as equally certain that feelings of positive loyalty will be evoked in time. It is absurd to suppose that the people of Egypt will fail to be profoundly impressed by the spectacle among them of a victorious army and foreign people, to whom the rights of property, the honour of families, and respect for religion are as sacred as their own, and of victors whose conduct is regulated by the idea of raising among the community of nations the people whom they have subdued.
A Prince enjoying the confidence of victors of
this stamp may be expected ultimately to win
the affections of his people generally. I am not at liberty to mention names, but I think the above general statement fairly represents the opinion of the most responsible English officers in Egypt. As a distinguished officer remarked to me this morning, the British soldier riding all over Cairo on donkey back, hobnobbing with Arabs, Turks, and Greeks paying full price for fruit and liquor, and treating the people with as much respect as his own countrymen, exercises a greater moral influence than people at home imagine.

The Standard has received the following

from its Cairo correspondent:-While hostilities were proceeding I deemed it unwise to refer to the deplorable breakdown of the hospital service at Ismailia, as comments would do no good and would distress the families of the wounded. There is, however, no longer any reason for silence, as I understand that Surgeon General Hanbury has applied for a Court Inquiry, in order that the blame and scandal may be removed from the Medical Department, and placed upon the shoulders of those properly responsible for deficiencies such as vere only equalled in the Russian hospitals during the late war. The enormous hospital at Ismailia was opened without drugs, instruments, provisions, or stores, and was unable to supply the front with any medical essentials. There was also an extraordinary lack of hospital attendants. Officers who lay in the wards tell stories which are ludicrous, though painful, of neglect and want of food. though painful, of neglect and want of tools.

All acknowledge themselves grateful for the kindness, sympathy, and skill of the doctors. The fault was not theirs; red tape finished what incompetence began. We fors. The latti was not there's, the saper finished what incompetence began. We shall hear much more of the matter, as several officers personally appealed to Sir Garnet Wolseley, and told him that they were likestly statistics. literally starving. Now it is over every regiment has its story on the subject. The arrangements in front for the action at Tel-el-Kebir were admirably devised and perfectly worked. There were two field hospitals at Kassassin, and one eight miles in the rear, on the Canal. The battlefield was cleared of the English wounded at half-past ten in the morning. Except a very few serious cases, which were put in the Egyptian Hospital at Tel-el-Kebir, all were in the course of the day carried to the hospital on the Canal where their wounds were dressed on Lister's Antiseptic system with a care and minuteness never before attempted on a large scale in war. The medical profession will be interested in hearing the result. By the evening of the 15th every wounded man had reached Ismailia, the bad ones being taken down by canal, the lighters conveying them alongside the hospital ships without transference. Surgeon General Hanbury was very grateful to Captain Rawson, Commander Moore, Lieutenant Grimstone, and Boatswain Hurrill, all of the Royal Navy, who performed the greatest service in carrying out these arrangements. Five hundred and thirty four Egyptian wounded were treated, twenty-seven capital operations being performed. hundred and two were sent by rail to the native hospital at Ismailia; the rest preferred to return to their homes.

The Times correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Wednesday:—
Sir Garnet Wolseley is no better. Sir Evelyn Wood is suffering from exposure to the sun caused by a visit to the Pyramids. Mr. Kent, British Consular Agent at Mansourah and Mehallet, reports from the latter place that the respectable population are apprehensive of a disturbance, as the recent defeat of the Egyptian Army is not sufficiently understood by the population.

THE ROYAL MARINES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The Admiralty has received an official account of the proceedings of the Royal Marine Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Colonel Howard S. Jones, at the storming and capture of Tel-el-Kebir on the 13th inst. The report is dated Tel-el-Kebir, September 15, and states that "the Marine Light Infantry were ordered to march from Kassassin Camp at sunset on the 12th inst., and formed the left of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, under Major-General Graham, V.C., C.S.I., the remainder of the 1st Division (Guards Brigade) being in our rear in reserve. On the left were the Highland Brigade, with the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, in reserve. The Artillery, be-

tween the two divisions, was 1,000 yards in the rear. The Royal Marine Artillery (now attached to the Corps Artillery) formed Sir Garnet Wolseley's hodyguard. By the pro-gramme sketched out by the Commander-in-Chief, the two leading brigades were to march in line upon the entrenchments, attack before daylight, and carry them without firing a After a march of ten miles through the desert, they found themselves just as dawn was breaking about 1,200 yards in front of the northern portion of the Tel-el-Kebir lines, but the Brigade, owing to the stars being oc-casionally obscured, lost the true direction and had to make a change of front. While this was being done the enemy opened fire, and by the time the Brigade had formed into line a very continuous fire of shot and shell was being poured into it. As soon as the Brigade movement was completed, Colonel Jones formed the Marines for attack by sending out three companies in the fighting line, three in support, and two in reserve. As the extended line approached the position, which was entirely devoid of cover, the fire increased was chittely, but the men pressed steadily for-ward up the slope of the glacis, reserving their fire until within 100 or 150 yards of the ditch. Having been reinforced by the reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, R.M., the whole rushed forward with a loud under Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, cheer, dashed into the ditch, and, scrambling up the parapet, 'from 7ft. to 9ft. high,' engaged the enemy in a sharp hand-to-hand fight. This lasted but a short time; the enemy, being overpowered, broke and fled in all directions. The Marines followed them up for a distance of about four miles, clearing position after position until they came to Arabi's headquarter camp at Tel-el-Kebir. This they found standing, but evacuated, it having evidently been left in haste. Everything in it appeared to be in order. Here they were commanded to halt and occupy some of the deserted tents. Arabi is supposed to have had 25,000 troops of all arms occupying this position when it was attacked. Sixty-six guns were captured, together with large quantities of stores, ammunition, and railway rolling stock, besides a large number of prisoners. The casualties in the Marine battalion were very severe, among them Major Strong, who was shot through the heart while most gallantly leading his ing line up the glacis within 20 yards of the enemy. Captain Wardell, one of the most valuable and efficient officers in the battalion, was also killed, being shot through the head close in front of the parapet, while cheering on his men. In addition to the above one non-commissioned officer and ten men were killed. Four officers-Lieutenant M'Causland (severely), Captains Coffin and Cross, and Lieutenant Plumbe (slightly)-and 43 and Lieutenant Flumbe (slightly)—and 43 non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates were wounded; one has since died. Sir Garnet Wolseley specially thanked the officers and men of the battalion for the splendid manner in which they did their work on that day, and for the great assistance they had been to him throughout the campaign. General Willis, commanding the 1st Division, and General Graham, commanding the 2d Brigade, also congratulated the battalion on its success and great steadiness under

## LONDON GOSSIP.

I hear that Mr. Tennyson contemplates selling Aldworth, his place on the Downs, where he is now staying, as he finds that the Isle of Wight air suits him so much better, and certainly Farringford is one of the most

delightful abodes in the island.

Princess Dolgorouki, the widow of the late Czar, who is now staying at Biarritz, has been for some time negotiating with the heirs of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands for the Schloss and estate of Muskau, which is one of the first country seats in Northern Germany. The price demanded is £180,000. Muskau formerly belonged to Prince Puckler, who, fifty years ago, was well known in English society, and his account of his residence in this country may still be read with interest.

Dean Wellesley had all his days led a quiet, prosperous life. When rector of Strathfield-saye he was the constant companion of his uncle, "the Duke," during his visits to Hants, and for the last 28 years the Dean had been closely mixed up with the Court. He was a most sagacious man, and nobody exercised more influence in high quarters. Every morning he went to the Castle and read prayers in the private chapel; he was perpetually being sent for by the Queen when she was at Windsor, and at least once a week he and Mrs. Wellesley were invited to dine with her Majesty. The Dean was a reserved and somewhat haughty-looking man, but to his friends he was most pleasant and hospitable, and a charming companion, for he was one of the best "talkers" of his time. His advice was constantly requested by the Queen in all Church matters, and as Domestic Chaplain it was his business to arrange the list of

One of the latest additions to the walls of Windsor Castle is a portrait of Dean Wellesley, which was painted expressly for the Queen. He is represented in plain dress, with the riband and insignia of the Garter. It is placed in the octagon vestibule at the end of the Long Gallery, and close by are portraits of Dean Stanley and of Sir Thomas Biddulph.

Canon Pearson would have been appointed Dean of Windsor had he survived Dean Wellesley. His death leaves the post very "open." Dean Vaughan, Canons Farrar, Prothero, and Rowsell, and the Rev. Henry White are the "favourites." The Domestic Chaplainey is not necessarily annexed to the Deanery, and it is possible that Canon Gee may be appointed Chaplain. The Queen has lived so little comparatively at Windsor of late years, that the appointment is hardly as important as it used to be.

Some people appear to entertain strange ideas relative to the true indications of the existence of wealth, as the following story would seem to show. Two West-county peasants were the other day discussing the amount of the fortune of their landlord, a well-known Irish Judge. "The Judge is main rich, Paddy alannah?" "He is, Micky, true for you. He has a hundred a quarther may be?" "Aye, and a hundred a week," was the reply. "Murther alive, do you tell me so? And I never saw him dhrunk yet, long as he is coming here!"

long as he is coming here!"
Major Yeeles, who lately resigned the Mastership of the Wells Harriers, has started a pack to hunt the country between Bath and Trowbridge. He has obtained the Duke of Beaufort's leave and the approval of the landowners of the district.

owners of the district.

A local option experiment which has just been tried in Dorsetshire is remarkable because it has not terminated in the orthodox fashion. Mr. Benett-Stanford announced some time ago that he would shut up the only public house in the large village of Tisbury, if a majority of the inhabitants were in favour of the step. A poll took place; but, so far from its resulting in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's two-thirds majority for closing, there was actually a majority for keeping the house open. Mr. Benett-Stanford has now reduced the rent 75 per cent. on condition that the house is closed on Sundays.

At a temperance meeting held at Southampton last week, the Earl of Lichfield stated that, having been a "total abstainer" for twelve months, he would now join the Blue Ribbon Army, and he was forthwith decorated with the badge of that association by Canon Basil Wilberforce.

Basil Wilbertorce.

Latin and Greek are wonderful languages, no doubt; and an intimate acquaintance with the vocabulary of Plato and Aristotle is, of course, the mark of a very superior person. But it will be rather a pity if English is elbowed out of use altogether, and journalists

might remember that after all they are supposed to write for English readers. This is why I object to being teld in one of the evening reviews that the "pleonectic spirit" of trespassers ought to be "chastened into accordance with the principles of (Aristotle's) distributive justice." The Saturday Reviewer last week went further, and after noticing the "chastised proportion of form and plan" in Mr. Cory's "Outlines of English History," praised his "stimulating and maicutic method." We shall soon begin to hear in the papers, I suppose, of the "chrematistic" method of the Stock Exchange, or the "bouleutic" functions of Parliament. The bombastic and pedantic style of the reviewers we have already with us.

#### PROFESSOR HÆCKEL ON DARWIN.

PROFESSOR HÆCKEL ON DARWIN.

In Nature of Wednesday appears a report of the remarkable address given by Professor Hæckel at the Eisenach meeting last week of the German Association of Naturalists on the theories of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarek. The address is mainly devoted to Darwin and Darwinism, and of both, we need scarcely say, Professor Hæckel has the highest estimate. He said:—

"When, five months ago, the sad intelligence reached us by telegraph from England that on April 19 Charles Darwin had concluded his life of rich activity there thrilled with rare unanimity through the whole scientific world the feeling of an irreparable loss. Not only did the inumerable adherents and scholars of the great naturalist lament the decease of the head master who had guided them, but even the most esteemed of his op-ponents had to confess that one of the most significant and influential spirits of the century had departed. This universal sentiment found its most eloquent expression in the fact that immediately after his death the English newspapers of all parties, and pre-eminently his Conservative opponents, demanded that the burial-place of the deceased should be in the Valhalla of Great Britain, the national Temple of Fame, Westminster Abbey; and there, in point of fact, he found his last resting-place by the side of the kindred-minded Newton. In no country of the minded Newton. In no country of the world, however, England not excepted, has the reforming doctrine of Darwin met with so much living interest or evoked such a storm of writings, for and against, as in Germany. It is, therefore, only a debt of honour we pay if at this year's assembly of German naturalists and physicians we gratefully call to remembrance the mighty genius who has departed, and bring home to our minds the loftiness of the theory of nature to which he has elevated us. And what place in the world could be more ap-propriate for rendering this service of thanks han Eisenach, with its Wartburg, this stronghold of free inquiry and free opinion! As in this sacred spot 360 years ago Martin Luther by his reform of the Church in its head and members, introduced a new era in the history of civilisation, so in our days has Charles Darwin, by his reform of the doctrine of development, constrained the whole perception thought, and volition of mankind into new and higher courses. It is true that personally both in his character and influence, Darwin has more affinity to the meek and mild Melancthon than to the powerful and inspired Luther. In the scope and importance, however, of their great work of reformation the two cases were entirely parallel, and in both the success marks a new epoch in the develop-ment of the human mind. Consider, first, the irrefragable fact of the unexampled success which Darwin's reform of science has achieved in the short space of 23 years! for never before since the beginning of human science has any new theory penetrated so deeply to the foundation of the whole domain of knowledge or so deeply affected the most cherished personal convictions of individual students; never before has a new theory called forth such vehement opposition and so completely over come it in such short time. The depicture of the astounding revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men in their

entire view of nature and conception of the world will form an interesting chapter in the future history of the doctrine of development."

Describing a visit which he paid to the late Mr. Darwin in 1866, Professor Hæckel says:—

"In Darwin's carriage, which he had thoughtfully sent for my convenience to the railway station, I drove one sunny morning in October through the graceful, hilly landscape of Kent, which, with the chequered foliage of its woods, with its stretches of purple heath, yellow broom, and evergreen oaks, was arrayed in the fairest autumnal dress. As arrayed in the latrest autumnal dress. As the carriage drew up in front of Darwin's pleasant country house, clad in a vesture of ivy and embowered in elms, there stepped out to meet me from the shady porch, overgrown with creeping plants, the great naturalist himself, a tall and venerable figure with the broad shoulders of an Atlas supporting a world of thoughts, his Jupiter-like forchead highly and broadly arched, as in the case of Goethe, and deeply furrowed by the plough of mental labour; his kindly, mild eyes looking forth under the shadow of prominent brows; his amiable mouth surrounded by a copious silver-white beard. The cordial, preposses sing expression of the whole face, the gentle mild voice, the slow, deliberate utterance, the natural and naïve train of ideas which marked his conversation, captivated my whole heart in the first hour of our meeting, just as his great work had formerly, on my first reading it, taken my my whole understanding by storm. fancied a lofty world-sage out of Hellenic antiquity-a Socrates or Aristotle-stood alive before me. Our conversation, of course turned principally on the subject which la nearest the hearts of both—on the progress and prospects of the history of development Those prospects at that time—16 years ago—were bad enough, for the highest authorities had for the most part set themselves against the new doctrines. With touching modesty. Darwin said that his whole work was but a weak attempt to explain in a natural way the origin of animal and vegetable species, and that he should not live to any noteworthy success following the experiment, the mountain of opposing prejudice being so high. He thought I had reatly over-estimated his small merit, and that the high praise I had bestowed on it in my 'General Morphology' was far to exaggerated. We next came to speak of the numerous and violent attacks on his work, which were then in the ascendant. In the case of many of those pitiful botches one vas, in fact, quite at a loss whether more to lament the want of understanding and judgment they showed or to give the greater vent to the indignation one could not but feel at the arrogance and presumption of those miserable scribblers who pooh-poohed Dar-win's ideas and bespattered his character. I had then, as on later occasions, repeatedly expressed my just scorn of the contemptible clan. Darwin smiled at this, and endeavoured to calm me with the words 'My dear young friend, believe me one must have compassion and forbearance with such poor creatures: the stream of truth they can only hold back for a passing instant, but never permanently In my later visits to Down in 1876 and 1879 I had the pleasure of being able to relate to Darwin the mighty progress which in the past intervals his doctrines had made in Germany. Their decisive outburst happened more rapidly and more completely here with us than in England, for the reason chiefly that the power of social and religious prejudice is not nearly so strong here as among our cousins across the Channel, who are better placed than ourselves. Darwin was perfectly well aware of all this; though

his knowledge of our language and literature

was defective, as he often complained, yet he

had the highest appreciation of our intellec-

THE "FLESHPOTS OF EGYPT."

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing on the 18th inst., says: What is a fleshpot? This is no conundrum, but only the humble groping of an earnest searcher after truth. Is it merely a pot—more or less

ornamental according to taste of designer-or

(to be desirable and a thing for non-posses

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sors to be envious of) must it be a cornucopia of good things? The condition of hotels here just now suggests this abstruse question. Is an hotel of necessity a place to dine in or a place were you can procure a bed and nothing more? Instead of dine I should say feed, for no one dines just now except successful com-manders-in-chief and their lucky guests. We fill our vacuum when we can, and are thankful, independent of quality. We are ravenously hungry, and dip out noses in the manger. But what if that manger contains brickbats or priceless Egyptian curiosities manufactured at Birmingham, or any other ut-terly useless and unnutritious objects. Shep-heard's Hotel is closed—like the shops, which are enjoying a prolonged Bank Holiday. The Royal is so crammed with officers of high degree-gentlemen who, quiet and courteous and hospitable in their own familiar Rag, are awful despots here. The New Hotel-vas barrack-is hopelessly uncomfortable; nothing remains but the Oriental, whither we have all learned to congregate. That does not mean however, that we are "taken in and done Fresh from the tender mercies of the British Commissariat, we are not difficult to please; but, reaching our haven at last, we did hope to give up the munching of hard biscuits, the scraping of empty potted meat tins. We have reached the promised land, but the grapes of Eshcoll have not yet arrived. Such a scene of confesion as this caravanserai presents at what the proprietor is pleased to call dinner time would require the facile pencil of a Frith to depict. dining hall is spacious, lofty, decorated with taste. The long tables by the glitter of their cloths and cutlery invite the hungry guest, but the pompous show is akin to the whiteness of the sepulchre. Happily, there are no dead men's bones under the tables—we have had a surfeit of them lately on the field-neither is there more uncleanness than

we can well put up with; but, alas! there is instead a nothingness—a non-existence of the important—which rouses the British lion. It is Hamlet without the Princely Dane. The plates are there, and eke the knives and forks, but where is the dinner? A smooth-faced little man assures us of the proximate arrival of the delicacies of the season if our Excellencies will wait two little minutes. We wait thirty, a whole long hour, still no signs of aught to place upon these plates. We storm, we rage; the little man appears with sweeter smiles than ever. "If their Excellencies will have a little patience. . . ." But the fifty guests or so with their unshorn chins, and convict hair, and bespattered and stained red coats are

young English warriors, who stood without blenching under that withering fire at Tel-el-Kebir. They are ravenous as young hawks; Mother Commissariat—has left to wean themselves. They have driven before them the ridiculous Arab—will they submit to bad practical jokes on the part of this plausible smiler? No. With one accord they bowl him over, and advance à pas de charge over his prostrate form. They escalade the lobby, take the kitchen with a rush, and fall to searching for the spoil. Ah, me! The practical joke is tolerably complete and well managed. Two or three small fowls, half-roasted, about the size of a thrush; a pot containing beans, another with a curious compound in it that might be meant for a dark curry or a pallid hash. And that is all; all that the smiler has provided for the lion whelps. This is worse than the tender mer-cies of the Commissariat, for we expected nothing from her, and were not, therefore, disappointed; but in Cairo-the splendid city so magnificently Haussmanised by the ex-Khedive Ismael—it is very, very painful. Oh, for Spiers and Pond, or Bertram and Roberts. for a modest sandwich, a humble, hardboiled egg! But no; in this city of palaces, of metal-work from Damascus, of textile marvels from the looms of Tor, we are reduced to anxious searching in our discarded

of metal-work from Damascus, of textile marvels from the looms of Tor, we are reduced to anxious searching in our discarded haversacks for fragments of Huntley and Palmer, scraps of Peak and Frean, half-gnawed knobs of chocolate—we will tenderly draw the veil, for the subject is unspeakably painful. The flesh-pots are delusions and snares; the smiler, though he professes to be a German, must be in secret league with Arabi.

SANITARY CONGRESS. The Congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain resumed its sitting at Newcastle, on Wednesday, in the lecture room attached to the Free Library, a place much more suitable for meetings that are restricted to members than the City Hall, which looked so painfully empty last night when Captain Galton addressed only 200 people in a hall capable of holding 4,000. The day was devoted to Section 1.: "Sanitary Science and Preventative Medicine." The Sectional President, Dr. Embleton, F.R.C.P., Newcastle, Adjugged on address on subjects relating to delivered an address on subjects relating to hygiene, infectious diseases, and their preention or mitigation, and the question, What is the Natural Term of Life of Man? He quoted largely from Buffon, Flourens, and Dr. Richardson, who agreed that the term of human life was naturally one hundred years, or five times twenty years, the age when the oody, according to Flourens, ceases to grow. Now, on reference to our latest standard

works on human anatomy, we found it laid lown distinctly that the perfected maturity of the skeleton of man as regarded the length of bones was not arrived at till the age of twentyfive years. If that were correct, and they applied the rule of Professor Flourens, mul-tiplying twenty-five by five, they got the result that the term of human life should be one hundred and twentyfive, instead of one hundred Again, if they took the period at which the bones of the skeleton have arrived at their full development of thickness and strength, that was at forty years, and applied the above rule, they would find the age of man to extend to two hundred years. The actual average of human life came up to only about one-half of the estimate of our physiologists, the dis-turbing agencies of the world acting with fatal certainty on the thread of human life. How did it happen that the thread of life was orematurely cut off, that the golden bowl was broken before it had been half filled at the cistern? The answer was not only that man did not live aright, but also that adverse circumstances as those of air and water, climate and food, were against him. Man was careless, self-confident, headstrong, slow and unwilling to learn, and intemperate in all his enjoyments. The consequence was that he rendered himself much more easily assailable by the opposing and adverse circumstances he was constantly surrounded, and from which even a prudent man could not en-tirely escape. Man was greatly, but not entirely, to blame for his short existence here. He ought to be taught to reflect and his own mind and conscience that he did not live his proper span, and that it was very greatly his own fault, and that he could not too soon amend his ways. The sanitary authorities everywhere ought especially to be thoroughly posted up in sanitary matters, and should not allow of the existence within their spheres of any fever dens or overcrowded houses, no unpaved or undrained streets, no drained houses or houses unimproperly drained houses or houses drained. No dirty streets or alleys, no air or clouds of noxious smoke, no bad food

or drink to be sold or consumed, and no bad

water.-Captain Galton moved, and Mr. G. J.

Symons, F.R.S., seconded a vote of thanks to Dr. Embleton, for his able address, and it

was carried with acclamation.

REPORTED SECRET CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

The St. James's Gazette has received the following special telegram dated Thursday,

A report is circulated and gains general credit according to which the Emperor and Empress of Russia were secretly crowned during their recent stay at Moscow by the Metropolitan in a chapel in the Kremlin. Two copies of the procès-verbal were drawn up, of which one was deposited in the private imperial family archives and the other left with the Archbishop. If the Emperor lives to be publicly crowned, this ceremony is to be considered as of no avail; but if the Emperor should be assassinated before the ceremony is performed in public, the fact of the secret coronation will be made public, so as to avoid any difficulty in the way of the Czarewitch being proclaimed Emperor, as the eldest son of a crowned and anointed Emperor of All the Russias. These facts are stated to be known only to the immediate members of the imperial family, including the Duke of Edinburgh and the King of Denmark.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The local authorities in London and clsewhere seem to be in some difficulty as to the

carrying out of the Electric Lighting Act.

They are placed in a double embarrassment They have first to decide whether they will themselves apply to the Board of Trade for powers to supply electricity for public and private purposes within their own area, and they have next to settle in what way they will exercise the powers if they are got, or what system they will favour among the multitude which ask their patronage. The Act very wisely leaves this choice to the local authorities, but does not leave them free not to make They cannot keep the question hanging in the air. They have no power to decide whether their districts shall have the electric light or not, but only whether it shall be supplied under their control or by private adventure. In a Report presented to the City Commission of Sewers by Mr. Baylis, at their meeting on Tuesday, the position of local authorities in the matter was very clearly summarised. The Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority for this purpose in the City, and they have only referred the subject to their Streets Committee. Other local authorities need to be making up their minds on the subject. If they desire to be themselves the purveyors of the light to their districts they must ask for a licence. The resolution to do this must be passed at a meeting of the local governing body, summoned for that purpose a month beforehand. If at this meeting they resolve to supply the light themselves, they must advertise their intention to ask for the licence. They may ask for power to lay down the wires in their whole area, or in any part of it, and for the supply of public lamps only, or of private consumers as well. Public authorities thus applying for licences will receive them, and will have full power to carry out the works themselves, or put them in the charge of others. If, on the other hand, the local authority does not wish to undertake the work, it will not escape responsibility. The electric lighting com-panies will themselves apply for the licence, but they will first address themselves to the local authority for its sanction and consent. The sanction may be refused, and the refusal will cause much delay. The company will ask the Board of Trade for a provisional order; which must be duly adver ever, the consent of the local authority be granted, it can be given with almost any conditions it sees fit to impose. The Board of Trade will consider the conditions, and grant them or modify them as it sees fit. When a licence has thus been granted to an electric lighting company, the local authority may still retain its control of the streets, so that no breaking up can take place without its con-The companies seem to be quite prepared to take up the work on the conditions the Act imposes. Half-a-dozen companies have already given notice of their intention to apply for licences to supply electricity in the City; and we understand that similar notices have been given in other parts of London and in many large towns. The local authorities must therefore make the best bargain they can for their constituents. Whether they take the electrical supply into their own hands or leave it to the companies, they will have ample choice between competing systems, and there ought to be no difficulty in ensuring electric lighting for every town in England on the cheapest terms on which it can be supplied .- Daily News.

A Cambidate for Matrimony.—A young lady, who resides at Lake Preston, Dakota, has lately created quite a furore among the eligible young men of the neighbourhood by an advertisement in the local newspaper. She says: "I mean business. If there is any young man in this county that has as much sand in him as a pound of plug tobacco, I want to hear from him. I have a tree claim and homestead, am a good cook and not afraid of work, and willing to do my part. If any man with a like amount of land, and decent face and carease, wants a good wife. I can fill the bill."—Truth.

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN SHROPSHIRE .- At a meeting of Conservatives at Cayton-hill, near Shrewsbury, on Wednesday night, Lord Newport, in supporting a resolution, alluded to the attitude of Conservatives generally during the late embarrassment of the Government in relation to Egypt, which contrasted strongly with the fiery eloquence of the Mid-lothian campaign, and said he doubted whether, if the Conservative party had been in power, they as a party would have received the same quiet feeling, and whether the same assistance would be given them by the Opposition under the same circumstances, Sir Baldwin Leighton said he believed that Lord Beaconsfield at the time of the Berlin Treaty desired to obtain a protectorate over Egypt. Failing that, he persuaded the Ministry to purchase the Sucz Canal shares, and he quired Cyprus. By that means he obtained over Egypt what is practically a protectorate. For that he was reviled, abused, misrepresented, and misunderstood. Although the members of the present Government did not understand his policy, they were ulti-mately compelled to adopt it. He objected to mately compelled to adopt it. He objected to the cost of the war being placed on the income tax. and the cost of the Irish Arrears Act on the English taxpayers. He thought the Irish, who talked so much about Home Rule, should have a little home taxation. Mr. Severne, M.P., said he feared that when the bill for Egypt and that of the payment of Irish the tax arms in the present taxation. defaulters came in, the present taxation, which was 2½ millions higher than the most expensive year of the Beaconsfield Cabinet. yould have to be largely increased.

Release of a Charcery Prisonen.—Mr. Mulligan applied on Wednesday to the vacation judge (Mr. Justice Day) for an order for the release of a Charcery prisoner named Dyson, at present confined in York Castle. The defendant was committed to prison for contempt of court for disobedience to an order directing him to file an account, and had been in prison three months. The account had now been filed, and the only question was whether Dyson should be released before he paid the costs of the attachment order that had been obtained against him.—Mr. Justice Day said he made the order for the release of the prisoner rather reluctantly. His idea of the law was that a man who disobeyed the order of the court ought to be punished for his contempt, and not be let out of prison directly he obeyed the order without payment of costs. In the face of the decision cited to him, he had no alternative but to release the prisoner.